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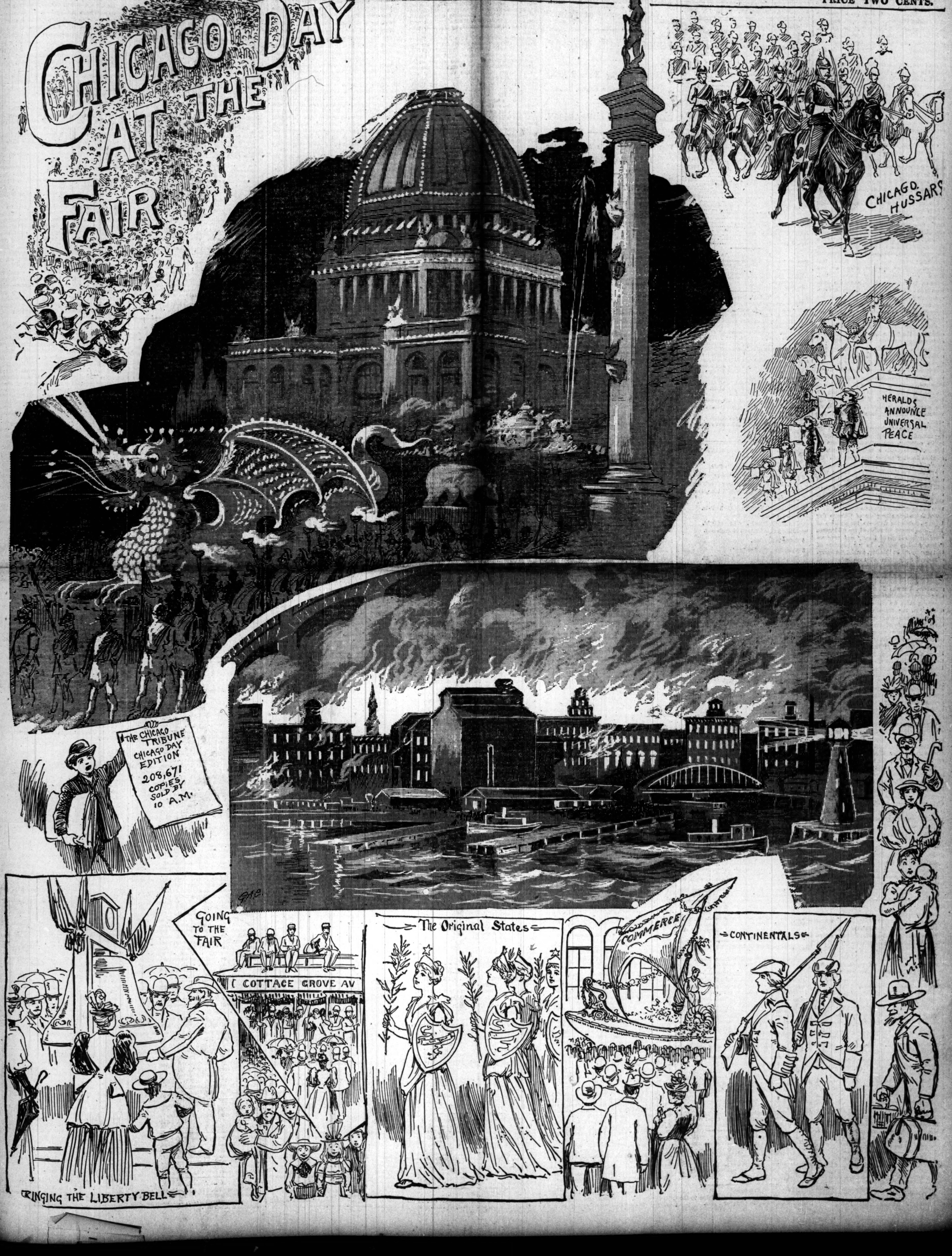
RECORD BREAKER!
713,646
Was the Chicago-Day attendance at the Wolrd's Fair.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

RECORD BREAKER!
208,671
Copies of Chicago-Day Tribune sold by 10 a. m. yesterday.

VOLUME LII.—NO. 283. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1893—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.


CHICAGO DAY AT THE FAIR
CHICAGO HUSSARS
HERALDS ANNOUNCE UNIVERSAL PEACE
THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE CHICAGO DAY EDITION 208,671 COPIES SOLD BY 10 A.M.
GOING TO THE FAIR
COTTAGE GROVE AV
The Original States
COMMERCE
CONTINENTALS
RINGING THE LIBERTY BELL

Chicago Day

In her white tent like Minnehaha, the arrowmaker's daughter, stood Chicago yesterday morning, and gazed out on a sapphire lake under a blue and cloudless sky, and her H'awatha—her World-Lover—came to her, and laid at her feet the slain deer—the tribute of universal admiration and love.

It was a day of Indian summer, with August's glances in her eyes, and Winter's kisses in her breath. On such a day as this Marquette in the seventeenth century was paddled by the marsh which was to be the site of the metropolis of the West—the Venice of the prairies. The waters of Lake Michigan parted later in that century before the canoe of the intrepid Chevalier de La Salle; and if there came to him a vision of the city that was to arise within two hundred years on that dreary shore he dismissed it as a feverish dream like the mirage that mocks the wanderer in Eastern deserts. Many an autumn day like this wasted its largess of sunshine and its ice-tempered breezes on the wild fowl of the sedgy prairies, or on the painted barbarian, until in the beginning of the nineteenth century, a sky and lake like these beheld the first tragic act of the drama of Chicago's history.

⁂

Let us walk northward in the morning hours, while the streams of humanity are pouring southward, and think of the contrast that is presented by Chicago at the beginning and Chicago toward the end of the nineteenth century. Down Michigan avenue comes a multitude of vehicles to the beating of innumerable hoofs. Flags are flying, trumpets sounding; and one would think that modern Egypt was pursuing a new Israel over some dry river bed. Fashion is represented, but so are the common people. Flashing equipages are accompanied with strange and rickety coaches that for years have rested in obscurity; while improvised chariots whose boards are swathed in the national colors compete in the race to the White City, oblivious of the fate that had overtaken the "One Hoss Shay." Miles of stately palaces on either side, decked in flags and flowers, look on all day upon this ever-changing pageant, until in the dim evening the tide returns like that of the Bay of Fundy and flushes with humanity the empty streets. On adjoining thoroughfares lines of cars, long and linked, are black with their living freight, like branches which are chosen by the bees in swarming time. Afar on the waters the steamers glide slowly, only the black velvet of the decks suggesting the crowds they carry.

Let us pause at Eighteenth street—for looking toward the lake, which is now a turquois in its coloring, one catches the gleam of bronze. Here stands a monument bearing, as when drawing nearer one discovers, the date of Aug. 15, 1812. The group represents the massacre of Fort Dearborn. In the very shadow of this monument speed on by land and lake the hundreds of thousands of Americans and foreign visitors who are celebrating the maturity of the city whose bloody baptism this monument commemorates.

Not to the living the glory of Chicago day belongs, but to the dead—to the pioneers of 1812 who braved the perils of the wilderness, carrying their ideals of liberty and progress in their fearless hearts. In the presence of this monument on this day, amidst the hurry, crush, and enthusiasm of thousands bound for the magical palaces where Chicago entertains her guests, a thought is due to those whose work and whose lives made Chicago's greatness, but who did not live to partake in the glory of the achievement.

Among them are not only the pioneers of civilization, but those whose heroism conserved the fruits of adventure and discovery; those builders-up of the new city, who less than a quarter of a century ago saw acres of ashes where now myriads of domes and spires fret the Western sky; those defenders of the Union who turned their faces Southward in the hour of the Nation's need and struck a blow for human freedom,

When God himself was dumb,
And all his arching skies were in eclipse.

Not forgotten, too, are those sons of Chicago who grappled with Anarchy when the constricting folds of that fierce monster threatened the existence of the Western municipality.

After all, it is a city worth fighting for—worth working for. Heiress of all the ages, she stands in the foremost files of time. The old cities of the world are envying her. Troy was destroyed because of a woman's beauty. Carthage was wiped out to appease the wrath of Rome, and Rome itself was forced to take a barren scepter in her grasp when that of the world's dominion passed away from her. Proud cities arose in the middle ages; proud enough to be independent of the countries of which they were heart centers. Some of them sought isolation and built up walls to shut them from the desecrating touch of the outside world. But this was not the policy of "Time's noblest offering and the last." Chicago, like the imperial city of the ancient world, took her strength from the four quarters of the globe. In the pageant which was celebrated last night in her honor all the nations were represented—the nations of Europe which have fought one another for centuries were united in their descendants—citizens of Chicago—who marched with equal steps beneath the Stars and Stripes. Father Time in the fifth act of the drama of Humanity played the part of King Lear. He had divided his dominions among the older and stronger cities of the world; but at the last he reclined in the arms of his youngest and best beloved child. Chicago was his Cordelia.

⁂

A deep roar like the voice of the sea prevailed all day long in the precincts of the White City, but there was one sanctuary in which Silence held her court. This was Memorial Hall of the Illinois State Building, in which were gathered the battleflags which were borne by Illinois regiments in the late war. These standards, many of them blackened with smoke and torn by shot, were ranged in files of glass cases, preserving a rigid and a mournful discipline. Many of them which had been reduced to shreds were pieced out with white crêpe. All were properly numbered and labeled with the names of the regiments to which they belonged. One flag more blackened than the others bore the explanatory inscription that its stains had been caused by the heart-blood of the standard-bearer. There were two silent sentinels and there were two portraits on the walls. One was that of Ulysses S. Grant and the other that of Abraham Lincoln.

In the evening, when Darkness enfolded the White City in its arms, her coronet of electricity blazed out and the heavens rained on her showers of evanescent fires.

Finds Source of the Mackenzie.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 9.—R. G. McConnell, who was sent by the Ottawa Government on an exploring expedition in the Mackenzie River district, has arrived at Vancouver and reports that he has discovered the source of the Mackenzie River to be a lake at the head of the Findlay River, and that gold was found by him in abundance for 650 miles along Findlay River.

LAST EDITION.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, OCT. 10, 1893.

Weather for Chicago today: Fair, warmer, south winds.

Attendance at the Fair Yesterday, 713,646.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION NEWS.

Red Letter Days.

May 1 (Opening day)	128,965
May 30 (Decoration day)	115,578
June 8 (Infanta day)	135,281
June 15 (German day)	165,069
June 17 (Massachusetts day)	148,994
July 4 (United States day)	283,273
July 20 (Swedish day)	129,873
Aug. 12 (Bohemian day)	151,971
Aug. 15 (Rajah day)	123,530
Aug. 18 (Austrian day)	123,428
Aug. 19 (British day)	168,861
Aug. 24 (Illinois day)	243,951
Aug. 26 (Machinery day)	168,036
Sept. 2 (Roman Catholic day)	148,560
Sept. 4 (New York day)	160,382
Sept. 6 (Wisconsin day)	175,409
Sept. 7 (Pennsylvania and Brazil days)	203,460
Sept. 8 (Cymrodorion day)	180,746
Sept. 9 (California, G. A. R., Utah, Stationary Engineers, and Transportation day)	231,522
Sept. 11 (Kansas, Silver, and French Engineers' day)	160,128
Sept. 12 (Maryland and Kansas day)	167 108
Sept. 13 (Michigan and Kansas day)	160,221
Sept. 14 (Ohio and Kansas day)	198,770
Sept. 15 (Costa Rica, Vermont, Kansas, and Keeley day)	157,737
Sept. 16 (Texas, Railway, and New Mexico day)	202,376
Sept. 19 (Fishermen's day)	174,905
Sept. 20 (Iowa, Fishermen's, and Patriotic Sons of America day)	180,553
Sept. 21 (Iowa and Sportsmen's day)	199,174
Sept. 23 (Knights of Honor day)	215,643
Sept. 26 (Odd-Fellows' day)	195 210
Sept. 27 (Indiana day)	196,423
Sept. 30 (Irish day)	108,885
Oct. 5 (Rhode Island day)	180,404
Oct. 7 (Polish day)	222,176
Oct. 9 (Chicago day)	**713,646**

Paid Admissions.

Total for May..	1,050,037	Total week ending Oct. 7.....	1,043,248
Total for June..	2,675,113	Oct. 8 (Sun.).....	88,045
Total for July..	2,760,263	Oct. 9 (Mon.).....	713,646
Total for Aug..	3,515,493	Grand total...	16,505,805
Total for Sept..	4,658,902		
Total week ending Sept. 30...	1,045,218		

Today's Program.

The program as announced for today is as follows: North Dakota day—Firemen's day—8 a. m. to 5 p. m.. exhibit of sheep and swine at stock barn; judging of delaine merinos and victorias during the day—11 a. m., North Dakota celebration at its building, followed by reception—12 m., organ recital by Mr. Fred Taft at Festival Hall; Columbian Liberty Bell rings in honor of North Dakota—3 p. m., concert at Festival Hall by Lineff Russian Choir; free musical and dramatic recital at Woman's Building—7 and 8:30 p. m., electric fountain display and Grand Court illumination—7:30 p. m., naval fête and illuminated boat parade around lagoons and Grand Basin—Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building and Fisheries Aquarium open tonight.

Coming Events of Importance.

Oct. 10—Firemen's and North Dakota day.
Oct. 11—Connecticut day.
Oct. 12—Spanish and Italian societies' day.
Oct. 13—Minnesota and Trainmen's day.
Oct. 21—Manhattan day.
Oct. 28—A. O. U. W. day.

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14 Holiday Observed on 'Change.
Scenes in the Stock Barns.

SAYS THERE WILL BE NO COMPROMISE.

Senator Vilas Expresses Himself on the Questions in the Silver Fight.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 9.—Senator Vilas today gave out the following as his views on the silver fight:

There will be no compromise. All the talk in that direction comes from the anti-repeal men. The fight will come squarely upon the question and must be met in that manner. In a conversation with the President just previous to my coming away I was not left in doubt as to his position on the question, learning enough of his feelings to know that he will consent to no half-way business. The same is true of Mr. Carlisle, who said to me: "We would rather take second best place in the fight than to compromise, and second best place is that which is held by the one who gets whipped." There can be no middle ground in this case. This is the temper of the greater number of the adherents of the bill for repeal. There may be concessions which are of minor importance which will in no way affect the real point at issue. It will be impossible to predict when we will be able to get to a vote.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—Wild rumors were current about the Capitol today of an attempt to adjourn Congress until December. According to this story, which cannot be confirmed, the President is credited with having expressed a hope the Senate would adjourn rather than accept any compromise. The silver Senators say they will oppose any attempt to adjourn.

CARLOAD OF POWDER BLOWS UP.

Eighteen Cars Wiped Off the Earth and Two Men Hurt.

ALLIANCE, O., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—A carload of powder, 224 kegs, on an east-bound freight train on the Fort Wayne road exploded while the train was running at full speed one mile west of North Lawrence tonight. Engineer E. R. Colvin and Fireman Thomas McCowan were considerably burned and bruised. The track was torn up for 150 yards and eighteen cars were either blown to pieces or crushed in the wreck. The loss will approximate $25,000.

HE MAY BE GEORGE RYAN'S SLAYER.

A. C. Cranston Thought by Albany Police to Be Frank Graham of Chicago.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 9.—A man giving the name of A. C. Cranston, from McKeesport, Pa., was arrested here this afternoon on suspicion of being Frank Graham of Chicago, the man who is said to have murdered George Ryan, a lad of 15 years old, July 27. The man was captured by Officer O'Connor while in a Central avenue saloon. He tallies with the description received by Chief Willard from Chicago.

Killed Wife, Daughter, and Himself.

HELENA, Mont., Oct. 9.—John Brandt, a ranchman in the eastern part of the State, in a fit of insanity almost severed his daughter's head from her body while she was sleeping. He then beat his wife to death with a hammer and shot himself through the head. Another daughter, aged 17, awoke while her sister was being killed and managed to escape.

Its Cost.

A locomotive requires fuel and labor to the value of $3,000 in the course of a year.

713,646

This Is Chicago Day's Marvelous Record at Fair.

PEERLESS IN HISTORY.

Outnumbered by Xerxes' Army but Never Since.

EXCEEDS ANY COMPARISON.

Vast Multitude Stands Alone in the List of Great Gatherings.

LARGER TOTAL ON FINAL COUNT.

Seven hundred and thirteen thousand, six hundred and forty-six!

There were 713,646 paid admissions to the World's Fair yesterday. This figure includes all tickets sold in advance or otherwise. There were, however, over three-quarters of a million of people inside the gates of the White City. The following table shows the paid and free admissions:

Paid Admissions.

Adults (50 cents)	682,587
Children (25 cents)	31,059
Total	713,646
Passes	37,380
Grand total	751,026

The count of tickets was not completed until 1:45 this morning.

At 5 o'clock came the first accurate figures on the day's attendance. They showed that 590,935 tickets had been sold at the gates up to that hour. Before that time the estimates could only be based on what the experience of past big days had taught.

Up to 8 o'clock a. m., while the jam was great, the ticket-sellers had no more than they could handle easily. Then people began to come in swarms, and at several of the gates the men were almost swamped. Before noon considerably more than half the entire paid attendance was inside the fence.

Reckoning from hour to hour, the paid admissions might be bulletined about as follows: 8 a. m., 60,000; 9 a. m., 90.000; 10 a. m., 75,000; 11 a. m., 80,000; 12 m., 70,000. Total for the morning, 355.000.

For the afternoon carefully estimated figures follow: 1 p. m., 70,000; 2 p. m., 80,000; 3 p. m., 60,000; 4 p. m., 35,000; 5 p. m., 40,000. Total for the afternoon, 305,000. Grand total for the day up to 5 o'clock, 660,000.

Returns from the Ticket Sellers.

The ninety-five ticket sellers had been too busy all day to reckon accurately the number sold, and the men at the gates were in a like plight. At 5 o'clock Supt. Tucker sent out a corps of mounted inspectors, and they brought back the following returns from the ticket offices:

Alley L station, 75,000; Woodlawn South, 7,500; Cottage Grove (west end of Midway), 70,000; Madison avenue south, 10,000; Sixty-fourth street, 78,200; Terminal Station, 38,500; Fifty-ninth street (Midway), 12,500; Cornell avenue, 21,000; Sixtieth street, 23,000; Fifty-ninth street, 18,500; Fifty-seventh street, 68,650; Madison avenue north, 7,039; Woodlawn north, 10,000; Sixty-second street, 31,000; Sixtieth and Illinois Central platform, 32,800; Van Buren street, 41,000; others, including Casino pier, estimated, 41,000; Baltimore and Ohio railroad (sold on trains), 1,756; Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets (new offices opened for Chicago day), 40,000; total, 590,935, advance sales estimated, 120,000; grand total, 710,935.

The apparent discrepancy between the totals of hourly estimates and of Supt. Tucker's figures is due to the fact that a large portion of the 120,000 tickets sold in advance were not presented at the gates.

Where Most Tickets Were Sold.

It will be seen that by far the largest number of tickets were sold at the Sixty-fourth street gate, the Alley L Terminal Station, the Cottage Grove avenue entrance at the west end of Midway, and the Fifty-seventh street gate. While men stood 10,000 deep about Sixty-fourth street they seemed unable or unwilling to walk to either Sixtieth or Fifty-ninth street, and in consequence those gates, while fully manned, did a comparatively small amount of business. On the contrary, the gates along Midway, which are provided with only a single ticket seller, were fairly besieged. The Cottage Grove avenue cable brought and dumped tens of thousands before the entrance at the west end of Midway during the morning hours, and Capt. De Remer was forced to send twenty men to fight back the crowd and keep them in lines leading to the ticket offices and gates.

Capt. De Remer said last night he believed a good many thousand people got over the fences along Midway and about the south end of the grounds.

After 5 o'clock Supt. Tucker's office was a busy place. Ticket-seller after ticket-seller came in bringing great boxes full of currency and silver in patrol wagons guarded by armed officers. As fast as the money was counted and checked up it was taken down to the little room below, where Treasurer Seeberger's force of clerks went over the coin again. There a dozen Columbian Guards, all ex-regular soldiers, stood about the walls. They wore cartridge belts about their waists carrying forty rounds of ammunition, and each of them was armed with a Springfield rifle. Pretty nearly $100,000 was dumped into the little room before midnight.

Surpassed Only Once in History.

Once upon a time, if the statements of historians may be accepted, there was an assemblage of human beings which outnumbered yesterday's crowd. This assemblage crossed the Hellespont something over 2,000 years ago, under the command of King Xerxes of Persia, bent upon carrying death and destruction into Greece. Including servants, sutlers, women, eunuchs, and other camp followers it numbered 5,283,220 souls, according to the method of computation employed. This was to assemble 10,000 men as closely together as possible, erect a wall around them, then march them out and refill the inclosure until the entire army with its followers passed through.

Since that day at no place upon this earth have so many men and women been gathered in so limited space as were assembled in Jackson Park yesterday; never in the history of the world have so many persons paid for the privilege of entering an inclosure in a single day. In fact, so vastly superior in point of numbers was the Chicago day crowd to all others that have paid admissions that comparisons are out of the question. In order to gain an idea of the relative immensity of the throng it is necessary to compare it with all sorts of gatherings for all sorts of purposes at all times in all places.

To speak of a "big crowd" is to convey an extremely vague idea. The day President Cleveland visited the fair in St. Louis in 1889 130,000 people paid to get within the inclosure and this was considered something phenomenal in the Missouri City. Seventeen years ago the American idea of a great crowd was much more modest than now. The greatest attendance at the Centennial Exposition in one day, 217,526, was looked upon as extraordinary. It will be remembered that the attendance at the World's Fair last Saturday, which exceeded this figure by 5,000, attracted no particular attention. On the big day at the Paris Exposition 397,150 persons passed through the gates. The average attendance Sundays was 200,000 and week days 100,000. On the opening day the attendance was 110,000, the last day, 370,000, the day the Shah of Persia visited the fair 330,000, and the day Edison was the distinguished visitor 254,000 persons passed the turnstiles.

Other Crowd-Drawing Events.

Next to an international exposition in drawing power may be placed the Oxford-Cambridge boat race, which last spring brought together a concourse estimated to number 300,000, but this crowd, it must be remembered, was scattered along more than three miles of river front and paid nothing for the privilege of witnessing the event. There was absolutely no means of computing the crowd with any degree of accuracy.

That great British carnival which for 115 years has been held on the Wednesday following Trinity Sunday drew to Epsom Downs 150,000 people May 31. Again this is a mere estimate, since the greater part of the crowd was in an open field and paid no admission. Perhaps the greatest horse race in point of attendance was the Melbourne cup race of last July at Melbourne, Australia, which was witnessed, it was estimated, by 225,000 persons.

A day for crowds which the London *Times* gravely avers "broke the record" was the bank holiday of 1890, in which 230,000 holiday-makers were abroad. But these were widely scattered; in fact, the crowd could scarcely be spoken of in the singular number, for a division of 100,000 visited Kew Gardens, 60,000 passed the turnstiles of the Zoological Gardens, and 70,000 spread themselves over Hampstead Heath. One railway, the Great Eastern, handled 135,000 passengers, and the periodicals declare the railway employés were worn out with excitement and fatigue. Compare this with the work of the transportation lines leading to Jackson Park.

It is claimed that 500,000 persons have attended labor meetings in Hyde Park, London, but those familiar with the capacity of Hyde Park say the statement should be taken with several adult grains of salt.

At Cleveland's Inauguration.

To return to America, it was generally agreed that a vast crowd witnessed the last inauguration of President Cleveland. A liberal estimate placed the number at 275,000. On the occasion of the Grand Army encampment last fall some 325,000 persons were congregated in the National Capital. Probably the largest crowd ever gathered there was when the grand review of the Union armies took place in 1865, when it was figured that 500,000 people were present.

It was estimated that the procession at the Washington Centennial celebration in New York April 30, 1889, was seen by 1,000,000 persons, but it must be borne in mind that not only were the spectators scattered along the entire six miles of the route, but that the estimate also includes the number, by no means inconsiderable, which viewed the parade from the windows of houses, so that it is hardly fair to include this occasion in a comparison of crowds. Newspaper estimates of the number of people who witnessed the naval review at New York April 28 placed the figure at 350,000. This was calculating that there were 200,000 people on the river banks and 150,000 aboard the various crafts on the river. The estimate as to the number of people on the excursion boats and yachts is substantially correct.

So far as Chicago is concerned, one of the largest crowds seen here previous to 1893 was gathered in and near Lincoln Park Oct. 7, 1891, to witness the unveiling of the Grant Monument. That day it was estimated that 150,000 spectators saw the ceremonies, while 20,000 others took part in the parade. Those who were there received an undue impression of the immensity of the throng because the entire number, so it seemed at least, tried to get home on one cable line at the same time. Chicagoans are accustomed to speak of Derby day crowds as large, and so they are, but when compared with Chicago day they seem hardly worth mentioning. June 24, 1893, the attendance was 39,000; on the preceding Derby day it was 41,000.

Past Gatherings Tabulated.

A glance at the following table will give in comprehensive form an idea of the comparative size of great gatherings in the past.

Greatest day at Paris Exposition	397,150
Greatest day at Centennial	217,526
Bank Holiday in London, 1890 (est.)	230,000
Cleveland day, St. Louis Fair, 1889	130,000
Melbourne cup day, Melbourne, 1893 (est.)	225,000
Shah of Persia day, Paris Exposition	330,000
Closing day, Paris Exposition	370,000
Cleveland's inauguration, 1893 (est.)	275,000
Grand Army encampment, Washington, 1892 (est.)	325,000
Review of Union armies, Washington, 1865 (est.)	500,000
English Derby day, 1893 (est.)	150,000
Oxford-Cambridge boat race, 1893 (est.)	300,000
Unveiling Grant monument, Chicago, 1891 (est.)	170,000
Edison day at Paris Exposition	254,000
American Derby day, 1892	41,000
Naval Review, New York, April 28, 1893 (est.)	350,000

"TRIBUNE" BUILDING IS DECORATED.

Its Brown Stone Walls Bright with Patriotic Colors and Electric Lights.

THE TRIBUNE Building was draped from portal arch to coping in the national colors. In the sunlight the tri-colored bunting set out in bright colors against the background of brown stone. At night the façades of the building on Dearborn and Madison streets were brilliantly outlined with incandescent lights of red, white, and blue.

Over the main entrance to the counting-room the golden effigy of a gigantic eagle spread its pinions. The figure was outlined with electric lights, which set out its profile in the glowing colors of freedom. The bird of liberty was the center-piece of THE TRIBUNE Building decorations. Under the windows, beginning with the second story, red, white, and blue bunting streamed on either side across the faces of the building. It was caught up at intervals, where it was fastened with rosettes and shields of the Union, set in draped American flags. Successively up to the fifth story this drapery hung. Above the top story the coping was swathed in the tri-color bunting that also floated from the base of the corner flag-staff in a bold sweep on either side to the second story windows, where the ends were fastened with shields. The cornices of the building were made to blaze at night with serried rows of red, white, and blue electric lights and the windows were bordered with the same brilliant decorations. Surmounting all, the Stars and Stripes and the colors of Chicago.

FLOATS MAY PARADE AGAIN AT FAIR.

Ald. Kerr Favors the Project Which May Be Carried Through.

It is possible the procession of floats will be repeated some night this week at Jackson Park. Ald. Kerr, Chairman of the Chicago Day committee, favors the project, if it should be agreeable to the Exposition people. There was a rumor yesterday afternoon that the procession would be given down-town. This was denied, as there was no especial occasion for having the procession there. Ald. Kerr said:

I would like to see the floats parade again if we can do it. There is a great deal of difficulty in getting the people who man them to fill the places again. They were all willing to do it for Chicago day. However, if the Exposition people wish another parade, we may be able to bring it about. I see no use in having it down-town. Of course we could get people enough to look at them, but the pageant would detract from the night attendance at the Fair. We do not wish to do this. The project was gotten up for the Fair exclusively, and to do it good. I can see how giving a procession again at the Park would prove profitable and give thousands of people who didn't have an opportunity to see them last night one more chance.

CHICAGO DAY BADGES IN DEMAND.

The Souvenir Half Dollars Sell Like Regulation Hot Cakes.

Chicago day badges were in great demand yesterday and some 20,000 of the record-breaking multitude wore souvenir half dollars fastened on by red silk ribbons to a bar pin with the words "Chicago day" inscribed thereon. The World's Fair officials had counted on selling a large number of these badges and had arranged for pins and ribbons for 20,000 and this was increased by several thousand at a late hour. It was not enough, however, and at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the last one was sold from the stand inside Administration Building, and as many more as had not bought badges previously were disappointed in not being able to obtain them after that hour. They were at a decided premium and numerous private sales were made at prices ranging from $1.50 to $2.50.

Light Shipments of Iron Ore.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 9.—Shipments from the Lake Superior iron ranges to the Eastern docks and furnaces were very light last week, aggregating from Duluth, Mesaba Range, 30,000 tons; Ashland, Gogebic range, 23,000, and Two Harbors, Vermilion range, 19,000 tons. Escanaba and Marquette shipments from the Menominee and Marquette ranges are very small from the former and fairly large from the latter. On the Mesaba range about the only activity is at the Biwabik Mines. The trade is waiting for Congress to tackle and settle the tax on ore.

Fish Barnacles.

Barnacles not only attach themselves to the hulls of ships, but also to bullhead fish.

SPUTTER AND FLAME.

FIREWORKS DISPLAY ON LAND AND LAKE A CLIMAX TO THE DAY.

Pyrotechnics Discharged Simultaneously on the Wooded Island, in the Court of Honor, and on the Water Front—The American Flag Carried Into the Heavens by a Monster Balloon—Flame of Fire in the Air Holds a Figure Typifying the Genius of Chicago.

At 8 o'clock a man in his shirt sleeves pushed his way through the crowd at the west end of Midway. He struck a match on his overalls and held the flame to the projecting end of a fuse. There was a sputter, a snap, and then a crimson line of fire blazed north and south from the west entrance and ran away on either side towards the park proper like twin flashes of red lightning. The fireworks had begun. Up and down Midway and all over the grounds before and in front of the advancing walls of fire beat a ragged cheer. The massed thousands started in a steady current towards the east, where in the Court of Honor and on the lake-front the great pyrotechnical displays of the night were beginning.

Never before had the wide spaces and the broad avenues of the court been filled with such a teeming multitude. Chairs and benches were useless in the swarm. Men and women were pressed forward by the crowd behind until they stood against their will within the circle sprinkled by the spray from the electric and MacMonnies fountains.

Two hundred thousand people had waited for hours upon the lake-front. Family parties camped there early in the afternoon and ate their lunches without moving from their vantage ground. With the coming of night came other thousands pouring in at either end of the long esplanade. Running up the lake shore, half a mile long and a hundred feet deep, was the solid black mass. Every foot of turf and even the roadway was occupied. Lost in the dull roar of the crowd was the shrill music of half a dozen bands. One of them started "America," and a man's clear voice took up the refrain. He was lost somewhere in the center of the throng, but 10,000 other voices joined him in the patriotic chorus. Even then it was like a church choir singing beside the deep, tremendous music of the Falls of Niagara.

For the Apotheosis of the Cow.

In the Court of Honor the golden globes and the great white circles of electric light were all abloom. The white buildings loomed against the cloudless sky, shadowy as a passing dream. The search lights were playing fantastic tricks with the night. Already the people had watched the splendid pageant move by. They were waiting now for something even more gorgeous and spectacular. They waited to see the apotheosis of Mrs. O'Leary's cow, kicking her fiery way into the pages of history.

Up on the Wooded Island was another black mass of people, and the wide avenues of the States were still filled.

Suddenly from the Administration Building ribbons of fire were stretched all about the Court of Honor. They fell down over the front of the Grecian peristyle. From the black polished surface of the water fiery fish leaped high into the air. Fountains spouted crimson and gold jets. In every branch of the trees on the Wooded Island fairy lamps glittered like fireflies. East of Manufactures Building, between the ocean of people and the lake, was hung a chain of gold. Then from a dozen places about the ground rockets and bombs were sent up into the sky, filling the horizon with spangles of fire and color. A balloon rose slowly amid the cheers of the crowd, and floated out across the black lake. Far below it hung the flag, every star a burning coal, every stripe a line of living flame. Over the heads of the people in the Court of Honor a slender figure in red tights walked across a trembling wire stretched between Music Hall and the Casino.

Genius of Chicago.

Out on the lake a great frame, sixty by forty feet in size, burst suddenly into flame. In the center stood a figure typifying the genius of Chicago. On one side rose the golden dome of the Administration Building; on the other the long roof of the greatest structure of the world. Before them all was a fiery eagle, with its wings outstretched and its talons sunk into the national coat of arms. In the Court of Honor a silver wheel went spinning, cutting out a circle of light 300 feet in diameter. Against the Peristyle burned the portrait of William B. Ogden, the first Mayor of Chicago. The log huts of old Fort Dearborn rose again like a dim memory to vanish as quickly as they came. Simultaneously on the Wooded Island, in the Court of Honor, and along the lake-front, huge bombs of colored magnesium fires lit up the whole magic city. In the dazzling light electric lamps grew dim. Crimson and green and yellow shadows fell upon the white buildings till they shone like Joseph's coat of many colors. Meanwhile the heavens were studded with new stars. Diamonds and rubies and sapphires glittered for a moment in the setting of dark blue and then went out against the night. Over all the city and the lake fell a golden rain. It was the greatest display of fireworks ever made, and showed the results of the hard work which Pain, the Exposition pyrotechnist, has devoted to it.

Every water craft in the park was crowded and afloat. Most of them carried colored lanterns. The bridges and the banks of the lagoon were black with people.

Director-General Davis, seated in his office, pressed an electric button and then he ran to the window and looked east. Over the front of the Peristyle was falling the cataract of Niagara. The great white pillars were hidden behind the rushing waves of golden fire, and the roar of the torrent sounded even louder than the voice of the crowd. At the top of each of the columns glowed a golden capital.

Panorama in Flame.

The cheers rising from the court were answered by a roar from the lake-front. There the greatest spectacle ever drawn in fire was on the stage. The great frame measured 320 by 45 feet. The picture began at the left and consisted of the following scenes: Chicago River, the Light-House, the Lake Hotel, and the Rush Street Bridge.

Then the scenery shifted and Mrs. O'Leary's famous cow, with red eyes and a fiery tail, kicked over again the fateful lamp. The awful panic on the quay which followed the fire is shown, and while the frames drop, red tongues of fire leap up about the buildings already shown and the conflagration is at its height. Suddenly the mills of the Giant Powder company standing at one end of the frame explode and the picture vanishes in smoke.

This is the climax, and as it dies the crowds begin slowly to scatter. They move in solid streams toward the terminal station and the other depots, while thousands still remain to watch the bombs and aerial bouquets of fire which close the celebration.

Display in Detail.

The detailed program of fireworks follows, the displays on the Lake-Front, in the Court of Honor, and on the Wooded Island, taking place simultaneously:

Salute of twenty-one aerial maroons, four and one-half inches in diameter, fired from iron mortars, giving loud explosions.

Illumination of the entire lake-front with 200 prismatic fires, changing colors four times, causing an instantaneous illumination.

Display of hundreds of colored rockets, fired from three points and blending the continuous varied tints.

"Old Glory" in the clouds, the Star Spangled Banner carried into the heavens by a monster balloon.

Display of twenty-five 24-inch bombs containing meteors.

Flight of 100 15-inch bombs, comprising diamonds, sapphires, rubies, turquoise, opals, etc.

Ascent of fifty rockets, each containing floating festoons of fire.

Display of twenty 30-inch shells; latest novelties and effects; continuous changes.

Flora's Bower, produced by the discharge of 100 15-inch bombs, fired by electricity.

Illumination of the entire lake with 300 floating lights; the water a mass of changeable colored lights.

Six double girandoles, extending 300 feet. The most ingenious of moving fireworks, discharging batteries, jewel mines, rockets, silver showers, etc.

Flight of fifty rockets; flash lights. (Pain's patent.)

Display of twenty 36-inch shells, comprising torrent of illuminated gold, light green, silver and purple, amber, silver and lilac, mauve, cerise, turquoise and crimson.

Ascent of 200 Rayonet tourbillions, forming cones of fire.

Flight of 100 15-inch bombs.

Discharge of 100 rockets bearing festoons of continuous changing fire.

Display of ten of Pain's mammoth 50-inch bombs, containing 10,000 stars.

Aerial wonder produced by the flight of 100 15-inch shells, fired by electricity, forming a perfect umbrella. Every color of the rainbow.

Device—Grand allegorical design—Chicago welcoming the world. Size, 60x40 feet.

Display of 200 of Pain's aquatic novelties.

Display of five of Pain's mammoth 60-inch bombs. Each bomb weighs 100 pounds and contains 15,000 stars. The largest ever fired.

Gorgeous flight of fifty of Pain's liquid fire rockets.

Ten magnesium bombs, lighting up the entire Exposition light as day. Twelve times more powerful than the electric light.

Display of Pain's celebrated shell of shells.

Magical illumination of the shore and ends of each pier with 1,000 pounds compound, making one artistic blending of color clouds. New tints.

Flight of 250 rockets, forming floating wheat-sheaf.

Flight of fifty whistling rockets.

Flight of twenty rockets, shimmering gold.

Device, the fire of Chicago. First scene, Mrs. O'Leary's cow and barn. Second, kicking over the lamp. Third, Chicago of 1871. Fourth, the conflagration. Crashing and blowing up of buildings by giant powder in the endeavor to stop the progress of the fire. A sea of fire. Chicago in ruins. One thousand pounds of explosives will be required to carry out the realistic effect. Size of device, 300x50 feet.

Flight of 300 fifteen-inch bombs.

Grand finale, bouquet of 5,000 rockets, filling the heavens with myriads of stars.

Wheel of Silvery Fire.

In the court of honor:

Mammoth silver fire wheel, in six mutations, with interesting centers; iris wheels, geometrical design, finishing as a revolving kaleidoscope. When in full action the wheels cut a spray of fire 300 feet in diameter.

Batteries of 100 Saucissions.

Device—Portrait of Chicago's first Mayor, William B. Ogden, size 30x30 feet.

Three thousand Roman candles fired simultaneously.

The screen of gold and silver.

Device—An exact reproduction of Fort Dearborn, size 40x40 feet.

Grove of jeweled palms.

Illumination of the fountains, with masses of vari-colored fires placed in chosen positions.

Thousands of fiery serpents.

Aquatic novelties in center of Basin.

Golden beech tree.

The Falls of Niagara, extending nearly the entire length of the Peristyle; fired by electricity by the Director-General from the Administration Building. The roar and fall of the mighty cataract beautifully depicted in immense waves of golden fire. The fiery pillars of white surrounded by golden capitals, "Chicago Triumphs."

Device, Colossal picture of the Chicago figure, "I will." Size, 50x30 feet.

Weeping willows.

Flight of jeweled mines.

On the Wooded Island:

Magical illumination of the Wooded Island, with 15,000 of Pain's patent fairy lamps and candle lanterns, outlining the walks and flower-beds, band-stand decorations, and illuminations, transforming the island into a veritable fairyland.

Double girondoles revolving horizontally.

Mosaic design, size 30x40 feet, containing 1,200 square feet of lance work.

Illumination of the entire island by the use of 500 pounds of magnesium and colored fire.

Aquatic novelties, special display of 3,000 water fireworks; dolphins, fairy fountains, flying fish, geysers, torpedoes; the water front one mass of living, writhing fire.

Special fan device, with carved handle, representing a large ostrich; 700 square feet of lance work.

Mammoth silver fire wheel, in six mutations, with intersecting centers—iris wheels, geometrical designs—finishing as a revolving kaleidoscope. When in full action the wheels cut a spray of fire 300 feet in diameter.

Battery of 500 aerial saucissions.

Grove of jeweled palms, surrounded by a sea of fiery spray.

Discharge of fifty floating fountains on the water around the island.

Nest of 500 fiery cobras.

Finale—Illumination of Wooded Island with torches—changing color four times.

ALL INCOMING TRAINS CROWDED.

Yesterday's Arrivals Will Equal if Not Exceed Sunday's.

Never before in the history of Chicago have the railroad and depot facilities been taxed to such an extent as they were in the last three days. While the traffic of Sunday was enormous that of yesterday nearly if not quite equaled it. The majority of people living within a radius of 100 or 150 miles waited until the last minute in order to take advantage of special trains, which arrived early in the morning and left the same day.

The rush began at 7 o'clock. At the Union Depot there was no stop at all. Trains arrived there without a break from Saturday until noon yesterday. At the Dearborn Street Station the first train arrived at 4:30. At the Northwestern was concluded yesterday the largest business ever done at that depot. It was estimated that 50,000 people came in there up to 1 o'clock. At 7 o'clock No. 8 pulled in with four sections, followed fifteen minutes later by No. 2, also with four sections. Nos. 6, 504, 506 on the Wisconsin division each brought in four sections, while Nos. 2, 4, and 6 brought in two sections each. These sections all contained from fifteen to seventeen cars, all crowded, with 600 and 700 passengers on a train. It was impossible to unload them all at the depot and some of them were taken to the yards at State street and let off there. This was necessary in order to avoid a blockade. Besides the 108 regular trains fifteen special trains were run yesterday, all of them crowded to their limit. The afternoon trains from Milwaukee, Cedar Rapids, and Rockford were all well filled.

About 100,000 people were disposed of there during yesterday's rush. From forty to fifty extra trains were run in addition to the sixty regular trains. These had an average of twenty cars each and brought passengers from all over the country.

No. 52 from St. Louis came in with twenty cars pulled by two engines. By actual count this train contained 1,802 passengers. On the Burlington thirteen cars brought in 1,305 passengers, and No. 50 on the same road arrived at 7:10 with 1,204 passengers. The conductor of this train reported that 500 passengers were left on the platforms at various stations on the way from Savannah. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul brought in its trains each with from twelve to twenty cars, all of which were loaded. The Pennsylvania line was running trains in from eight to twelve sections, with twelve to fourteen cars to a section. The crowd here, as usual, was alive with questions, and the information bureau man had a busy time of it.

Business at the Grand Central Passenger Station began early. At 7:15 No. 2 on the Wisconsin Division came in with eleven coaches in the first section, followed an hour later by the second section with thirteen cars. Most of the regular trains arrived full. The extra sections were run as specials. Three special World's Fair trains were run out in the morning, but notwithstanding this fact 10,000 people were left standing on the platform at Ogden avenue and other points along the line. Although the crowds were immense there during the early part of the morning they were handled easily and expeditiously.

From 6:30 a. m. until 2:30 p. m. trains pulled in and out at the Lake Shore Depot. Between 12,000 and 13,000 persons were handled there, not including the suburban traffic. The greater number got off at Englewood, Grand Crossing, and South Chicago, and from there went direct to the Fair grounds. While this took away the majority of passengers the regular trains arriving were all well filled and carried from ten to fourteen coaches each. Six specials were run, all of which were crowded. Last night three special trains were run out at 10 o'clock with twelve coaches each in order to accommodate those who wished to return the same day.

FLORIDA HAS ITS DAY AT THE FAIR.

The Southern State Claims to Have Helped Swell Chicago Day Crowd.

Florida had its day yesterday. This time it was under the auspices of the State Commission. Florida had a day once before, Sept. 13, but nothing was done. By actual count 36,000 persons passed through the Florida Building yesterday and admired the display which Arthur C. Jackson, the executive officer, has collected there. Speechmaking began at 3 o'clock in the lecture hall in the building. Among the speakers were Mr. Jackson, Guy Metcalf, D. J. Huelsencamp, R. H. Luckenbill, A. G. Chandlee, and W. H. Mann, members of the State Commission. Then there were addresses by Gen. Albert W. Gilchrist and Dr. L. C. Washburn. The Floridians claimed the credit of having considerably augmented Chicago day. The date was chosen by Mr. Jackson originally as the expression of a desire by the people of his State to commemorate the day with Chicago.

Touch the High Water Mark.

THE TRIBUNE sale yesterday touched the high water mark. An edition of 208,671 copies was printed and placed on sale. From this number all spoiled and free papers are deducted. The papers were sold on the streets at premiums as high as 50 cents before 11 o'clock.

Big Crowd from Rockford, Ill.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Three thousand five hundred Rockford people went to Chicago Saturday, Sunday, and today to help celebrate Chicago day.

DOWN-TOWN SCENES.

STREETS ALTERNATE FROM A JAM TO MODERATE CROWDS.

Stores as a General Rule Observe the Holiday by Closing—Some of Them Gayly Decorated—South Water Street the Only One Where Adornment Is Common—People Who Failed to Get Trains to the Fair Swarm the Lake-Front—Stand in Line at Lunch Counters.

The streets were glutted, then emptied and filled to choking yesterday. When the sun came up the streets were already filled to the curbs, when it blazed down from the meridian the thousands were still moving in an unbroken stream, whose tributaries extended in every direction to all parts of the city, and which flowed toward the gates of the White City. When the sun began its descent the great volume of the stream of humanity was broken. The streets were comparatively empty. On a less important occasion the numbers who still moved back and forth on the streets from Clark to the Lake-Front would be regarded as a large crowd. Thousands still drifted here and there after the great bulk of them had gone to the Fair or to and parks. Those who remained on the streets were people who shrunk from the jostling and crushing which were the unavoidable accompaniment to a trip to the Fair. After night the crowds came back, and from then till morning Chicago's thoroughfares teemed with people who had no place to go or who could not get to their destination.

No city in the world had ever before so many visitors within its walls in time of peace as Chicago had yesterday. They had come to see the Fair and the celebration of Chicago day, but fearful of the great crowd or the lack of transportation in returning many who came spent the day looking at the sights down town or at the parks. Chicago people left their occupations for a day and went out to jostle against the visitors at the Fair.

The stores and factories were closed and nearly all the streets had a holiday appearance. There was not much decoration or holiday attire on the streets, but there were placards on store windows that explained why. The scene of yesterday's celebration was in Jackson Park. The cards read:

Closed for
Chicago Day.

One business street, and that was South Water street, was deserted, and it took all the honors of the day in that respect. Where wagons, and horses, and men, and boxes, and fruit, and produce are ever intermingling, mixed, and jammed together on business days the serenity of quietude and desertion was alone yesterday with the flags of the republic. Every store on South Water street has a flagpole sticking out of an upper window. These look ungainly at ordinary times, but when every one of them held up a heroic sized banner of Stars and Stripes yesterday they looked decidedly handsome.

The only street that attempted anything like the patriotic decorations of South Water street was Adams street from La Salle to the river. The jobbing houses along there floated great sheets of star-spangled tri-colored bunting. East of La Salle street on Adams, in the retail district only an occasional flag could be seen. The other retail streets were equally lacking in decorations. A few of the larger stores on State street were profusely decorated with flags and bunting. A. H. Revell & Co.'s store was draped in red and white and wound with red bunting, significant of the occasion, as it was probably a reminder of the dread occurrence of twenty-two years ago. James H. Walker & Co. floated many flags that gave the store the appearance of a festival celebration. The flags of all nations were displayed from all the windows of the Fair and from the windows of Marshall Field & Co.'s store. Other State street stores had less decorations, while the greater majority of them showed their patriotism simply by their closed doors.

All the big office buildings were closed, and on the doors were signs:

VISITORS NOT ALLOWED
TODAY.

La Salle street, Fifth avenue, and the jobbing district west to the river were deserted completely in the afternoon. Over on Market street the few workmen who were hammering on the viaduct of the Lake Street "L" seemed to make a terrific noise. "I never knew they could make so much noise," said a solitary policeman as he passed. It was so quiet that the hammering, which no one noticed other days, made an unusual racket yesterday.

On South Clark street, alone of all the down-town districts, was Chicago day overlooked. A few tailor shops were closed north of Van Buren street, but south of there everything was "wide open." The usual number of "pullers in" were on picket duty for the rustic visitors who might need a bargain in a second-hand overcoat or a redeemed pledge. The saloons, which only in a few instances closed their doors anywhere in the city, were the only places of business on South Clark street that displayed a flag or sign of decoration. The old-clothes dealers and three-ball men and Chinamen gave no evidence of patriotism.

Waiting Turns for Food.

The lunch counters and restaurants were all open yesterday, and it was well for the crowds they did not close. Before the doors of these places there were hungry crowds waiting for them to open. When they opened there was a rush. From 7 o'clock until 2 o'clock the lunch counters did a land-office business. During nearly all of this time there would be a row waiting for those who were eating to get through and get out. After 2 o'clock nearly every lunch counter was cleared of its stock.

The Lake Front Park was one big picnic ground at noon. Thousands of people, after waiting hours in vain hope of reaching the Fair grounds, gave up in despair and ate their luncheons in the most comfortable spots they could find near the Van Buren street viaduct. Hundreds of family groups could be seen scattered about over the greensward between the Art Institute and the Park Row Station. They had brought their lunch baskets, but their fond hopes of picnicking beneath the shade trees on the Wooded Island or in any of the pleasant spots within Jackson Park would not be realized.

Water was scarce and many were unable to get enough to drink. The public fountains were surrounded by crowds of hundreds. An enterprising boy sold ice-water from a tin bucket at 5 cents a glass and pocketed many a nickel. All about the raised ground on which the Art Institute stands were thousands of people who found amusement in watching the throng in its wild effort to reach the dock or the narrow passageway leading to the Illinois Central trains. The space about the Columbus monument was black with people. The iron picket fence next to the tracks was lined with people, who would have climbed over the obstruction in their efforts to reach the suburban trains had not the police prevented them. The curbstone along Michigan avenue for six blocks was the resting place for hundreds of tired women and children.

PICKPOCKETS BEHIND THE BARS

One Hundred and Ten Rogues Taken Out of the Crowded Streets.

Eighty pickpockets were thrown behind the bars down-town yesterday in addition to the thirty arrested Sunday. To this fact the police say is due the small number of complaints made at the Central Station. Up to midnight only five complaints had been made, three of pickpockets and two of swindling by means of the "lock" trick. The police are in fear as to what today may bring in the way of complaints. So many officers were called to handle the crowds that it is feared burglars and sneak thieves may have wrought their will in the outlying districts where many houses were left unoccupied. Most of the criminals were arrested early, so that they got but little chance at the crowds. Chris Duffy is locked up at the Desplaines Street Station to answer to a charge of robbery. Yesterday morning John G. Gelding of Muskegon, Mich., appeared at the station and told Capt. Mahoney he had been held up and robbed by two men in a saloon on South Halsted street. He said the men stole his money and his diamond ring, valued at $300. Officers McGrath and Fitzpatrick arrested Chris Duffy. They say they found some of the money and also the diamond ring in his possession.

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AS VICTOR OVER FIRE.

PROUD CHICAGO BURNS LIVING TABLEAUX INTO THE NIGHT.

Brilliant Pageant Showing by Floats Elaborately Got Up the History of a Great City from Obscurity and Ruin to Celebrity and Affluence—War Heroes and the Fruits of Peace Shown—Gorgeous Picture of Columbus Before Queen Isabella.

Chicago laid last night upon the head of its Exposition a crown of flame. Twice a conqueror, the fiery element was bound to the chariot-wheels of its victim and made to deck a civic holiday. Out of the West came the splendid procession, living tableaux burned into the night and gorgeous with all the pomp and beauty that the genius of the artist could devise.

Twenty-two years ago Fire was the victor. Over the ruins of a shattered city floated the red banners of the destroyer. Last night Chicago, risen from the ashes, made a servant of her conqueror. Twenty-two years ago saw the triumph of Fire. Last night marked the triumph of Chicago.

First the multitude, the music of the day; then the splendor of the night. On the great screen of darkness, in the midst of the spotless city the young giant of the West wrote its history in lines of fire. It was Chicago welcoming the world; Chicago in peace; Chicago as a frontier fort, its hardy sons fighting back the Indian from his ancient seat of empire; Chicago in the time of war, sending its brave men to the front of battle; Chicago as the greatest factor in the commerce of the New World, its merchandise carried abroad to every port; Chicago foremost in all things.

All day the multitude had swarmed about the Court of Honor. In its midst the white palaces were almost dwarfed. Man dominated his greatest creations. In the midst of the city of men's dreams men were the most impressive. Already the trumpets had blown the triumph of universal peace. Chicago welcoming the sons of all nations as its own had sent a message far nobler than the drum beat which echoes around the world. Two thousand singers had sung the songs which strike a patriotic chord in every breast. It had been Chicago telling a new tale to the nations. Now it was to be Chicago writing its own history.

At 8 o'clock 5,000 people were gathered outside of the Sixty-second street gate. They were to see at least the entrance of the splendid floats which mark the chapters in the triumphal story. Within the entire line of march was walled with men and women. Weary with the excitement of the day they were yet to see its most impressive feature. About the Administration Building was the center of the maelstrom. They filled the rotunda. They banked themselves about the outer walls. They crowded the ledges. They clung to the robes of the colossal goddesses and leaned far out over the swarm below. On the waterways another army was afloat. Venetian gondolas brushed against birch bark canoes. Electric launches rubbed sides with the catamarans from Ceylon. Steam yachts and dug-outs rode side by side. Fifty thousand people were on the water. On the lake front a myriad had already gathered to watch the fireworks. Crowds were everywhere.

Vivid Scene at Nightfall.

The sun had set. Night came slowly and softly over the White City. To the west the sun set in clouds of crimson. To the north burned the fires of the city. Then with his magic finger the genius of electricity traced the outlines of the palaces. The great search lights swept across the faces of the abashed throng. Men, weary and impatient, stirred uneasily in their places. Sharply above the deep roar of the people sounded the clanging of ambulance bells. It was the greatest audience which ever waited the coming of an actor upon the stage.

To the north the sound of steel-shod hoofs echoed over the viaduct. Between the yellow lines of light along Stony Island avenue glittered parti-colored flames. The crowds outside the fences were cheering. Columbian Guards and city policemen cleared a space about the Sixty-second street gate. The Chicago Hussars, their white plumes streaming in the wind, swept through. In the lead rode Capt. Brand, the proud marshal of the night pageant. Columbian Guards found it almost impossible to keep back the crowds which had massed inside. The ropes which had been stretched were unavailing. The people beat them down and stood face to face with the horsemen. Finally a narrow way was cleared. The Hussars in their striking uniforms opened a path to the east. Behind them eight white horses drew a splendid float. In the center stood a woman in robes of white and gold. In her hands was a harp. About her were grouped fifty choristers. They were singing, but the music was lost in the babel of the crowd.

Chicago of Today.

The people swept up to the gates for a moment. Then they were pushed back and then the genius of the Chicago of today appeared. Eight splendid black horses strained at their tugs. Hung about with the flags of all nations and guided by the heralds of liberty and love the typical figure stood high upon the globe holding out her welcoming arms to the people of every land. Beneath her was the American eagle and behind the Stars and Stripes fronted by the shield of the city with its ribbons of white drawn across a field of terra-cotta. Beneath on the panels of the platform which supported her were emblazoned in golden scrolls the dates which will be ever memorable in the history of the city. Still lower about the base of the float were grouped the young women who represented the forty-four States of the Union. Each of them bore the shield of her Commonwealth. Music, Sculpture, Science, and Literature stood high at the four corners, each holding aloft the tools of her craft. Their robes glistened and their white arms shone in the dazzling light, but the focus of all was the proud figure high above, raising her imperial arms in queenly welcome.

Birth of the Metropolis.

This is the Chicago of today. Now comes the picture which takes the memories of men yet living back to years gone by. It tells the story of the birth of the metropolis. But not merely spectacular is this splendid float. Its leading figures are in themselves historical. There sits the Pottawatomie chieftain, Simon Pokagon, holding in his hand the original treaty, by which his father granted to the pale faces the land upon which the proud City of Chicago now stands. On a pedestal in the center is a group showing a friendly warrior rescuing from the tomahawk of the savage brave the wife of one of the soldiers of old Fort Dearborn. On the sides of this pedestal are drawn pictures showing the old log fort and the hut where Mr. Kinzie, the first white settler, made his home. Below on the base are other Indian groups. At the rear a Catholic friar, in the robes of his order, and a frontiersman in buckskin are talking with the savages. On one side in a graceful group sit three Cherokee Indian girls, Rosa, Rena, and Carrie Bluejacket, singing the songs of their tribe. It is a picture of the past, photographed forever on the film of memory.

Chicago and Illinois in the War.

Prouder, more stirring to the minds of many than aught else in the parade, is the heroic chariot which comes next in the pageant. As the red, white, and blue with which it is draped flash under the lights of the entrance a little group of men breaks out through the crowd and starts a cheer. Ten thousand voices take it up, and Lincoln, Grant, and Logan are heralded with loud acclaim as they sweep onward to the South. It is a proud part which Chicago and the State of Illinois played in the war, and right nobly does this splendid float tell the story. Phil Sheridan on his gray charger gallops away to the front leading a charge, as he did on Southern battlefields. Behind on twin pedestals stand the two great soldiers whom Illinois gave to the armies of the North, Grant on one side, Lincoln on the other. No State had more to offer. To the rear is Richard Yates, the war Governor, and towering above him the homely yet heroic figure, Abraham Lincoln, the martyr President, holding in his hand the Proclamation of Emancipation. Still higher is Chicago, queen city of the State, offering these, her sons, as the proudest sacrifice ever laid upon the altar of a nation's liberty. Below about the base the dogs of war snarl and strain at their leashes, but above are the hero figures which dominate.

The chief factor in the victory, behind and lower in position, but still heroic in action, is a group of the famous Chicago Ellsworth Zouaves, their great Captain leading them in a charge. The crimson glory of the flag is over all, and on the panels are carved the names of the men who went out from Chicago to meet death on the battlefield.

Chicago Home of the Arts of Peace.

Pure white horses draw the coming float. Triumphant cheers die away as it approaches. It shows Chicago at its greatest—Chicago as the home of the arts of peace, holding aloft a laurel wreath as the typical figure, mounted on a chariot which rolls upon the wheels of a locomotive. Before run a group of cupids, twined with flowers and blowing their silver trumpets. Every delightful color shines in the trappings of the float. Pale blue and pink shade into crimson and deepen into black. On the four sides of the pedestal are emblazoned the homes of the modern cliff dwellers, castles of commerce towering higher than the holds of feudal lords. On the four corners sit beautiful women, showing the four chief industries which pay tribute to Chicago. Building and textile fabrics are in front; behind iron manufactures and agriculture.

Chicago in Flames.

Men whose hair is yet unstreaked with gray move forward. They catch a glimpse of what is yet to them an awful memory. A horrid specter, clad in wreathing flame, stretches a flaming torch above a prostrate city. At its feet crouches a mother, covering two trembling babes with her protecting arms. Behind huge pillars upholding a proud temple totter to their fall. Ruined masses of masonry lie on either side. At the rear, seen dimly through drifting clouds of smoke, are great buildings as yet untouched by fire. From them a strong man bears a child to safety. He wears the uniform and rubber coat which mark the hero of those days. Seen dimly, and almost with the eye of faith, one makes out a splendid figure rising through the mist, prophetic of the victory over devastation. Red and black and yellow are the strong colors which paint this picture of Chicago prostrate. Men from the Chicago Fire Department of today man the float, and six great horses, which have left their engines for the night, pull it along the wide avenue.

After the fire float has passed through the gates there is a delay of twenty minutes before the next comes. People grow disgusted with the long wait and fill in the space behind the floats already in the Court of Honor. Finally along come the other floats.

And in the big parade is an old fire-engine, one that did active service in the big fire. This relic is cheered. People grow wild as they see it, for it brings close to them the reality of the scene of twenty-one years ago.

The crowd, surfeited with light and color, grows restless. Far to the south and east the Hussars are sweeping about the Court of Honor through the gathered thousands. On the lake-front rockets are already throwing fiery lances into the clouds. There is a general impatient movement to the east. An ambulance with loudly ringing bells is unable to force a path. Columbian Guards and city policemen alike are swallowed up in the whirlpool. Down in the grand basin the search lights sweep in circles like the chariot wheels of the sun, lighting up now the upturned faces of the multitude and now the splendid trappings of the moving floats.

Ship of Chicago's Progress.

Another contrast. Chicago was in ruins. It is the mistress of the West. An argosy glittering with gold and silver and flaunting a single sail sweeps onward through the sea. From the top of the mast floats a gay banner. Upon it are hung festoons of flowers. Commerce, idealized and draped in white and gold, sits upon a lofty car. Before her the Three Graces bow with offerings of fruit and flowers. At either side great cornucopias empty their wealth of plenty, while at the extreme rear Good Fortune sits steering onward the ship of Chicago's progress. Below is the ocean, and from the four corners of the float rise mermaids lifting their votive offerings. All in white and gold is the gorgeous picture. And before it eighteen splendid horses, three abreast, tramp through the crowd. About the sides of the float runs a blaze of electricity, and at the head of each of the horses glow electric lights—red, white, and blue.

But Chicago does not devote the whole of the pageant to the record of its own history, unique and splendid as it is. This is the Columbian Exposition, and it belongs not to Chicago alone but to the country and to the world. So through the cheering multitude comes the most splendid spectacle of all, celebrating the supreme moment which made the Columbian Exposition possible. Above hangs a magnificent canopy of purple silk, supported upon four golden standards. Beneath it at the rear is a royal throne studded with shining gems. From it are rising Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand, and to their royal, blessing bows the humble sailor whose voyage the Exposition celebrates. Cardinal Televera in his scarlet robes stands at one side surrounded by a group of attendant monks. They are gazing curiously at a globe and discussing the daring project of the Italian navigator. Queen Isabella in her robes of white satin, decked with gold, has just decided to offer up the jewels of the crown to gain the money which shall fit out the flotilla of the great Admiral. Over all the float hang richest Oriental rugs and tapestries, and the six black horses before it are trapped with orange blankets bearing the royal arms of Castile and Aragon.

Sweden and Germany.

So far Chicago as a whole and the Exposition have been glorified. Now come the floats with which foreign citizens honor the proud traditions of their fatherland. On an ancient boat Sir Walter Raleigh and the Puritans, John Cabot with his globe, Capt. John Smith and Pocahontas ride between lines of fire. Vikings and valkyries in the Walhalla of old Sweden drink and make merry while the night glitters with the sheen of a myriad swords. At the banquet presides Thor, the mighty one, and all the gods of the old Norse legends. Germania stands on the center of the triumphal arch of German art, science, and industry. Below are the splendid figures of Goethe, Gutenberg, Humboldt, and all the great men who have made luminous the history of the fatherland. Now the genius of Germany is brought to the shores of the New World, and the Goddess of Liberty stands presiding over the men who have made the Teuton spirit a power in the development of the United States.

Marquette Rediscovers Chicago.

France sends a gorgeous picture, showing the first frail boat that brought white men to the shore of Canada in 1534, and another wherein Pere Marquette discovers again the Chicago which he first visited in 1673. Two floats come from the sons of the old sod. On one of them, in a tempest-tossed boat, with the cross at the top of the mast, St. Brandon, the first discoverer, sails across the stormy sea. On the second stands the genius of Erin, while about her are grouped great men famous in Irish song and story. Art, science, and literature pay tribute to the land of Bohemia, ancient home of learning. Leif Ericsen sails once more his Viking ship with its grim shields hanging over the rail. Columbia and Nora touch hands in friendly greeting. It is the red, white, and blue of the two hemispheres. Washington, the great, greets Kosciusko and Pulaski, while the spirit of liberty holds a wreath of laurel above the bowed heads. Sobieski conquers as of old the Turks before Vienna, Stanislaus signs the Constitution of Poland, and finally Copernicus, with poets, musicians, and scientists about him, tells the silent story of the past greatness of his native land.

Last of all comes the modern dragon, its writhing body changing from green to dazzling red. From its yawning mouth exales a fiery vapor. Its huge wings flap and flutter. It is the old monster of lightning and the storm, conquered by man and harnessed to do his bidding in all the varied uses of electricity.

So the resplendent pageant passes. Through the midst of the white palaces it winds its way, telling the great story of the greatest city the world has seen.

PROCESSION OF FLOATS BISECTED.

Two Parts Separated by the Mass of People and Some Abandoned.

Shortly after the procession entered the grounds the people crowded about the floats in the first section in such numbers as to delay the second section. As they advanced the gap between the sections widened and was filled by the following throng. It was impossible to keep the people back or to close up the ranks of the procession, which became bisected, and some of the floats were at last actually swamped in the crowd east of the Manufactures Building on the lake front. The first section moved on as slowly as possible to give the others time to close the growing gap but it could not be done. Those who would have kept back were powerless to do so owing to the pressure from behind. The horses were unhitched from several of the floats, which were deserted and left standing where they were abandoned.

ALL OUT BY MIDNIGHT.

CHICAGO DAY'S BIG CROWD CARRIED TO THE CITY EARLY.

Many Women Faint in the Jams Around the Terminals of Transportation Lines, but None Are Seriously Injured—Patience Would Have Avoided Unpleasant Scenes at the Alley "L" Station—Crush at the Illinois Central Express and Suburban Depots and Cable Car Loops.

At 11:30 last night there were not 1,000 visitors inside the Fair grounds. This means that the transportation companies did a good job in getting the vast crowd home from the Fair. Of course, there was a vast amount of crowding and discomfort, and even slight casualties, but this was the fault of the people themselves. Had the people shown common sense and held back instead of trying to crowd on during the two hours between 8 and 10 o'clock there would have been no fainting on account of the crush and the mass of people would have got home sooner than it did. Even with this the worst of the rush was over by 10 o'clock. There was no let up in the running of the trains until everybody had got safely away from the grounds. The Illinois Central, cable lines, and the Alley "L" kept trains going at frequent intervals until the last visitor of the day had left.

Beg the Crowd to Stand Back.

The Alley "L" station inside the grounds at the Transportation Building suffered the greatest crush seen at any of the places where people sought to secure transportation from the grounds. The broad avenue south of the station, several hundred feet wide, was solid with people. Tens of thousands could not get within 150 feet of the entrances. They stood there for hours. There were fully 25,000 people trying to get through four entrances, capable of accommodating but two or three persons at a time. The crush began at 6:30 o'clock, but when the parade of floats came along the crowd was diverted for a time. Between 7 and 8 o'clock, however, the surging throng came back, and then began an unusual scene. At the foot of the stairway leading to the trains is a semi-circular arrangement of ticket booths and exits into the grounds from the "L" trains. Around this point the crowd pressed. It grew more dense until women and children fainted in the midst of the throng. Those nearer the booths and unable to secure tickets were crushed. A dozen employés of the road, Columbian Guards, and gatemen jumped on the roofs of the booths and piteously begged the crowd to hold back. Then they shouted angrily, waved their hands, yelling:

"Don't crowd the people to death! Stand back, men! You are crushing women and children!"

The effect of the admonition was lost on the outer fringe of the crowd. The comparatively comfortable people there jeered at the cries and entreaties of the men on the roofs. Soon the throng in such close contact generated a wave of heat that was half stifling as it passed the end of the stairways. Soon people began fainting. Those pressed against the boxes begged for assistance. They extended their hands upwards and strong men pulled them to the roof and lowered them from the opposite side. This was kept up steadily for more than two hours. Women, old and young, fainted. They were literally boosted by men to the roof, where Dr. Gunn, the Alley "L" physician, and his assistants were busy restoring the victims. Women, unable to stand, were laid on the roof, and after reviving somewhat were handed down like bags of wheat to the men on the inside, who applied further restoratives. There were many cases of "dead faints." Every minute there was a fresh victim. Dresses were torn, hats lost, and friends separated in the transfer. For a time there was a continual call, "Doctor! Doctor!" first from one end of the semi-circle and then at the other. There were fainting people on the floor inside the gate, more than equaling the number who had to be revived on the roof.

Like Animals in Cages.

Meanwhile the crush continued. Old women and little children were crowded against the wire fences inside the turnstile booths. They pressed their faces against the wire meshes like caged animals. Out in the middle of the throng could be seen women hoisted to the shoulders of men in order that they might secure the air. It was impossible to move them to the outer edge of the crowd. The women who received the treatment of cold water were sorry spectacles and walked away dazed and disheveled. But they had received the best care that it was possible for Dr. Gunn and his men to administer in such an awful crowd.

"I was here the Fourth of July," said the doctor, "but that is no comparison to this. It is unparalleled and unexpected."

Depotmaster O'Connor Talks.

Depotmaster O'Connor of the Alley "L" stood upon the roof of the ticket offices at the Fair entrance until midnight, begging the people to keep back and not crush, until he was so hoarse he could be heard no longer. At 11 o'clock he said:

"The crowd moved upon our station here before 4 o'clock. By 4:30 there were 10,000 waiting to leave on the elevated trains. The number increased until at 9 o'clock there were 30,000 crushing each other in their endeavor to get inside the gates and into the trains. This crowd was materially augmented by strangers who wished to leave the Fair by the Sixty-fourth street gates and who had become lost in their reckoning and got in the crowd so that they could not get out. The only thing these people could do was to keep moving toward the trains and leave the Fair grounds in that manner, trusting to get home from either down-town or some of the stations on the way. Those women and children who were overcome, we took care on the roof here, where they were passed to attendants behind us. Thirty or thirty-five cases of this kind have occurred up to the present hour. This makes no allowance for the hundreds of children handed up to us and taken charge of until their parents could get inside the gates to look after them. No accidents of a serious nature have happened so far as I have been able to learn.

"Our trains have been leaving here one every two minutes; of course, all crowded. From my experience of gatherings of people I would not be surprised if the number we have carried tonight out of the grounds would reach fully 275,000. That seems large, but when you understand that people have been going by here just as fast as they possibly can since 4 o'clock, and all the trains crowded to their utmost capacity, I think you will admit that the estimate is within reason.

"We have tried a new scheme here today and it has proved of great assistance in handling the crowds. Lieut. Rehm of Canalport avenue and a company of city policemen have formed a circle thirty feet away from the ticket office, and they act as a breastwork against which those behind are pressing. Twenty feet beyond there is another circular line formed of Columbian Guards and Alley 'L' employés, and they again, with hands clasped, form a half-circle and help to resist the crush. Of course, when the crowd was heaviest these men could not hold it back, but they added materially to the resisting force necessary to prevent serious accident."

Jam at Terminal Station.

Terminal station was the point towards which by far the larger number of the vast assemblage turned when night settled on the White City and Chicago day had been turned into Chicago night. There was a push and a jam about the gates leading to the express trains on the Illinois Central that resulted in a hundred people fainting and in a good many thousand sitting about on chairs and steps and leaning against the pillars of the Terminal Station waiting for the opportunity of getting through the gates without having the lives crushed out of them. There was a perfect sea of faces along the

[Continued on fifth page.]

FAIR DEBT WIPED OUT

CHECK DRAWN TO PAY OFF THE LAST OF THE BONDS.

And Today Any One with a Claim Against the Exposition May Receive His Cash, Provided There Is no Legal Obstruction—Chicago Day Receipts Certainly Over $425,000, and There Are No Unpaid Vouchers in the Treasurer's Office—Money Piles in by Wagon Loads.

True to their promise the World's Fair directors yesterday paid off their bonded indebtedness. The check could not be delivered because the banks were closed, but Treasurer Seeberger will bring down-town this morning a check for $1,565,310. He will take it to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and present it to President Mitchell, who is the trustee for the bondholders. Mr. Peck, Chairman of the Finance committee of the Exposition, will accompany Treasurer Seeberger and together they will make the formal presentation. Treasurer Seeberger has drawn a great many checks, but the one he has in his inside pocket this morning is the biggest of all.

The order for the money was really prepared last Saturday, but as it had been the intention of the directors to make the payment Chicago day the check was withheld. Yesterday being a holiday it still remained in Treasurer Seeberger's strong box. It is signed by him and countersigned by Auditor Ackerman. When it was made out Saturday noon and laid on the table Mr. Seeberger took his lead pencil and figured up what, with it, the great World's Columbian Exposition has cost. He brought the figures down to date yesterday and said the building of the White City has entailed an expenditure of $30,286,000. Everybody knows where it came from. There was the capital stock of $5,599,575 subscribed by the people of Chicago largely. Then another $5,500,000 was appropriated by the City of Chicago. The souvenir coins amounted last month to $1,929,120. Then there was a premium of over $500,000 on the coins.

The bonds which were paid off yesterday brought in $4,444,500. The difference between these general receipts and expenditures have come from gate receipts, concessions, and miscellaneous sources since the Fair opened.

The bond issue was made at a time when the directors were financially hard up. The first issue was Nov. 1, 1892, when $4,000,000 worth were placed on the market. Jan. 2, 1893, $444,500 were sold, making a total issue of $4,444,500. The bondholders began growing apprehensive, and Aug. 17 a 10 per cent payment was made of $444,450. Aug. 30, Sept. 7, 15 and 22, payments of the same amount were made. Sept. 29 the amount was doubled, leaving 30 per cent, or $1,333,350. On the entire issue there was accrued interest amounting to $231,960. The accrued interest, with the 30 per cent installment, makes the amount of the big check which wipes out the Exposition Company's bonded indebtedness. It will, that is, if the bondholders present their claims.

But not alone the bonds have been paid. The floating indebtedness is practically cleared up. Treasurer Seeberger has not a single unpaid voucher in his office. He drew the check for the last one Saturday. It amounted to $6,000. It is estimated that there is probably $30,000 of indebtedness unadjusted, and in some instances tied up legally, but that is considered a bagatelle by the officers, who can draw checks for a million and a half dollars. Treasurer Seeberger probably did not have in bank the full amount that the check called for, but with yesterday's receipts, which are figured at $426,000, the account will be squared.

All the officials at headquarters yesterday were rejoicing, and none more so than Director Peck of the Finance committee. He had been enthusiastic over the Exposition company paying all its obligations, and it was he and other members of the Finance committee who conceived the plan of liquidating the indebtedness Chicago day.

Wagon Loads of Money.

Money rolled into Treasurer Seeberger's office yesterday by the wagon load. The ticket men collected it so rapidly and were so busy they could not make their usual daily delivery, and early in the afternoon ambulances were turned into money wagons, and with armed Columbian guards made the tour of the ticket booths, relieving them of their cash. In one little coop alone the wagon men found $9,000 as the proceeds up to 2 o'clock. How profitable Chicago day was to the Fair managers can be shown by a little figuring. These are the expenses estimated for the conduct of the Exposition yesterday:

Operating expenses	$18,000
Floats	2,500
Fireworks	10,000
Chicago day tickets	10,850
Miscellaneous	1,250
Total	$42,600

As against this, estimating the crowd at 600,000, the gate receipts would be approximately $300,000. A reliable estimate of the percentage from the concessions is $126,000, making a total of $426,000. So that not less than $375,000 was realized in cold cash.

Send the Cash in Piles.

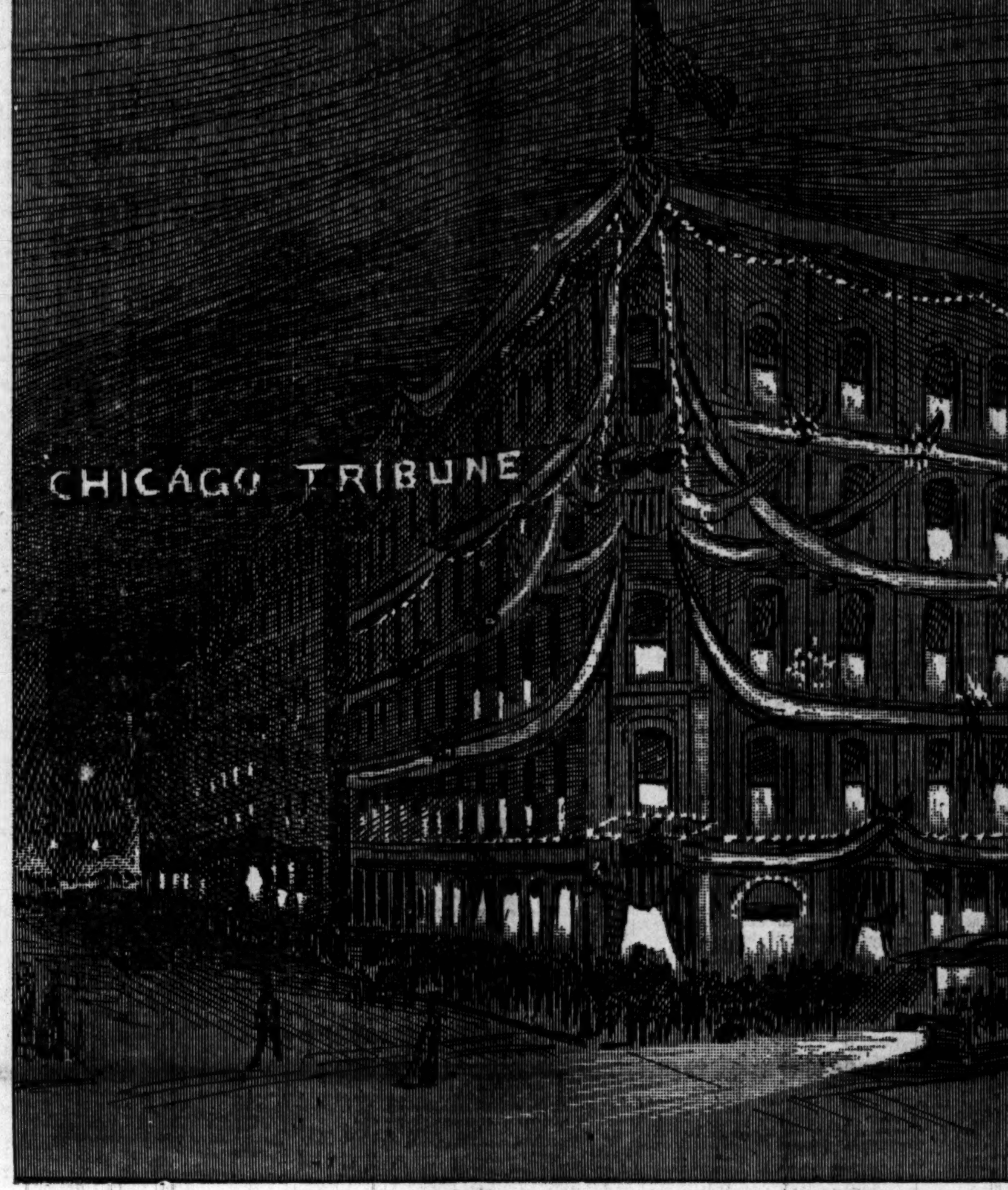
Treasurer Seeberger's men were busy getting this money all day, and busier still counting it last night. Usually the ticket sellers arrange their cash in an orderly fashion and report at 2 in the afternoon. They could not leave their booths yesterday, and had to send the money in in piles. It was dumped on counters by tellers. Twelve of them made a continual din as they rattled the silver and stacked it in heaps. They didn't get through at their usual hour either, but were ordered to stay on duty all night. This morning they may know how much cash was taken in.

"This is certainly most gratifying," said Mr. Seeberger. "I haven't any deferred indebtedness in my office. We are now waiting for the banks to open up, when everybody who has a claim may have it paid, providing there is no legal obstruction."

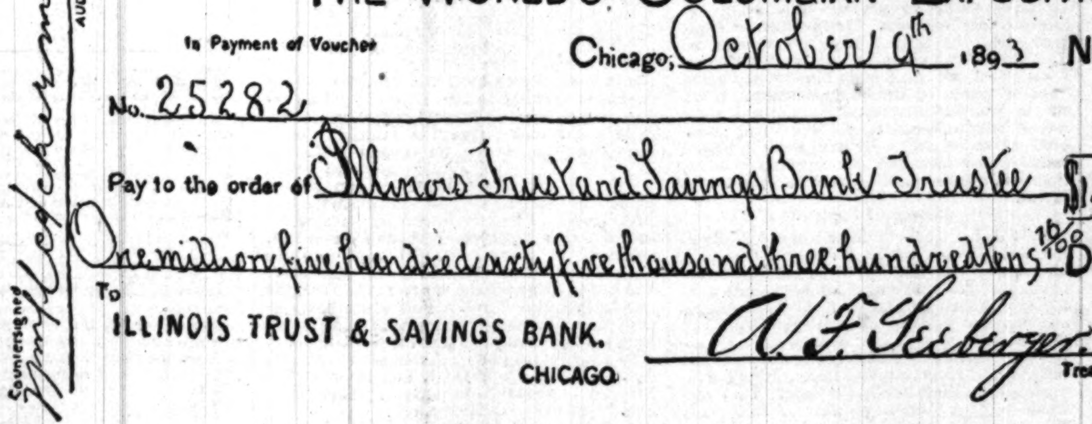
Outside the grounds the speculators who had already amassed a comfortable sum through the sale of Chicago day tickets, dealt in the Chicago day badges at the uniform price of $2 each and sold out their entire stock.

Highest Steeple.

The highest steeple in the world is that of the Cathedral of Antwerp, 417 feet.



"THE TRIBUNE" BUILDING, DECKED IN BUNTING AND ABLAZE WITH ELECTRICITY.



TREASURER'S OFFICE.

THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

In Payment of Voucher
No. 25282

Chicago, October 9th 1893 No. U 361

Pay to the order of Illinois Trust and Savings Bank Trustee $1565310.76

One million five hundred sixty five thousand three hundred ten 76/100 DOLLARS.

To
ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK.
CHICAGO

A. F. Seeberger
Treasurer

Countersigned Wm. K. Ackerman
AUDITOR.

FAC-SIMILE OF CHECK WHICH PAYS OFF THE WORLD'S FAIR BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.

KILLED AND INJURED.

MANY FAIR VISITORS HAVE ROUGH EXPERIENCES IN CHICAGO.

Four Deaths Result from Cable Car and Other Accidents of the Day—Twenty-two Men and Women Injured in Various Mishaps—In Many Cases the Victims Appear to Be to Blame—Awful Crush at the Alley "L" Congress Street Station—Hospital Scenes.

Chicago grip cars behaved with unexpected mildness yesterday and the record of dead and injured, either from railroads or street cars, was comparatively small. Those who were hurt, as a rule, fell victims to their own carelessness in crossing the crowded streets. The list of dead and injured follows:

The Killed.

CLARK, CHARLES A., Buffalo, N. Y., struck by grip car at Morgan and Madison streets; died two hours later at the County Hospital; body at the county morgue.

MALCOLM, JAMES; residence unknown; fell on steps of intramural station at Sixtieth street and died an hour later at Emergency Hospital; body taken to Rolston's morgue.

ROBERTSON, THOMAS, Fremont, Minn., aged 28, run over by Lincoln avenue grip; taken to the German hospital, where he died.

The Injured.

ADAMS, MRS. JOHN, No. 5107 Atlantic street; thrown from cable car at Cottage Grove avenue and Fifty-first street; left leg and right hip injured; taken home.

ALLEN, HARRY, a 7-year-old boy, who lives at No. 7226 Rhodes avenue, was struck by a Michigan Central passenger train at the Seventy-sixth street crossing yesterday. His spine was injured and he sustained internal injuries. He was removed to his home and may recover.

BURR, WILLIAM J., of Ellington, Hopkins County, Ky., was struck by a State street car in the morning at Van Buren street and thrown twenty feet. When picked up he was found to be severely injured, and was taken to St. Luke's Hospital by the Second Precinct patrol wagon.

CLIFFORD, PATRICK H., police officer Forty-third Precinct, No 214 North Market street; run over by grip car at Clark street and East Chicago avenue; bruised and left leg fractured; taken to St. Joseph's Hospital.

GALLEMORE, MRS. MATILDA, Madden, Ill., foot crushed by wheelbarrow in Fairgrounds, wound dressed at Emergency Hospital.

GROSS, MRS. SCOTT, Battle Creek, Mich., thrown from cable train at State and Lake streets; badly bruised; removed to No. 1120 West Lake street.

INDAHL, HENRY, 35 Ayers court, fell from street car at Erie and Ada streets, right leg crushed, and amputated at County Hospital.

LARSEN, TOBEY, No. 352 West Erie street; knocked down and slightly injured at Canal and Adams streets by street car; taken home.

LONG, CHARLES, Cincinnati, O.; face cut and severe internal injuries in crush at Congress street Alley "L" depot; removed to boarding place on Madison, between La Salle street and Fifth avenue.

MURPHY, MINNIE, Erie and Union streets; fell at No. 152 State street; slightly injured; taken home.

REYNOLDS, O. F., Mattoon, Ill.; face and hands bruised at Congress Street Alley "L" Depot; Injuries dressed at drug store.

RHODES, MRS. LOUISA, Gillman, Ill., was crossing Park row, near the Illinois Central railroad, when she was knocked down by a horse and buggy driven by Dr. Daggard of No. 291 Indiana avenue. She was badly injured about the face and body. Mrs. Rhodes was conveyed to a drug store and had her injuries attended to.

ROGERS, MISS NETTIE, Columbus, O.; face and arms bruised in crush at Congress street Alley "L" depot; injuries dressed at drug store.

STEWART, MRS. MATILDA, Fond du Lac, Wis.; right arm and hands bruised in crush at Congress street Alley "L" depot; wounds dressed at drug store.

THORSEN, O., No. 391 West Erie street; fell from Ashland avenue car at Ashland and Chicago avenues, badly bruised about head and shoulders.

YOUMAN, RICHARD, No. 3637 Vincennes avenue; thrown from cable car at Thirty-sixth street and Cottage Grove avenue, slightly injured and walked home.

WHITE, W. WALLACE, No. 138 Thirty-fifth street; fell from cable car at Thirty-fifth street; foot sprained; taken home.

WELLS, ANDREW, of Waupaca, Wis., was knocked down by north-bound car No. 1333 at Twenty-first street and Wabash avenue. He sustained severe injuries to his head and had to be conveyed to his boarding-house at No. 201 Wabash avenue. His injuries are not necessarily fatal.

Charles A. Clark's Death.

Charles A. Clark, who lived in Buffalo, N. Y., but whose Chicago address is unknown, was killed by a grip car early yesterday morning. Clark got off a west-bound Madison street car at Morgan street. He walked straight into an east-bound grip car and was knocked down and run over. The wheels passed over both his thighs. When picked up he was unconscious. He was taken to the County Hospital and died five minutes after his admission.

Thomas Robertson of Fremont, Minn., returning to his boarding place at No. 333 Lincoln avenue, was run over by a Lincoln avenue cable and died at the German Hospital. He was 28 years old.

Four people were severely injured at the South Side elevated station on Congress street. The crowd at this point was tremendous at 10 a.m., and was increasing every moment. Ten officers were on duty, and Capt. Hartnett of the Harrison Street Station was present giving orders. It was impossible to check the crowds, and they swarmed upon the platforms like bees in a hive. D. F. Reynolds of Mattoon, Ill., had his face badly mashed through being shoved against an iron railing. His nose was broken and both his hands were badly lacerated. Miss Nettie Rogers of Columbus, O., was severely hurt about the face and arms. Mrs. Matilda Stewart of Fond du Lac, Wis., had her right arm sprained and the forefinger of her left hand was skinned to the bone. Charles Long of Cincinnati, O., was stepping into the train when he was hurled forward and fell down. The crowd trampled upon him and he had a narrow escape from death. His face was cut and bruised and he received a severe fracture of his right leg. The police rescued all the injured people and took them to the nearest drug store to have their hurts dressed. Long's condition is somewhat dangerous. He had to be taken to his room on Madison street, between Fifth avenue and La Salle. None of the other injured are in a critical condition.

Mrs. Scott Gross of Battle Creek, Mich., fell while attempting to alight from a moving State street cable car in the afternoon while it was rounding the corner of State and Lake streets. Besides receiving a serious scalp wound, she was rendered unconscious. She was removed to the home of friends at No. 1120 West Lake street. Her injuries are serious.

Mrs. John Adams of No. 5107 Atlantic street attempted to get off a Cottage Grove avenue car at Fifty-first street. She faced the wrong way and was thrown to the ground. Her left arm was fractured, her right hip injured, and she was severely bruised. None of her injuries is serious. She was taken home.

Officer Patrick H. Clifford of the Forty-third Precinct Police Station was seriously injured yesterday afternoon by a cable car at North Clark street and East Chicago avenue.

At the World's Fair Hospital.

The scenes at the hospital and it's court-yard between 8 and 10 p.m. were sad, exciting, and tragic. The arrival of patients was more rapid than ever. The ambulances, with their doleful gong ringing and the clatter of the horses' feet, were only a few minutes apart and contained not one but many patients. The patients themselves

[Continued on fifth page.]

VISITORS TO CHICAGO

Who desire to avoid the risks of drinking ordinary water should use APOLLINARIS NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

"The PURITY of APOLLINARIS offers the best security against the dangers of the ordinary drinking waters."

THE LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

PEOPLE IN TORRENTS.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL CARES FOR THE CROWDS ON THE VIADUCT.

Human Beings Pour from the Streets to the Tracks and Board Hundreds of Cars—They Are Well-Behaved and Take the Crushing Good-Naturedly—The Alley "L" Is Lost in the Rush and All Calculations Are Set at Naught—The Street Car Lines and the Steamboats.

At 6:30 yesterday morning a man leading a small boy and carrying a bag that might have done service in many capacities, followed by a woman, walked over the Van Buren street viaduct, got a ticket, and went into a car of the Illinois Central railroad. Others followed. Presently there came several people. It was then noticed that a number who had staid up all night and others who had got in on early trains came along. They were followed by groups that came out of Van Buren street and from streets leading into Michigan avenue north and south of this street. In a few minutes there were lines of people coming from the same directions, and as they all met at the viaduct they merged and formed a respectable procession passing over the big bridge to the Illinois Central trains and the steamboat dock. The lines lengthened and widened. Before 7 o'clock streams of people began to come in all directions; the scene became quite animated. Each moment added to the numbers; the sidewalks were soon filled and the little streams grew larger. There was soon a crowd at the junction at the viaduct. Then like a torrent people came; like magic they appeared; the streets became filled from house to house. There came a torrent out of Van Buren street; mighty floods of people came along Michigan avenue. Out of Randolph street on the north to Twelfth street on the south and every intervening street they came pressing toward the goal. At 7:45 the viaduct became filled from rail to rail, from end to end.

Try to Climb the Fence.

When the viaduct became filled, massed, and remassed, and packed so closely with people, venturesome persons began to climb along the rails outside, and a part of the overflow went down to the gates of the suburban service of the Illinois Central and there waited until accommodated. The balance sat down on the grass and waited until there was a chance at the viaduct or the suburban trains and steamboats.

By 8:30 o'clock at a fair estimate there were 75,000 people on the Lake-Front. At 9 o'clock there were 100,000 and by 10 o'clock fully 150,000 people scrambled for breathing space and incidentally a chance to get sight of a train or a steamboat.

On the viaduct, which held constantly from 7:30 o'clock until 12 at least 70,000 people, there was little excitement. People were good-natured and stood the torture well. At the point where the south truss of the viaduct divides the big structure, one way leading to the boats and the other to the trains, there was considerable scrambling and several women were squeezed. Their clothes and hair were in some instances badly disarranged. A few children suffered at this point. A few became so faint after they had passed through the crush and reached the train platform that they had to make their exits under escort of officers across a dangerous network of tracks to the park.

A more orderly avalanche of people was never seen. A few tried to jump the fences, but they were quickly ejected and after the first few attempts learned nothing could be gained that way, and there was little trouble afterward from this source.

The Illinois Central railroad has broken all records for the handling of passenger traffic. The company has kept its promise to the people; without a hitch it carried every person to the Fair who offered to go. The record is marvelous.

Officials Take a Hand.

At 7 o'clock Vice-President Harahan, General Superintendent Sullivan, Assistant General Superintendent Hartigan, and other operating officials took station on the roof of the shed covering the ticket offices and the west platform leading to the special World's Fair trains. They showed they know how to handle crowds as well as a railroad. No man in their employ worked harder.

At 7 o'clock trains were loaded from one track and went out at five-minute intervals. At 7:45 they were loaded on two tracks and sent out at three-minute intervals from each track, and at 8 o'clock the order went out to run trains one minute apart.

On the ticket booth platforms there was some inconvenience and slight delay owing to the inability of people to reach the ticket windows, and as a result people were crowded along without tickets until they reached the turnstile; then there was delay. Finally ticket sellers were placed among the crowds, and entrance through the turnstiles was facilitated by this relief. The trains which left on the east track were run straight through to the Terminal Station. On this leading platform there are five turnstiles, and these seemed to be sufficient to allow enough people to pass through to fill a train each minute. The trains loaded on the west platform were stopped at Sixtieth and Sixty-third streets and returned after discharging passengers at the last named street.

From the two platforms at Van Buren street an average of 20,000 people per hour was sent out. For a part of this time they were handled at the rate of 1,000 per minute.

The total number of people carried from Van Buren street to the Fair by these special trains up to 12 o'clock, according to Mr. Sullivan's estimate, was 115,000. This was done with a few less than 300 cars.

It is estimated that 25,000 people, upon seeing the great crowds and after waiting some time, returned to their homes or sought other means of reaching the Fair. They estimated only the great crowd that filled the viaduct and all the turnstile entrances to the suburban trains as far north as Randolph street; they looked upon the thousands about the park but forgot to estimate the rapid rate at which the people were being carried away. Therefore, the number estimated left the Lake-Front between the hours of 9:30 and 12 o'clock.

All Trains Are Jammed.

The suburban service also did great work. The road provided 296 cars, or thirty-seven trains, whose termini were at various points out on the line. This service ran at intervals of six minutes on an average from 7 until 12 o'clock. People crowded the aisles of the cars, and during the hours named every platform and all available standing room was occupied.

Upon the above estimate this service carried from the Lake-Front 35,000 up to 12 o'clock. Added to the number carried by the World's Fair service the Illinois Central carried between 7 and 12 o'clock 150,000 people to the World's Fair.

At 12 o'clock the crowd began to thin on the viaduct, and at that time there was no crush. There was a constant stream of people towards the cars, but each person got aboard without being torn to pieces.

There was no crowding on the platforms at World's Fair stations. As soon as the people arrived they passed immediately out to engage in another scramble at the World's Fair ticket windows.

The Illinois Central also did an enormous traffic from suburban points south. From 7 until 12 o'clock trains coming from South Chicago, Pullman, Grand Crossing, Kensington, Harvey, Homewood, Riverdale, Blue Island, and West Pullman, etc., were crowded to the steps. There came in up to 12 o'clock 30,000 people.

The through trains of the Illinois Central and Big Four, with five Michigan Central and two Raymond & Whitcomb trains, numbered seventeen. These brought 10,000 people.

The total, therefore, carried by the Illinois Central up to noon yesterday from both directions was 190,000 people.

At 12 o'clock not an accident had occurred. At that hour Mr. Harahan and the other general officers who had been on the anxious seat all morning smiled and went to dinner and to figure how they were going to get the people back again.

By actual time taken the crowd was fifty minutes in passing over the viaduct to the special World's Fair trains. In other words, one starting at the entrance of the viaduct for the trains was fifty minutes in passing that distance.

The Suburban Patron.

The suburban patron of the Illinois Central living at any station between Sixteenth street and Forty-seventh street was in a predicament yesterday morning. Although he lived right on a direct line of railroad to the Fair he was in the worst possible position to get there. He patiently waited for hours. Every southbound suburban train was loaded to the guards, with no possible chance for him to get on board. This being the case he had his choice of four things—to walk, to take the cable, to go down-town and take an express train, and to go down-town and take an Illinois Central suburban. Practically he could do but two, walk or take an Illinois Central suburban from Randolph street.

The trouble was this: The suburban trains were filled at Randolph street. Therefore people along the line had no chance. Thousands took the north-bound suburban trains and got off at Van Buren street, intending to take express trains direct to the Fair. They found the entrances to the express trains blocked. This was one chance cut off. They then tried to get on suburban trains. These having been filled at Randolph street were unavailable. They thereupon had two chances left, the cables, which were as crowded as any line of traffic, and the chance of getting on a suburban train at Randolph street. Those who took this last means of transportation were moderately successful.

The consequence was that residents along the Illinois Central suburban in many cases did not reach the Fair until the middle of the afternoon.

CABLE CARS BREAK ALL RECORDS.

Rushes of Throngs Test All Arrangements, but the People Reach the Fair.

The Chicago City railway company, that is the South Side cable, with its cross-town electric lines on Thirty-fifth, Forty-seventh, Sixty-first, and Sixty-third streets and its horse car lines, handled yesterday 700,000 passengers, according to the President of the company, Mr. Wheeler.

"It is a record breaker," said President Wheeler. "On the 21st of last October, the opening day of the Fair, we handled about 600,000. But that was our day. We had not then the competition of the 'L' road and the Illinois Central was then elevating its tracks and was not prepared to handle enormous crowds. But today the 'L' road is doing fine work and the service of the Illinois Central for this short haul is magnificent. But those desiring transportation today outnumber by many thousands the crowds of any prior occasion and we are handling about the number I have mentioned. No other city in the United States could transport within its limits in the same length of time so large a number of people as Chicago has done today."

Judge Julius S. Grinnell, counsel for the company, said:

The handling of the vast crowds by the company today will in my judgment be an unparalleled feat. Extra men have been placed at every curve and important corner to guard against accident, but with such vast multitudes filling the streets the risks are high and danger great. We are taking every precaution against accident, but in the handling of so many people some mishaps are almost unavoidable.

Mr. Johnson, a chief official of the line, said:

We have about a thousand cars in service today. They are in charge of the very best and most careful men that it was possible to employ. We brought in from Kansas City and Omaha 100 expert gripmen for this occasion. They will be sent back as soon as Chicago day is past. The bringing in of them was a necessity because of the sudden advance in number of cars we placed in service.

Supt. Bowen said:

We have every dangerous point guarded. We have every car in service. The best men we could get are at work. We will run the cable all night if necessary.

Crowds Begin to Come.

The crowds began traveling to the Fair over the cable at 5:30 a. m. This was on the Wabash avenue line. The rush on the State street line began at 6:30 a. m. By 7 o'clock they began being so fearfully crowded as to begin riding on the roofs of the Wabash avenue cars. It was the crowds from the country. Many had just reached the city on early trains. They had their satchels and lunchboxes with them. The men carried overcoats, the women wraps. At 8 o'clock people began scrambling upon the roofs of State street cars. The crowds from 8 until 2:30 o'clock were big. Aisles, platforms, footboards were all filled, and the roofs were black with people. Many closed cars were run. The windows were all open and men and women sat in the windows, letting their feet hang out and dangle against the car side. The women who first so sat were greeted by cheers and laughter but it soon became so common as to excite merely smiles.

At Fifty-fifth and Cottage Grove avenue a car roof was broken in and the underpinning of the car collapsed. There would have been a panic but the people were packed in so closely that a panic could not make a living among them. They pushed each other and asked whether the bottom had fallen out, but that was all. There was no one hurt. The policemen and railway company guards compelled the packed in passengers of the following cars to crowd over and give these belated passengers room. The riding on the roof reached its height about 10 a. m. on the Wabash avenue line first, then on State street. As many as fifty men climbed up on the roof of one car. The police were powerless to prevent them. As they were rolled southward they were cheered from the sidewalks. Many of these roof riders were long-whiskered farmers. They waved their hats to the cheering idlers or shopkeepers along State, Wabash, and Cottage Grove avenues who greeted them.

Changed Its Nature.

It was about noon when the nature of the crowd changed from country to city people. From noon until 2:30 there was a tremendous rush of city clerks and employés of great down-town houses and factories. It was the young blood of Chicago, about two-thirds young men and the others shop girls, clerks, typewriters, and young women from the various avenues of employment. These were the merriest groups of the day. The young fellows swarmed over the roofs. They were equipped with horns and bells and all kinds of noise-makers. From their bosoms fluttered souvenir silks and fresh roses. Those horns were kept in action, and their good lungs woke the echoes down the busy streets. The young women, less demonstrative but not more demure, hung out of car windows, stood on the foot-board, and held on by one hand, while with the other they waved handkerchiefs or the Stars and Stripes to the sidewalk gapers. At 2:30 o'clock there was a lull in travel of an hour. It merely lulled to the point of having the foot-boards filled but the roofs empty for an hour. Then set in the tide for the night parade at about 3:30, and continued until far after dark. The roofs on both cable lines were crowded.

Many were the coins made by selling standing room. At Thirty-first and State a man gave another 50 cents for his toehold on the foot-board and his handhold on the upright wooden post, and another footboard passenger noticing it called out: "Hey, stranger, I'm holding on by a woman's hair. I'll sell my hold for 25 cents." But the train sped on and his reply was lost on the breeze. The inpouring of visitors to the Fair grounds did not cease until 9 o'clock, when travel began to set in the other direction pretty heavily. The older people, fearing the night crush, and being pretty wise in their generation anyhow, started early for home.

Waiting for the Cars.

The crowds down-town waiting for the cable cars were a study. At first they jammed in all near the down-town termini of the lines. They poured down from the North and West Side street car lines by the thousands along State, Lake, Randolph, Washington, and Madison streets only to find the South Side cars filled. Then like a mighty river that had broken its bounds they streamed down State and Wabash as far as Van Buren to catch north-bound trains, so as to get a seat or handhold or chance to climb on the roof. The crowd was so great at State and Madison and at Wabash and Madison that at various times during the day the police stopped all vehicular travel at those corners until the crowds and cable trains could be disentangled. During all the busy riding of the day the sidewalks around both loops were filled with people. It would be difficult to estimate how many trains some persons tried to board and failed. Those two loops were the tenting ground of patience.

The number of lunch boxes and babies that were carried by the forenoon passengers was enormously large. They were big lunch boxes and little red-faced babies. The babies were real good. But few of them cried. Still, no one would have heard them had they cried, for everybody was producing all the racket possible. The jam at Van Buren street, where the people swung across State and Wabash to reach the Illinois Central road and boats for the World's Fair, was fearful. All vehicles were stopped from driving there and the street cleared and given to the people. They reached from wall to wall, a struggling, hurrying, elbowing mass. But it was a good-natured crowd, and mishaps and injuries were slight.

At the Congress street crossing—the down-town terminus of the Alley L road—the street was cleared of vehicles and given to the pedestrians.

The first cross-town electric line west at Thirty-fifth street poured in an immense number of people from the West Side. It runs from State street west clear across all the railway tracks to California avenue. Its quota was country visitors and their West Side hosts. Every time these cars ran up and unloaded their passengers, to be transferred on State street cars, the riders on the State street cars greeted them with rousing cheers, but there was many a long wait at that corner by the West-Siders.

The Thirty-ninth and other horse car lines from the Stock-Yards were all packed and roof-covered. The Forty-seventh street electric line was black with passengers. It brought West-Siders from as far west as Ashland avenue and caught the out of town visitors from the Grand Trunk Halsted street depot and carried them on straight across to Cottage Grove avenue. Its roofs were covered with people. The Sixty-first and Sixty-third street electric lines poured thousands of people right into the World's Fair gates from Englewood and the depots of the Michigan Southern, Rock Island, Fort Wayne, Grand Trunk, Eastern Illinois, Pan-Handle, and Monon railroads. They scooped up the West-Siders as far out as Center avenue and landed them at Sixtieth and Midway Plaisance and at Stony Island avenue and Sixty-third.

The busiest scenes in the far south end of the system were at State and Sixty-first streets. There the electric lines cross the cable. As the electric trains from two to three cars each, running close together, shot into the crowds of hundreds of people who left the cable to take the electrics there the great wonder was that loss of life did not ensue. Several roofs of electric cars were crushed in. No one was injured. They simply drove them off the roof and went on to the Fair. Attempts to clear all roofs were made by the police at this corner as well as at Cottage Grove avenue and Sixty-first street, but without avail.

How the Men Worked.

South Side cable car employés were worked in two shifts yesterday. Those first employed were relieved at 6 p. m.

Officer Feely, stationed at Fifty-seventh and Lake avenue, said: "The cable car people mostly came past these corners to the Fair. We kept the street cleared of vehicles for three hours to let them pass."

The little lunch counters outside the fence suffered. It was a general holiday. They could get no ice or milk, and bread was sold to them at 15 cents for two loaves or 10 cents a loaf, and in many cases it was impossible to secure at any price. Delivery boys would not work.

All kinds of vehicles carried passengers for hire. Even heavy transfer wagons that had never known a spring were pressed into service. A huge ice wagon in one instance had been rigged for passenger service and was well patronized. A policeman said he saw a hearse carrying live passengers for hire with a label on the side of the somber turnout reading "to the Fair grounds," but this is not generally credited.

The Pullman and South Chicago electric lines, which reach the Sixty-fourth street entrance, did a tremendous business from 6 a. m. until dark. Each car carried on an average 125 passengers. The four double deckers on the Pullman line, which were in great demand, accommodated 350 each. They carried in the people from Pullman, Kensington, South Chicago, Auburn Park, Eggleston, Grand Crossing, Calumet Heights, Burnside, Windsor Park, and many other of those outlying suburbs. From 5 a. m. to 12 m. 526 cars reached the grounds. They were all so closely packed that there was not another fingernail hold left.

ALLEY "L" TRAINS ARE SWAMPED.

All Arrangements for Handling the People Are Thrown to the Winds.

The Alley L road had an experience which was unknown in its history or that of any other elevated road in America. It was swamped, snowed in, completely smothered with traffic. Its managers had placed in service every car and engine, and had its trains ready for passengers at 6:30 a. m. They were prepared to do a business as large as was done July 4, and perhaps a little more. But they did not dream that an army such as overran kingdoms in ages of barbaric war would descend upon the transportation lines which lead to the Dream City and clamor to be carried. A sufficient share of that multitude attacked—that is the word—the elevated road, to cause it to comprehend in less than an hour that even were its facilities doubled it could not transport the frantic applicants for standing or clinging room, or breathing space on the trains.

As early as 6 o'clock people began gathering at Congress street and all the stations along the line to Sixty-first street. They came by twos and threes for fifteen minutes, then by half dozens, then in squads and companies, and finally, by 7:30, they came in crowds that swelled every moment. By 8 o'clock the stations were black with people. The stairs leading to the Congress and Harrison street platforms were packed with a mass of humanity and for a hundred feet away the street was thronged. Proportionately the conditions were the same at Twelfth street, Eighteenth street, Twenty-second street, Twenty-sixth street, Twenty-ninth street, Thirty-first street, Thirty-third street, Thirty-fifth street, Thirty-ninth street, Indiana avenue, Forty-third street, and Forty-seventh street.

Trains Loaded Rapidly.

Trains were loaded in less than two minutes at Congress street station. The gates were slammed in the faces of hundreds struggling to reach them, and the engineer pulled out at the highest speed allowable. Trains were made up of six cars each. Each train was loaded with not less than 1,000 people. In instances 1,200 and 1,300 got aboard. Yet the places of these regiments were taken in an instant. There seemed absolutely no diminution in the throngs.

For the first three hours all trains stopped at intermediate stations. The people waiting there made desperate efforts to get on board, but only a few succeeded in wedging their way on the platforms. At Twenty-second street a woman launched herself on the platform of a car like a catapult after the train had started. Two passengers dragged her aboard just in time to escape striking with her body the pillars supporting the platform roofs. Hats were torn off, clothes was pulled and disheveled, and women were crushed and jostled in the attempts made to get on the trains at intermediate stations. Down-town at Congress street the throng kept on increasing. The lines of people on the stairs extended to State street and completely blocked Congress street to traffic of every description. Word was sent to Harrison Street Station and a detail of fifty officers in uniform and plain clothes hurried over. By hard work in fifteen minutes they managed to form the crowd into lines and open a space in the middle of the street.

Masses of People.

At 9:30 o'clock, an hour when, on July 4, the southbound traffic on the elevated road had begun to ease up, the situation was unchanged. Literally tens of thousands were pushing toward the stations. At intermediate stations the crowds on the platforms had waited two hours for a chance to board the trains. About this time a few trains were run out of Congress street empty, stopping at crowded stations along the road. They partially cleared those platforms, but they were filled again in five minutes. Great numbers of people saw this state of affairs, and buying two tickets they rode down town proposing to remain in the train when it pulled back to the Fair. The people who did this were mostly visitors from out of town, who were ignorant of the rule of elevated road's requiring tickets to be deposited in the ticket-chopper's box. They had to leave the train at Congress street and take their places at the ends of the waiting lines on the street.

Toward noon the rush showed signs of slackening. By 12:30 the platforms began to present their ordinary appearance, and trains went out not so heavily loaded as to prevent passengers at southern stations getting aboard. The respite was of only an hour and a half's duration, for at 2 o'clock the crowd had swollen again to great proportions.

GOING TO THE FAIR VIA THE LAKE.

Steamboats Do a Big Business and Handle the Crowds Well.

The World's Fair Steamship company had a fleet of a dozen steamboats, counting large and small ones, to help in transporting the crowds to and from the grounds. These included the whaleback Christopher Columbus, the Arthur Orr, the John A. Dix, the R. J. Gordon, the International, the Duluth, the Juliet, the Superior, the Chief Justice Waite, and the Imperial. During the morning hours the Van Buren street pier was a sight to behold with its countless thousands of persons of all ages.

The first trip was made by the John A. Dix at 8 o'clock, with nearly a thousand passengers aboard as her allotted complement. In quick order the Superior and the Duluth followed the John A. Dix, both carrying all the passengers that the law, in the visible shape of the custom-house officers, allowed. Most of the people, however, seemed to wait for the larger boats, and when the Arthur Orr set out from the pier at 9 o'clock the big steamer's water line went down several inches. They swarmed into the vessel at such a rate that after a few minutes Capt. Cochran, who had charge of the transportation business on the pier, gave the signal that lines were to be cast off. It was hard work to get gangways ashore on account of the hundreds who sought to swarm over them onto the vessel, but there was plenty of help on hand and the planks were pulled back with the intending passengers still standing on them.

Crowded the Boat.

The lower deck of the Arthur Orr had as many persons as could find room to sit or stand there. It was just the same on the main deck, and even the hurricane deck had all that it was deemed advisable to permit up there.

Many of the passengers who had heard of disasters on the lakes, with prudent foresight provided themselves with life-preservers. These they carried around with them as they promenaded the decks or held on their laps as they sat on the chairs. Others, with equal prudence and a sense of the fitness of things, rolled up the life-preservers and made them serve as seats.

The whaleback steamer Christopher Columbus was the most favored of the fleet. As many as could made their way to the grounds on the Columbus, but failing in the effort to struggle aboard that vessel they gladly took the next outgoing vessel. Up to 4 p. m. each of the boats had made five round trips and Capt. R. L. Henry, treasurer of the company, figured up that at the close of the day it would be found that pretty well on to 100,000 persons had been carried by the steamboats. He estimated that the fleet of vessels, counting the back and forth trips during the day and evening, carried 180,000 persons. Of this number the whaleback carried 60,000, the Arthur Orr 40,000, and the rest of the boats 80,000 between them.

The system of loading the boats was almost as perfect as it could be. Capt. Cochran was in charge of all the arrangements. Acting under his orders men gave signals to the incoming boats where they were to make fast to the dock. Sometimes the vessels were ordered to the north and sometimes to the south side of the dock. By this system the crowd was diverted to both sides of the pier and to various points along its length and thus prevented from massing too much at any particular place. As soon as the customs inspectors and Capt. Cochran decided that each steamer had all the passengers it was permitted to carry there was little time lost in sending the vessel away. Gang-planks were withdrawn with little ceremony, lines were cast off by men waiting at their regular places by the piles, and with a joyous "toot, toot" the steamers set out for the World's Fair.

In a Good Humor.

Never was there before a more perfectly good-natured lot of people than scurried aboard the boats. They jostled and elbowed each other, tread on each other's corns, and walked over each other's feet, but they took these mishaps as evidences of friendly rivalry to be first on board and at the Fair grounds.

Down at the World's Fair pier equally good order prevailed. Signals were used by the men on shore to instruct the Captains of the vessels where they were to moor their respective steamers. According to the size of the steamers gangways were used extensively so that the loads of passengers were emptied out on the pier as fast as possible. The steamer Arthur Orr used six gangways when the big throngs were going down and the Christopher Columbus used four. The smaller vessels had from two to four, according to their size and the number of passengers aboard.

NORTH AND WEST SIDE FACILITIES.

Their Cars Were Inadequate to Properly Care for the Passengers.

The North Side crowd which usually fills the cars was so great that people south of Chicago avenue did not try to get a hand-hold. People hung to stancheons and railings and stood on each other inside the cars.

At the La Salle street tunnel the company had men stationed to pull off the outside layers to keep them from getting crushed by the walls of the tunnel. The width of this tunnel will not admit of more than two thicknesses of people on the running boards, so the husky hired men who were stationed at the north entrance to the tunnel grabbed everybody who stuck out too far and yanked them off. If a man or a woman could flatten up tight enough against the car they were allowed to stay on.

The crowd kept coming this way until nearly noon. Supt. Roach said the North Side cars would be all right for the night crowd.

"We are going to work every man we have all night," he said. "We have men at the Fair grounds and at Van Buren street to keep us posted and we will meet the emergency."

On the West Side the worst crowded cars were those from Milwaukee avenue and the Van Buren street horse cars. People were on top of the Milwaukee avenue cars and hanging out the windows. The service was so inadequate that people would get on at Cleaver street and ride up to the end of the line to insure a handhold, if not a seat, coming down. The worst West Side transportation crush was on the Van Buren street horse cars. There was not an inch of available space or a handhold that did not accommodate a passenger. On some of the cars there were 100 people inside and forty more on the roof and hanging on other places on the cars.

HOW CARTER WENT TO THE FAIR.

As a Man He Couldn't Do It, but as Mayor He Was Victorious.

The crowd was no respecter of persons. In fact, no less a personage than Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of the City of Chicago and descendant of Pocahontas, had a tough time in getting to the Fair. He started from his home on Ashland boulevard bright and early to take the Illinois Central to the Fair. He made fairly good progress until he reached Michigan avenue. To be sure he had divers trials and tribulations with street cars and crowded streets, but it was at the foot of the Van Buren street viaduct that his struggle really began. By virtue of a liberal use of his gorgeous gold Mayor's star, which was pinned in a conspicuous place on his ample vest, he succeeded in making his way through the jam on the viaduct, but when he got to the chute leading to the Illinois Central express trains that same gold badge was of no earthly account. Even the familiar slouch hat had no effect on the crowd. It did not take the Mayor long to make up his mind that Mayor or no Mayor he couldn't get through that crowd to the Express trains. But the Mayor is a man of resources. He went on east and at length reached the alleged Water Palace on the Lake-Front. Here he was betwixt the devil and the deep sea. The express trains on the one side and the World's Fair steamboats on the other. In the Water Palace the Mayor paused long enough to get his breath and to take a bird's-eye view of the situation. He did not want to go by boat, and between him and the express trains stood a picket fence, and the pickets were sharp, too.

A careful consideration of the situation showed the Mayor that that picket fence was an obstacle to be surmounted by hook or crook. So he made his way down through the alleged Water Palace and across the track to the picket fence. With an agility which long experience in politics only could make possible he went at the fence. Reaching the rail at the top the Mayor drew himself to his full height and prepared to jump. At this critical moment in the fate of Chicago day he espied a bluecoat bearing down upon him at full speed. Ahead of the bluecoat came the following:

"Ah, there, you old skate, what are you doing on that fence? Get off that fence or I'll run you in."

"My friend," said the Mayor suavely, "I must get to the Fair. I am to ring the Liberty Bell. Chicago day will not go on without me."

"It makes no difference. You cannot get over that fence. Get back or I'll run you in."

Here the Mayor, finding that smooth words had no effect, drew himself proudly erect, showed his gold star, and said:

"Who has a better right on this fence?"

"That's different," said the "copper." "Put your hand on my shoulder and I'll help you over the fence."

The "copper" thereupon walked up alongside the fence, offered his broad shoulder, and stood like a 200-pound rock. The Mayor placed his right hand on the man's shoulder, sprang lightly to the ground, rushed across the track, paid his dime like anybody else, got on board the first express train, and got to the Fair in time to rescue Chicago day and ring the Columbian Liberty Bell.

"No," said the Mayor with a smile, "the future Mrs. Harrison did not come down with me this morning. She was feeling indisposed this morning and she dreaded the crowds on their way to the Fair to celebrate Chicago day. She may come down, however, with my daughter late this afternoon to see the fireworks, but if she does I will have a carriage waiting for her to go home in, so that she will not have to fight her way through the crowd to get on an express train."

CROWDS OF HUNGRY SIGHT-SEERS.

Restaurants Unable to Feed the Throngs in Jackson Park.

The scenes of the daytime in the restaurants and about the lunch counters were not only repeated in the matter of push and scramble for something to eat, but the crowd at every place was fully twice as large. This was due in large measure to the fact that the thousands of people who had taken their midday meal to the grounds with them had to depend upon the concessionnaires for their supper. As a result a great many were forced to stay the evening through and go home without anything at all to eat. The various stations were simply cleaned out of all the provisions they had on hand, especially in the line of pastry, sandwiches, and vegetables. The Wellington company could have fed more, but it was impossible to get their supplies delivered to the restaurants and lunch stations. The crowd on the plaza and streets approaching Electricity, Horticulture, and Manufactures Buildings was so dense that it was out of the question for the company's wagon to get through it.

Wherever there was a place that anybody could get a bite to eat crowds of people pulled and hauled and swayed in desperate efforts to secure something. At 6 o'clock the restaurants in Electricity, Horticultural, and Administration Buildings as well as the canvas covered halls on Midway Plaisance and the State circle were not only packed to the whole limit of their capacity inside but a throng twenty deep stood about the doors on the outside waiting to get in. The jam was so great that those fortunate enough to be on the inside had great difficulty getting out after they had eaten. The same condition of things existed at the Casino, the White Horse Inn, the Woman's Building, the California Building, the Kentucky Building, and all the eating places in the section where the foreign buildings are located.

In order not entirely to exhaust their employés, the Wellington company closed their places at 9 o'clock. Most of the other places were forced to close even earlier than that, because of the fact that they had been eaten out of provisions. Thousands of persons were deprived of at least a light repast by the closing of the doors of Manufactures Building at 6 o'clock. This shut off the usual and best known entrances to eighteen of the catering company's best patronized lunch counters. The order to close the building at that hour was sent out about the middle of the afternoon. The management of the Wellington concession made an effort to have it rescinded, representing to President Higinbotham that the Fair as well as the company would lose $4,000 or $5,000, and that scores of hungry people would be deprived of the privilege of getting anything to eat, but the effort was unsuccessful. At 6 o'clock Col. Rice's guards drove everybody out of the great building and shut all the doors. This left only the outside entrances to the eating counter open, and they are used so seldom that hardly anybody knew of them or had an idea where to go. In addition to the day crowd the continuous arrival of multitudes during the afternoon of course added to the thousands who wanted to get something to allay their appetite in the evening.

"We Point with Pride."

THE TRIBUNE modestly points to a number of achievements in its career in the way of publishing the news. The sales of the paper resulting from many of these efforts have been large. But a sale of 208,671 copies, such as was marked up yesterday, was unknown before. No Western paper ever approximated it.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

They cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

NO.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	**Fevers,** Congestions, Inflammations..	.25
2	**Worms,** Worm Fever, Worm Colic....	.25
3	**Teething;** Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	**Diarrhea,** of Children or Adults......	.25
7	**Coughs,** Colds, Bronchitis...............	.25
8	**Neuralgia,** Toothache, Faceache......	.25
9	**Headaches,** Sick Headache, Vertigo..	.25
10	**Dyspepsia,** Biliousness, Constipation.	.25
11	**Suppressed** or **Painful Periods**...	.25
12	**Whites,** Too Profuse Periods...........	.25
13	**Croup, Laryngitis,** Hoarseness......	.25
14	**Salt Rheum,** Erysipelas, Eruptions..	.25
15	**Rheumatism,** Rheumatic Pains......	.25
16	**Malaria,** Chills, Fever and Ague......	.25
19	**Catarrh,** Influenza, Cold in the Head.	.25
20	**Whooping Cough**........................	.25
27	**Kidney Diseases**.........................	.25
28	**Nervous Debility**.........................	1.00
30	**Urinary Weakness**........................	.25
34	**Sore Throat,** Quincy, Ulcerated Throat	.25

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL,
"The Pile Ointment."—Trial Size, 25 Cts.
Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price.
DR. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (144 pages,) MAILED FREE.
HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK.

SPECIFICS.

Burlington Route

BEST LINE TO TEXAS

DAILY THROUGH TRAINS

Event—

A wholesale clothing house selling at retail.

Opportunity—

An unusual chance to buy a complete fall or winter outfit, suit and overcoat, from a **wholesale house** at **wholesale prices.** Money refunded if you are not satisfied.

Reason—

A large overstock of men's, boys' and children's suits and overcoats which must be turned into money at once.

Duration—

A very few days. You can place no reliance in the sale's length. Come at once.

Name—

CHAS. P. KELLOGG CO.,
Wholesale Clothiers, retail, *pro tem.*

Location—

N. E. Cor. Franklin and Monroe streets.

Don't forget the location, 163 to 169 Franklin St., and 215 to 221 Monroe St.

Our Saturdays sale was so great a success that our store will be open to-day from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

When?

Your husband will notice a great improvement in your cooking, when

When? You use Cottolene.

Your house will not be filled with the odor of hot lard, when

When? You use Cottolene.

Your doctor will lose some of his Dyspepsia cases, when

When? You use Cottolene.

Your children can safely eat the same food as yourself, when

When? You use Cottolene.

Your money will be saved and your cooking will be praised, when

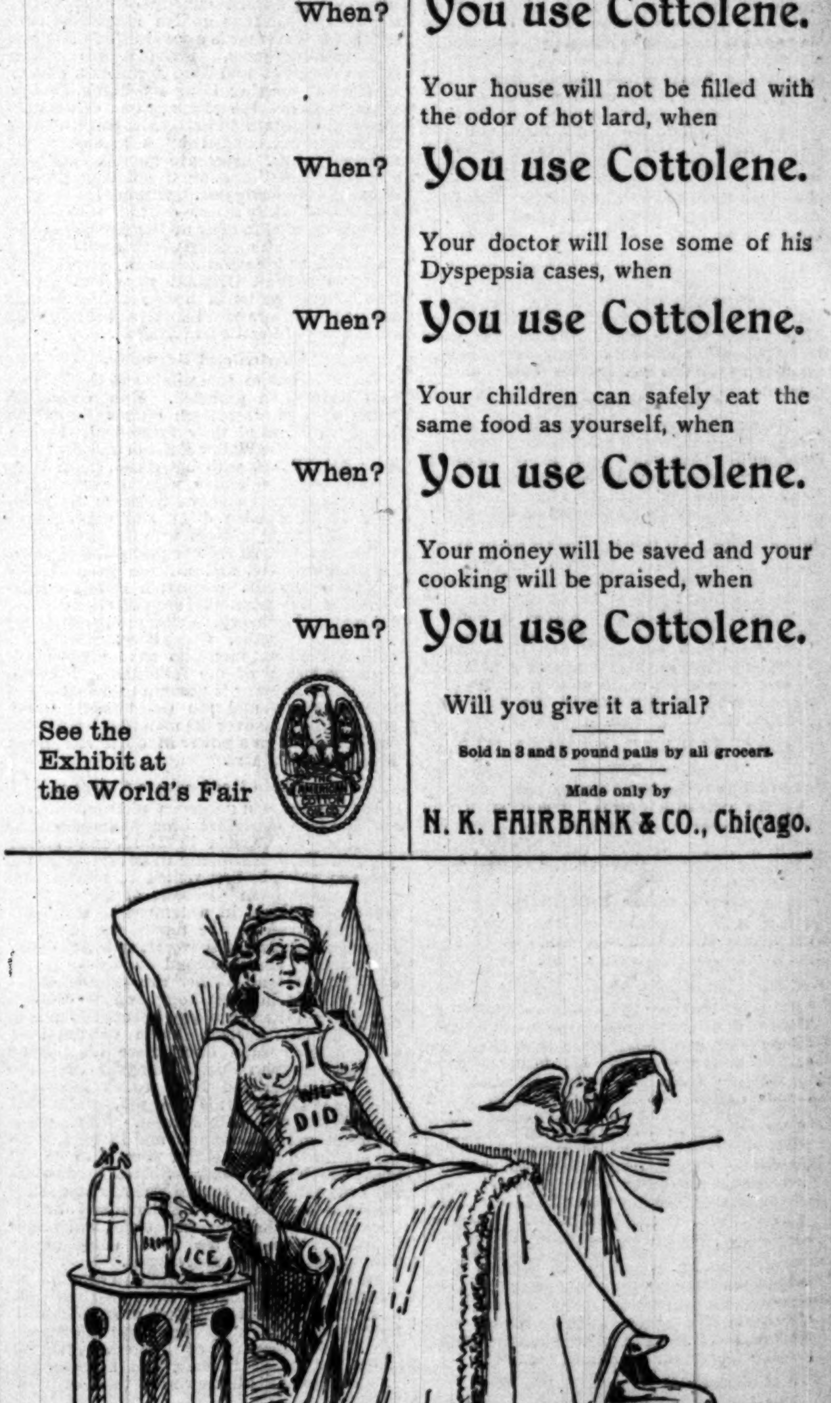
When? You use Cottolene.

Will you give it a trial?

Sold in 3 and 5 pound pails by all grocers.

See the Exhibit at the World's Fair

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Chicago.



You Can't Have a Good, Big Time

Monday without feeling used up Tuesday. You *can do* a week's washing though, and feel perfectly fresh when through, by using

Kirk's American Family Soap

You can do it because "American Family" is a chemically perfect soap—it is all soap—not half soap and half sand—because "American Family" will take out the dirt with half the rubbing and labor that other soaps require.

47,000,000 POUNDS SOLD IN 1892.

There is nothing more refreshing than a "clean up" with Kirk's Dusky Diamone Tar Soap.

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NEWS FROM ABROAD.

PRINCE OF WALES FORMALLY OPENS ART GALLERY FOR THE MASSES.

Located in South London and Abundantly Endowed—In a Speech He Comments on the Benefit It Will Be to the People—Count De Lesseps Dying and Marshal McMahon Dangerously Ill—Stormy Session of the Assembly at Managua, Nicaragua, Over Public Frauds.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Prince of Wales opened today the new Gallery of Fine Arts in South London Library. The purpose of those interested in the gallery has been to afford to the laboring classes an opportunity to see the works of the best and modern masters. The Prince, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of York, rode in an open carriage from Marlborough House to the gallery. Great crowds lined the streets through which the royal party passed, and the Prince was cheered almost constantly. At the gallery he was received by the Lord Mayor, the Bishop of Rochester, and several academicians. In his speech he dwelt upon the importance of acquainting the working people with the best forms of art and literature. Thirty thousand pounds sterling have been expended upon the gallery and a large fund is to be used to add to it periodically.

To Settle Strike of Coal Miners.

The Mayors of the larger towns in the district affected by the coal strike met in Sheffield today to consider means of settling the dispute between miners and mine owners. The Mayor of Sheffield, who presided, suggested that delegates of the masters and of the workingmen confer and try to arrive at a settlement before the Mayors' proposition should be announced. The suggestion was adopted and the Mayors retired to allow the delegates to discuss the matters at issue.

After two hours the Mayors were recalled and informed that the delegates had been unable to reach an agreement. The presiding officer thereupon announced the terms of the arrangement proposed by the Mayors, the chief features being as follows:

First—That the men return to work at the old wages, but consent to a reduction of 10 per cent in December.

Second—That the masters make advances to reinstated men in order to alleviate distress, the advances to be repaid in weekly installments.

Third—That delegates of the masters and of the men convene and formulate a scheme to establish a tribunal of conciliation whose duty it shall be to settle wage disputes.

The meeting was then adjourned to allow the mine-owners to confer and the miners to take a ballot on the Mayors' propositions.

It is understood that if the Mayors fail in their efforts to bring about a settlement the government, acting through the Board of Trade, will propose a council of arbitration.

Review of British Grain Trade.

The *Mark Lane Express* says today in its weekly review of the British grain trade:

For English wheat in London there was an average decline of 4 pence per quarter during the last week, with increased sales at the reduced price. The provincial markets generally were weak. In foreign wheats American red winter and No. 1 California declined 6 pence, India sorts 3 pence. Barleys were firmer and Russian advanced 6 pence. Corn was weak. The American new crop was offered freely at 29 shillings 9 pence for December, and 19 shillings 6 pence for January shipments. Oats were slow and steady. Today English wheats were in good demand, new samples ranging up to a shilling advance, but old ones showing 6 pence decline. Foreign wheats favored buyers. Reds declined 6 pence. Foreign flour lost 6 pence. Malting barleys easier, grinding barleys unchanged. Corn firmer.

COUNT DE LESSEPS NEARING THE END.

His Death Is Imminent and His Family Has Been Summoned.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—Count Ferdinand de Lesseps has lost strength steadily in the last ten days, and it is now feared he will die before morning. His family has been summoned to his bedside.

MARSHAL M'MAHON SERIOUSLY ILL.

Confined to His Chateau and It Is Feared He Will Die—Americans in Paris.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Oct. 9.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Marshal MacMahon, who is 85 years old, and who has promised to attend the Franco-Russian fêtes, is dangerously ill at his chateau in Loiret, and it is doubtful if he will recover.

American Arrivals.

Americans registered today were: F. Brady, R. Brandt, James Heller, Arthur Windt, Miss Reid, New York; Dr. Saugru, Philadelphia; Misses Phillips, Pittsburg; Sturrows family, New Haven; Nathan Bernstein, Boston; Michael Kavanaugh, Michael Slattery, Springfield; C. Delaney, Burlington; Grant Parish, Washington; John Cutler, Mrs. Dudley, Chicago; Miss Smith, Toledo; Mitchel Nathan, San Francisco.

Weather Is Showery.

The weather today was showery, the temperature ranging from 51.8 to 66.2, the barometer, 29.63.

ENGLISH SHIPS FOR RIO DE JANEIRO.

Two Torpedo Boats Said to Have Been Bought by President Peixoto.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, via Galveston, Tex., Oct. 9.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—News has just been received here from Rio Janeiro that President Peixoto has succeeded at last in purchasing several torpedo boats in Europe. They are said to be now on the way across the Atlantic and are manned by English crews.

A gunboat is about to start from this port for Rio Janeiro. It will be sent by the Uruguayan Government for the purpose of protecting the rights of such Uruguayans as are now in the beseiged Brazilian capital.

The report comes from Buenos Ayres, Argentina, that an expedition of sympathizers with Admiral Mello in his struggle against President Peixoto set out from that city today for Rio. Dr. Farras Cassal organized the band. They sailed on the Portuguese steamer Citade do Porto. A considerable quantity of munitions of war and provisions was taken along. Later dispatches received here say that it has on board some artillerymen, as well as infantry and many of the officers and leaders of the revolt in Rio Grande do Sul.

Most important of all, perhaps, are the munitions of war it takes. These consist of 1,000 Manlicher rifles, 200,000 cartridges for the same, and six rapid fire guns.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—A dispatch from Rio Janeiro to the Exchange Telegraph company says: The panic has subsided completely. Business is transacted freely and all the banks are open.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 9.—A telegram received here today from Rio de Janeiro says that President Peixoto has purchased several torpedo boats in England.

VIENNA, Oct. 9.—The Austrian corvette Zerinyi has been ordered to Rio Janeiro to protect Austrian subjects.

STORMY SESSION IN NICARAGUA.

Assembly Discusses the Investigation of Extensive Public Frauds.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, via Galveston, Tex., Oct. 9.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The Assembly held a stormy session today. The discussion took place over a decree to investigate extensive public frauds alleged to have been perpetrated during ex-President Sacasa's administration. This decree has been enthusiastically welcomed by the country at large, where the desire for such an investigation is strong.

President Zeelaya is highly regarded for his honesty, but he has many and serious financial problems to solve. Sacasa left a foreign debt of five millions and the taxes are not sufficient to cover the budget. The deficit will be at least a half million.

The only salvation for the country is felt to be a continuance of President Zeelaya's administration, and his popularity is attracting Gen. Sacasa's party around the standard of the former. President Zeelaya positively rejects all offer of support from the followers of Sacasa. They are heartily hated throughout the country, and Zeelaya is shrewd enough to perceive that any aid they might give him would be more than offset by the popular distrust which would be aroused should he ally himself with the persons of such doubtful character.

Eclipse of the Sun Observed in Chile.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, Chile, via Galveston, Tex., Oct. 9.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The eclipse of the sun was distinctly visible here as a partial eclipse. It was observed by Capt. Silva Pulina and his assistant, Lieut. Campbell of the Chilean navy, in the observatory near here. The sun spots were well defined. The three lines appeared on the upper limb (N. W.) of the sun and one large vertical line was observed just above a crater-like spot in the south polar region. Beyond a vibratory motion of the atmosphere around the planet, which was most marked at the first point of contact, nothing remarkable was noted.

Abbe Lerchandi to Return to Africa.

MADRID, Oct. 9.—Abbe Lerchandi, Superior of the Franciscan Order in Tangier, had a long conference with the Spanish foreign Ministers today, and will return to Africa tomorrow with secret instructions from the government. Five Franciscan friars acquainted with the Moorish language and customs have already gone to Melilla to act as chaplains and interpreters to the Spanish troops. Abbe Lerchandi says that the Moorish authorities in Tangier and Fez disapprove the action of the Kabyles. The outbreak of the tribesmen is attributed to the intrigues of the notorious Moorish agitator Maymon.

Movements of Warships at Gibraltar.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

GIBRALTAR, Oct. 9.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The Chicago is leaving for Tangier. The Bennington and Monongahela are to remain.

Cable Brevities.

LATIN UNION CONFERENCE.

The Latin Union conference opened in Paris yesterday. The delegates were presented to M. Peytral, Minister of Finance.

STRIKE OF MINERS.

Three thousand more miners have struck in Charleroi. Troops are patrolling the whole strike district in order to protect property.

CHOLERA FROM SWEDEN.

The steamer Hjalmar, from Sweden, arrived at Stettin yesterday with two cases of cholera aboard. Two cases of cholera and two deaths were reported in Kiel yesterday.

ITALY'S WAR ACTIVITY.

The *Itala* at Rome, which usually is authoritative in military affairs, says the Minister of War intends to ask the Chamber for a large grant with which to build fortifications in the Alps and Sardinia.

STEAMSHIPS COLLIDE.

The German steamship Hungaria, which arrived at Cuxhaven from New York yesterday, ran into the steamers Ariadne and Blankenese while it was going to its dock. The Hungaria received small injury, but the other vessels were damaged badly. Nobody was hurt.

REDMOND ADDRESSES PARNELLITES.

John Redmond, member of Parliament for Waterford and leader of the Parnellites, addressed a Parnellite meeting at Waterford last evening. He warned the Irish members of Parliament against "the deadly peril of supporting the Gladstone policy of hanging up home rule while using Irish votes to pass a number of English reforms."

SEVERAL MILLS RESUME OPERATIONS.

Strike Inaugurated in Several Woolen Factories in Olneyville, R. I.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The Rockford watch factory starts up again Monday with nearly a full force after a vacation of several months.

DEDHAM, Mass., Oct. 9.—The Merchants' woolen mill at East Dedham started up this morning on three days a week time schedule with a 10 per cent cut-down. Fifty hands were given work and tomorrow others will go in.

READING, Pa., Oct. 9.—For many months past the half-dozen hat factories at Mohrsville, this county, have been working only a few days a week. Today they resumed on full time and full-handed. They employ 350 hands.

POTTSTOWN, Pa., Oct. 9.—The Philadelphia bridge works, which have been idle a short period, will start up tomorrow. The Pottstown Iron company has issued a notice reducing the puddlers to $2 a ton, to take effect Monday morning. Ellis & Lessig's Iron company has also issued a notice of reduction in its plate mills.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 9.—A strike in several of the woolen mills in Olneyville was inaugurated today on account of the proposed cut-down. Several thousand hands are affected.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 9.—The engineers and conductors on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway having failed to agree to a reduction of 10 per cent in wages, to take effect Nov. 1, will be notified by the receivers of the road that the forces will be reduced one-third, to take effect at once.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT PARKERSBURG, IA.

Twenty-Six Business Houses Destroyed with a Loss of About $175,000.

WATERLOO, Ia., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Fire started this morning in the business portion of the Town of Parkersburg, twenty-five miles west of this city. The town has no fire protection and the fire was soon beyond control. Waterloo sent help, which succeeded in getting the flames under control after twenty-six business houses were destroyed. The buildings that were destroyed were mostly frame structures, though there were three or four brick blocks among them. The loss is estimated at about $175,000, with insurance from $50,000 to $75,000. It is believed the fire was of incendiary origin, as several of the losers state that they were recently advised privately to increase their insurance.

PUEBLO, Colo., Oct. 9.—The uncompleted Hotel Mesa burned yesterday morning. The hotel was six stories high, with a three-story cupola adjoining. The walls were completed and the roof in place last spring, but the financial panic stopped the work. Boys playing in the cupola started the fire. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $20,000.

BIG PACKING COMPANY FOR CANADA.

Corporation at Toronto That Is to Compete with Chicago Houses.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—E. B. Osler and Hugh Ryan of Toronto, Senator Ferguson of Niagara Falls, Senator McGaren of Perth, and A. M. Nanton of Winnipeg have applied to the Dominion Government for incorporation as the Canadian Meat and Packing Company, with a capital stock of $250,000. The head office of the company will be in Toronto and abattoirs will be erected at several points in Manitoba and the Northwest where the slaughtering and packing will be done. The company claims it will prove a dangerous rival to the Armours, Swifts, Hammonds, and other American companies, for it will make a big effort to capture the entire Canadian trade and to make large shipments to the European markets.

SUPPOSED TO BE CONRAD DAVIS' BODY.

An Indian Herder Finds It 100 Miles from Yuma, Ariz.

YUMA, Ariz., Oct. 9.—An Indian herder found a body 100 miles above Yuma, west of Ehrenberg. It is believed to be that of Conrad Davis of Clifton, Ariz. Loreto Villa, a cattle herder, is also missing, his mule returning to camp without him. Search was made as far as Coyote Wells in Colorado Desert, when the tracks failed. Tracks of two other men, supposed to be Prospectors Ross and Williams, were also discovered. This is the spot where the Breedloves were found dead more than a year ago.

Fight in Vienna Cafe.

Sergt. Fechter of the Columbian Guard was badly bruised about the head this morning at 12:30 o'clock in a fight which took place in the Vienna Café. Fechter, with half a dozen guards, was detailed to close the café, which was open after the regular closing time. When the guards entered the place they were attacked by Manager Fleischman and his son, who, armed with chairs, led the waiters on to a battle with the guards. After a brief struggle the younger Fleischman was arrested, the elder made his escape over a rear fence, and Sergt. Fechter was badly beaten. The guards closed the café.

Butts' Bromo-Lithia cures headache where all other bromos fail. Price 10 cents.

BOY TRAIN WRECKERS

FOUR ARRESTED AT QUINCY, MICH., CHARGED WITH TWO ATTEMPTS.

Ties and Stones Placed on the Tracks, and Two Trains Have Narrow Escapes—The Boys Found Near the Place, but Say They Are Innocent—Epidemic of Suicide at St. Louis—Plans for Knights of Pythias Meeting That Convenes Today at Omaha, Neb.

HILLSDALE, Mich., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Two attempts were made Saturday night to wreck trains between Allen and Quincy on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern road and near the line between Hillsdale and Branch Counties. Four young boys from the State school at Coldwater are now held at Quincy as suspects, and may prove to be the guilty parties.

The officials of the road here are reticent as to details. It is known that when the fast mail train No. 11 going west, which leaves this place at 7 o'clock, had reached a point about two miles west of Allen it struck five different piles of stones and large oak ties which had been placed across the track. The engineer had seen the obstructions and had shut off steam, and the only damage done was to the pilot and some brake beams. The ties were removed and the train proceeded. When it reached Quincy the news was telegraphed to headquarters. The crew of the vestibule train No. 12, going east and loaded with World's Fair visitors, which met the fast mail at Coldwater, were informed of the attempted wreck. This train also struck a pile of ties near the same spot, and which had been replaced since the fast mail had passed.

Some of the company's employés who were on this train were left to patrol the track and also a number of section men were detailed for patrol duty. Soon after the four boys were found huddled down near the fence and they were held to give an account of the affair. They said they had been out nutting and protested their innocence and afterwards said they saw some men place the obstructions on the track.

SUICIDE EPIDEMIC AT ST. LOUIS.

Four Persons Find Life a Failure and End Their Troubles.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Three persons suicided here yesterday. Henry Michaels, a carpenter, cut his throat; Mathias Greefe, a bartender, shot himself; and Hattie Lovell took morphine. This morning Michael Rrown, a shoemaker, cut the arteries of his left wrist with a shoe knife and will die.

The safe of Wade Bros., on old Manchester road and Kings highway, was blown open last night and $425 taken. Everythings points to the guilt of George Morton, a trusted employé.

The conductor of the sleeping car Utah, attached to the north-bound passenger-train of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, was robbed of five tickets belonging to the occupants of the sleeper Saturday night shortly after the train arrived at Moberly. They were taken while he was out of the car, and were valued at about $700.

Dr. James Leete has applied to the law to silence the chimes of Pilgrim Congregational Church. The doctor bases his complaint on the detriment caused his patients by the loud clang of the bells. In a former suit brought by the physician the court decided the bells could only be rung between 7 a. m. and 7 p. m., with shutters closed. Now he wants them silenced altogether.

PLANS FOR KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Arrivals for the Grand Lodge Meeting Which Convenes at Omaha Today.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Grand Chancellor W. B. Dale of Columbus, Neb., representing the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, jurisdiction of Nebraska, arrived in the city today. The Grand Lodge convenes tomorrow. The various local committees having the arrangements in charge are at work preparing the accommodations and entertainment for the 500 delegates which are expected to be here during the session.

It developed in Omaha today that a man may be sentenced to the county jail for life for a misdemeanor. The statutes provide that when the fines paid in given cases of this kind do not stand the cost of docketing the case the accused shall remain in prison until the balance is contributed.

STREET CAR HELD UP AT DES MOINES

Two Highwaymen Secure $200 and Escape—Miners Strike.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Two highwaymen succeeded in holding up a street car on the Ingersoll avenue line late Sunday night within the city limits. The motor-man and conductor and two passengers were robbed of all they had, about $200. During the same night highway held up persons in six or seven different places, obtaining various amounts.

The Polk County miners have quit work, demanding 10 per cent advance. A meeting between operators and miners will be held Wednesday.

THE REV. J. J. WAGNER EXPELLED.

Action of the Methodist Conference at Minneapolis on Several Cases.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—At the Methodist State conference the Investigating committee reported in favor of expelling the Rev. J. J. Wagner, for having quit his work without permission of the church and for deserting his family. The conference is divided over the report to exonerate the Rev. Deets. A committee was appointed to investigate the charges against the Rev. O. H. P. Fons.

It is announced tonight that the National German-American Bank at St. Paul will reopen its doors Oct. 23. The institution closed Aug. 4.

GAMBLING-HOUSES STILL OPEN.

Raids in Kansas City, Kas., Under Gov. Lewelling's Order Are Limited.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Although Gov. Lewelling has ordered all Kansas City (Kas.) gambling-houses closed many of them are in full blast. The police arrested three men Saturday and then quit.

The National Bank of Kansas City, which suspended payment July 14, reopened its doors today. Under the reorganization plan a 50 per cent assessment on the capital stock, $1,000,000, was subscribed by the stockholders. J. S. Chick continues as President.

ADMITS POISONING HER HUSBAND.

Mrs. Haman Says She and a Boarder in Her House Murdered Him.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Philip Haman, a farmer living at Unity, in this county, died suddenly Friday night under circumstances which warranted the officers in investigating the case. It was discovered that he had been poisoned. D. H. Goodman, who boarded with the family, and Mrs. Haman were arrested this morning and lodged in the county jail. The woman confessed that she and Goodman had murdered her husband to get him out of the way.

Chicago Man Arrested for Forging Drafts.

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—S. Lebenberg of Chicago was lodged in jail here today for procuring $250 several months ago of several saloon-keepers here on forged drafts on the First National Bank of Chicago. Two of these drafts purported to be signed by another person, and two Lebenberg signed himself. He has been operating in Moberly, Mo., also, and is wanted there. It has been ascertained that he was formerly on the road for Carl H. Weil and Eppstein & Co., Chicago wholesale liquor dealers, and that he defrauded Weil out of $180 and Eppstein & Co. out of $788 through embezzlement.

Eli F. Gage Married at Cedar Rapids, Ia.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Miss Sophie R. Weare of this city and Eli F. Gage of Chicago were married at Bluff View place at 5 o'clock this evening. Among those present from Chicago were Lyman J. Gage and wife, parents of the groom; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Purdy, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hubbard, and C. Locke Etheridge, cousin of the groom.

Alleged Kendallville Robbers Arrested.

CADILLAC, Mich., Oct. 9.—A stranger who registered as "Charles H. Smith" was arrested here today on suspicion of being one of the Kendallville robbers. Smith's grip contained $1,750 in money, diamonds, and jewelry cases.

KILLED AND INJURED.

[Continued from third page.]

were seriously affected. Most of them were unconscious and helpless, and looked bloodless and lifeless. A few of them moaned or shrieked, and it often happened that the accompanying friends sobbed aloud and seemed both distressed and terrified. When there was no ambulance, there were cabs taking away the convalescents. The scene by electric light took on a tinge of ghostliness, and, though the deaths were few, the whole scene was deathly. Inside the building the sitting-rooms were filled with women who came to look after their relatives, and who appeared more dead than alive themselves.

At 11 p. m. it was evident the patients of the hospital were more numerous than the Fourth of July. There were also several fatalities. But the policy of Director Owens is that it is no newspaper's business who is killed or injured in Jackson Park. To all inquiries of reporters he returned dilatory or petulant replies.

The list of dead and injured so far as obtained is as follows:

The Dead.

DRYDEN, JOHN, Robert Joiner's Hotel; 21 years old, shell-burster for Pain; both arms and left leg broken, and abdomen lacerated by premature explosion of shell on the naval pier; died in Emergency Hospital.

The Injured.

MIDDLETON, W. E., ticket inspector; fell from band stand and broke his left leg.

WEST, MRS. M. P., No. 45 Ray street; fainted at the Terminal station and was afterward struck in the face with a ladder by a man who at the same time assaulted her brother, William Henbury.

WILLOUGHBY, CHARLES A., Bradford, Pa.; right wrist dislocated, fell from the movable sidewalk.

McGARRY, MAGGIE, No. 623 West Harrison street; fell in boarding Illinois Central train at terminal station; limb amputated at Emergency Hospital; injuries dangerous.

Battle of the Crowds.

At the southwest corner of the Manufactures Buildings the crowds from in front of the Peristyle and down the lake side of the Court of Honor met, fought, and many bled, scratches, bruises, and crushes being numerous. It was impossible to get assistance from ambulances and the crowd was so dense it was practically impossible for benevolent men to carry out the fainting women. Many children were crying from twisted and sprained arms and legs; men cursed and fought to protect the women, and failing, utterly gave up in despair.

After the first section of the parade had passed around into the lake-front the crowd broke through the line and pressing after the floats bore down all before it, and for fifteen minutes all were carried before this tide. Then there was a little lull, and before the second section of the parade came in sight many thousand were able to move west towards the Terminal Station. Many women were prostrated. All along the south end of the Manufactures Building women were carried in. The Russian Commissioner's office in the northeast corner was converted into an improvised hospital and at that place twelve women were cared for by volunteer nurses. Among those prostrated were:

BROWN, MRS. J. D., No. 619 Shober street, prostrated and taken to her home.

HIGGINS, MRS., city, taken to her home.

MILLER, MRS. H. R., Cleveland.

There were many others whose names were not given. All were resuscitated. Commissioner Z. Leno and his associates in this office worked hard and at a late hour all were taken from the grounds.

Up to 11 p. m. there were 108 ambulance calls. The number of patients received was between 180 and 200. A great many of these were simply cases of prostration and were not serious.

SOO CITY BREAKS A CRANK PIN.

Small Scare and Several Hours' Delay for 175 Passengers—Down-Town Accidents.

When within fifteen miles of Chicago the Soo City, from Michigan City, Capt. M. J. Driscoll, came to a sudden stop through the breaking of its low-pressure crank pin. The accident occurred at 7 a. m. Chief Engineer Frank Fullmer was close by the door of the engine-room when he heard the noise of the break and the ugly pounding which began instantly. He rushed at once to the lever and shut off steam within a few seconds of the accident and the machinery came to a full stop within about a quarter of a minute. One hundred and seventy-five excursionists to the Fair were on board and all behaved with commendable calmness. There was fortunately little wind stirring and the water was as smooth as any one could expect to see it on the open lake. No panic whatever occurred, and nobody suggested taking to the boats for safety. It was seen at once that the vessel was helpless, and Capt. Driscoll dispatched Second Mate Maurice Clutterbuck in a yawl boat for assistance. On reaching Chicago notice of the mishap was given, and the revenue cutter Andrew Johnson promptly started out to the rescue, and, taking the Soo City in tow, brought it into harbor by 4 p. m. The Soo City moored off the Randolph street pier, and the passengers went ashore chagrined a good deal by the delay, but otherwise nothing the worse for the misadventure. As the broken crank pin weighs just 150 pounds and had not far to fall little damage was done. The chief engineer thinks at least a week must pass before the boat will be ready to sail. The Soo City belongs to the Delta Transportation company. Its total loss of time through the mishap was about seven and a half hours.

THOUSANDS RETURN BY STEAMERS.

Estimated That the Boats Hauled 140,000 People Both Ways.

The first homeward bound big load of passengers by the steamboats was brought by the Arthur Orr at 9:15 o'clock. All the vessels had been bringing back from fifty to 100 persons each trip during the evening, from about 5 to 9 o'clock, but the really big exodus from the Exposition pier began with the trip made by the Orr. It was estimated that the Orr had about 3,500 persons on the trip. The smaller boats, such as the Duluth, Superior, International, and Imperial, brought all they could carry in quick succession, but when the big whaleback Columbus arrived at 9:45 o'clock such a throng was emptied on the pier as almost swept the ticket choppers and gatemen before it.

Mr. Bartlett, President of the company, said last night that nearly 140,000 persons had been handled on the boats during the day, counting the return trips in the evening. Not a single accident or mishap of any kind occurred.

The crowds seemed to forget the fact that there was transportation by steamboats. Not at any time during the evening was there anything like a crowd about the piers. The steamboats could very easily have handled a half greater number of people. Although the greater number of people were massed around the Peristyle, as soon as the pageant was over they all turned westward to take the Elevated and Illinois Central. The only explanation of this can be given in the fact that the crowd were mostly from the country and totally unacquainted with the means of transportation from the grounds.

BANKERS WILL MEET IN CONVENTION.

American Association Members to Listen to a Series of Discussions.

The nineteenth annual convention of the American Bankers' Association will be held at Chicago Oct. 18 and 19. The convention will be in the Art Institute and delegates will register at parlor "O," Palmer House. The following men will address the convention.

James H. Eckels, Controller of the Currency; George S. Coe, New York; Joseph C. Hendricks, New York, "The Panic in Australia and the United States;" Horace White, New York, "An Elastic Currency;" Allen R. Foote, Washington, D. C., "A Plea for a Sound Currency and Banking System;" George A. Butler, New Haven, Conn., "A Practical Plan of Banking and Currency;" George E. Leighton, St. Louis, "The Need of a Comprehensive Currency Reform;" W. C. Cornwell, Buffalo, N. Y., "Bank Currency—State and National;" H. Thayer, Clinton, Ia., "Better Roads"; E. O. Leech, New York, "The Silver Question as Related to the Appreciation of Gold."

Besides these, papers will be presented to the convention by Prof. Sidney Sherwood, Johns Hopkins University; Joseph F. Johnston, Birmingham, Ala.; Frank C. Dillard, Sherman, Tex.; E. E. Lindenmuth, Clearfield, Pa., and others.

Newsdealers Know a "Good Thing."

Orders for extra copies of THE TRIBUNE poured in from newsdealers yesterday. Many in outlying sections of the city increased their usual orders four fold. They were sold out before 9 o'clock. Residents of the suburbs who did not intend to visit the Fair rode in town expressly to secure a copy of THE TRIBUNE.

LOOKS LIKE A MURDER

BODY OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL OLNEY'S NEPHEW FOUND.

Hole Back of the Ear Leads to the Suspicion of Foul Play and an Investigation Will Be Made—A Woman the Only Witness—No New Sickness on the Russia—Barthold Popper Arrested—Comstock Tunnel Meeting—Latin-American Commercial Exhibit—Gotham Brevities.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Friends of Dr. Charles T. Olney of Brooklyn, the nephew of Attorney-General Olney, intend to investigate fully the mystery of his drowing at Onset Bay Friday night. All that is now known is the statement of Miss Gussie White, who says while walking on the beach at Onset Bay she saw the doctor struggling in the water. She rowed to his aid, but in trying to rescue him her boat was capsized. He sank, she said, but she clung to the overturned boat until rescued. Dr. Olney's body was found yesterday and a hole back of the ear led to the suspicion that death might not be due to drowning.

No New Sickness on the Russia.

At the office of the Hamburg-American Packet company it was said this morning that no new cases of sickness had been reported on the steamship Russia. The bacteriological examination will be completed today and the question of the presence of true Asiatic cholera be settled. Dr. Jenkins has issued a bulletin that Ida Aue, aged 30 years, died at the Swinburne Island Hospital at 5:45 this morning. The passengers of the Russia are now being transferred to Hoffman Island. It is now six days since the isolation of the last patient, Ida Aue. All are well.

Barthold Popper Arrested.

Barthold Popper, the discharged usher of the Academy of Music, who eloped with Mrs. Charles H. Hallock, who killed herself in the Gault House, Chicago, about a month ago after being deserted, was arrested last Saturday in San Francisco on a telegram sent by Inspector McLaughlin. The police of both cities have been trying to locate Popper ever since Mrs. Hallock committed suicide. He was supposed to have taken about $600 in money belonging to the woman, and was arrested on two charges; grand larceny and unlawful marriage. Mrs. Hallock was the wife of a prosperous merchant of Moriches, L. I., and the daughter of Dr. Charles Roberts of Mastic, L. I.

Comstock Tunnel Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Comstock Tunnel company was held this afternoon. President Theodore Sutro's annual report showed the tonnage to be 91,423 tons, yielding $1,654,222. This amount is diminished by $371,815 (the discount on silver), making it $1,282,406. President Sutro proposed a union of all interests on and about the Comstock lode. It was announced that coupon No. 7, due May 1, 1893, was passed and that coupon No. 8, due Nov. 1, would have to be passed. The balance sheet Aug. 31 showed a surplus of $19,746. The following directors were elected:

Theodore Sutro, Eugene Seligman, Otto Lowengard, Elisha Dyer Jr., Edward C. Boardman, Julian A. Stursberg, and Maurice L. Muhleman.

The board elected the following officers:

President, Theodore Sutro; Vice-President, Eugene Seligman; Secretary and Treasurer, Horace H. Thayer; Registrars of Stock, Union Trust company of New York; and General Superintendent, Charles C. Thomas.

Latin-American Commercial Exhibit.

W. L. Buchanan, Chief of the Department of Agriculture, and W. E. Curtis, late director of the Bureau of American Republics, have organized the "Pan-American company" to give a permanent Latin-American commercial exhibit. The company proposes to begin business shortly after the close of the World's Fair, and has leased the six-story Goelet Building, Lexington avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets.

Saved from a Mob.

The Rev. S. B. Smith of St. Joseph's Church, Paterson, N. J., was saved from the hands of an angry mob today by the police. The brutal treatment of a woman was what especially put the crowd in bad temper, and the pastor is now under bond charged with assault and battery by Miss Henrietta McManus, niece of Father Murphy, formerly curate of the church, who was summoned to the District Court this morning to show cause why he should still remain in the parochial charge after being notified by Bishop Wigger that he was removed from the diocese. While Father Murphy was in court Pastor Smith, accompanied by Sexton Matthew De Yong, forcibly entered Father Murphy's home and dragged his trunks, books, and other personal property into the street. They also ejected Miss McManus.

Elgin Company Manager's Shortage.

General-Manager Coulter of the Elgin Watch company is still at work on the books of Edmund J. Scofield, who until recently was the New York manager. The *Jewellers' Review* comes out with a statement today that a story in circulation is to the effect that there is a shortage of $70,000. It is said that Mr. Scofield claims that it is only $50,000, all of which he can account for satisfactorily. The defalcation he is said to claim is that of his predecessor. It is said that Mr. Scofield obtained $2,500 from S. F. Myers & Co. Mr. Myers this morning refused to confirm or deny the report. Mr. Coulter declined to discuss the matter. It is said he has sent for Bookkeeper Thompson of the Chicago office.

Anti-Snappers Against the Ticket.

Ex-Mayor Grace denies that the anti-snappers have in any way united with the machine, and says to believe it he would have to be shown that ex-Secretary Fairchild, Robert Grier Monroe, F. R. Coudert, Oswald Ottendorfer, Shepard of Brooklyn, Locke of Buffalo, and actual leaders of the party had given countenance to the action of the convention held at Saratoga. He thinks none of the so-called anti-snappers will appear on the stump for the ticket nominated. "As for myself," he said, "I'm out of politics just now."

Remarkable Victory of the Vigilant.

The Regatta committee of the New York Yacht club were notified after the race today that the Vigilant sprung her bowsprit while covering the first leg of the thirty mile triangle. They will not be able to say definitely until 1 o'clock tomorrow whether the third race will be sailed Wednesday. The damage to her bowsprit makes the American yacht's victory the more emphatic as she was forced to take in her baby jib topsail to avoid further trouble from the tremendous tension.

Ferdinand Ward's Book.

Ferdinand Ward is preparing a history of what he calls "The Founding, Life, and Financial Death of the House of Grant & Ward." He claims that he will be able to show that at least eight of the ten accusations made against him at the time of his failure were false. It will be in book form and will contain from 300 to 500 pages. It will include reproductions of checks, vouchers, drafts, letters, and receipts not heretofore made public.

Electric System for Brooklyn Bridge.

The Brooklyn bridge trustees held their regular monthly meeting today, at which Sept. Martin presented a report of his recent examination of an electric traction system which is in use at the World's Fair. He advocated the adoption of this system on the bridge. The matter will be determined at the November meeting.

Gotham Brevities.

Emma Goldman has been found guilty of the misdemeanor known to the law as "unlawful assemblage."

Horace Leeds defeated "Billy" Ernst in eight rounds at the Coney Island Athletic club tonight for a purse of $2,500.

Canda & Kane, builders' materials, assigned today. Liabilities, $450,000; assets, $500,000. Ball & Ray, ladies' hats, also assigned.

Gov. Flower today appointed John F. Walsh Warden of the Port of New York, in the place of Michael C. Murphy, resigned.

Recorder Smythe sentenced Frank Ellison to five years in Sing Sing. He was convicted of a brutal assault upon broker William Henriques.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish were announced to leave Newport today in Mr. Fish's private car for Chicago, where they will remain several weeks.

There is talk of the grand jury indicting Sheriff Courtney and other Kings County officials by whose connivance the Coney Island prize-fights have been allowed.

Howard L. Bane, the ex-cashier of the Home Savings Bank, convicted of embezzling $16,815, was sentenced by Judge Fitzgerald this morning to four years in State prison.

The United States is to have Francis H. Weeks, the New York defaulter, given into its custody. The Costa Rica authorities desire a treaty of extradition as a return.

Why Not, Indeed?

When the Royal Baking Powder makes finer and more wholesome food at a less cost, which every housekeeper familiar with it will affirm, why not discard altogether the old-fashioned methods of soda and sour milk or home-made mixture of cream of tartar and soda, or the cheaper and inferior baking powders, and use it exclusively?

ALL OUT BY MIDNIGHT.

[Continued from third page.]

broad street leading from the south end of the Manufactures Building to the westward, a crowd that filled every inch of space and through which ambulances with gongs sounding and drivers shouting could go only at a snail's pace on their errands of mercy. Out in the open walks the people could pass in comparative comfort, though their progress was slow. But once under the shelter of the Terminal station sheds the people turned into a fighting mob which respected no right but that of might. Women were pushed aside by strong men and children were crushed until they fainted and had to be carried out.

One man came near being mobbed. A foreigner he was, with close cropped whiskers and a light slouch hat, who forced his way up to a ticket window and pushed a young woman aside that he might pass in ahead of her. Two men grabbed him and pushed him back, while the 500 people who saw it cried "Shame! shame!"

The crowd started home early. At 4 o'clock there were a few stragglers getting in the Illinois Central Express train, at 5 every car had a fair number of passengers; at 6 o'clock trains were comfortably filled and at 7 the stream had swollen into a current that by 8 o'clock carried people off their feet, swamped the ticket-sellers, stormed the gates, and forced many people through who could not give their tickets to the collectors as they were swept by. Every minute served to augment the crowd and make passage more difficult and dangerous. From 9 to 10 o'clock it was at its worst. It overran all attempts to check it. Columbian Guards stationed there to preserve order were swept through the gates and in some instances upon the cars themselves, from which they escaped only after a hard tussle.

In Funnel-Shaped Form.

It was a repetition of the morning scene at the Van Buren street viaduct. They came from every quarter, passed through the Terminal Station, and passed around its corners and turned in on the platform leading to the ticket-sellers' booth in funnel-shaped form. People from behind pushed and shoved until those in front were carried off their feet and were swept off resisting but resistless. The point of the funnel was between the two rows of ticket sellers' booths, and there were many who found it impossible to exchange their dimes for the bits of green pasteboard entitling them to a ride down town. They could not turn back. There was but one thing to do, and that was to press onward or be trampled under the feet of those behind. Those who secured tickets dropped them in the boxes at the turnstiles, and there were many who had the exact change dropped the coins in the boxes in lieu of the tickets. But there were others who went in without money and without price. It was not their fault, however. It was the fault of the people who pushed behind and prevented their returning to the ticket booths. By 10 o'clock there were rays of light in the darkness. The great stream of people which painted the roadway black grew white in patches where one could see the pavement in amongst the people. It grew less and less as the minutes went by and before 11 o'clock one could pass eastward without much trouble. But the crowd about the ticket windows seemed to grow but little less, though there was not so much pushing and ill humor shown. At 11:30 there was comparative comfort in getting through, and when midnight came the ticket-sellers and the ticket-takers began to draw long breaths of relief. The worst had passed, and from that time on everyone who came got a ticket and seat and rode down to Van Buren street in well-earned comfort, if not luxury.

Out Through the Wagon Gates.

At Fifty-seventh street the get-away rush was tremendous. For three hours a solid mass of people poured out through the gates over to the Illinois Central and the cable road stations as well as to several hundred vehicles stationed along the neighboring highways for five or six blocks in every direction. As early as 6 o'clock the throng began to move. Long before that hour, however, Chief Tucker of the Admissions Department had instructed his inspectors to have the large wagon gates thrown open so as to prevent a congestion on the inside of the grounds. It would have been impossible for the crowd to pass out through the turnstiles. From that time until near 10 o'clock Fifty-seventh street to as far west as Jefferson avenue and around by the Illinois Central station up to Cable court and as far north as Fifty-fifth street was packed and jammed with a swaying throng of humanity anxious to secure passage to their various homes and lodgings. After the parade of floats the crowd became so great that for a time it was impossible to get through from one street to another, except with the stream as it moved. Under the railroad viaduct and about the ticket offices were massed a throng of people so densely packed together that the thousands who desired to go farther were compelled to jump off the high sidewalk and take to the middle of the street. For a time it looked as if a great many would be compelled to spend the most of the night waiting for a means of transportation. But in this they were happily disappointed. The trains and vehicles moved them out with great rapidity. The Illinois Central suburban trains, each having from eight to twelve cars, ran at intervals of five minutes apart, and carried away scores of passengers before they had time to blockade the platform. Apparently these trains were crowded almost to their limit when they reached the station from the south, but by some means or other they managed to take on additional hundreds, so that the stream was kept moving at a lively pace. It was estimated that 1,000 people left the platforms of the Fifty-seventh Street Station on the suburban trains every twenty minutes.

One Cable Train Each Minute.

The greatest sight of the night at that point was the movement of the cable trains. They ran one after the other at intervals of less than one minute. Every train was not only packed with people, but all who could hang on the footboard or ride on the roofs did so. Not content to wait for the cars to pass around the turn in Cable court and start back the crowd moved up Jefferson avenue to Fifty-fifth street and west along Fifty-fifth street three or four blocks to meet the trains coming down, so that from 8 to 10 o'clock every train that swung into the turn had all the people on it that it could possibly carry. It was quite surprising to every one to note the rapid manner in which the jam melted away. By 10:30 comparatively few people were waiting to go home. At that time the few thousands to be seen in the vicinity were just coming out of the grounds. While the trains of the Illinois Central and the cable road were moving the bulk of the crowd thousands of foot passengers swept along Fifty-seventh street westward as far as the eye could reach. The number, style, and variety of vehicles stationed at that outlet formed an interesting sight. They all went away loaded down. There was everything from the swell four-in-hand to a rusty old lumber wagon with a hay rack on.

Frightened About a Platform.

At the Sixty-third street Illinois Central station express trains were run supposedly every three minutes. The crowd there from 8:30 up to midnight completely gorged the space to the street below. At the bottom of the steps and also across the street officers of the Illinois Central warned the crowd to keep back and not rush up on the platform, as there were already enough there for four train loads to come; if they persisted in crowding the platform would probably give way. The platform at this point is at an elevation of about twelve feet and is supported by heavy wood timbers. It will hold when crowded about 6,000 people, including the space on the steps. It was said that shortly before 9 o'clock an ominous cracking was heard in the heavy girders directly under the platform at the point where the ticket booths are located. For a time the crowd kept back, but despite the warning of the officials, returned in a short while and every available foot on the platform was filled. The work of the trainmen at the Sixty-third Street Station was excellent. Trains were made up at this point without delay and were moved quickly when once made up. An additional precaution was at this point made by the Illinois Central people by the placing of a detail of special officers on the tracks to keep any one from getting on to the crossing.

At the elevated station at Madison avenue, just outside the grounds, the most delay was experienced by the returning visitors. Trains leaving from inside the grounds did not stop at this point and only a few trains were made up and sent to relieve the congested condition at this station. The stairs leading up to the ticket booths were gorged with people, and a line reaching one hundred feet back from the stair entrance became rapidly augmented as it grew later. The people stationed on the stairs at this point were practically prisoners for hours as they could neither return to the street nor get to the depot platform.

Electric Cars Swamped.

The cross town electric cars on Sixty-third street were completely swamped. The train starter stationed at Madison avenue complained that the teams had interfered with the traffic. The company tried to move trains every minute and a half, but the schedule could not be made to hold. The cars at this point presented a unique appearance. Passengers on the elevated station above in some cases climbed down the iron supports of the elevated track and took up positions on top of the cars. The electric cars that left between 8:30 and 10:30 had their roofs completely covered with passengers. Inside the cars were, of course, densely packed, and in some cases even women and children were clinging on the window sills, supporting themselves on the guards surrounding the wheel hubs. Only one accident was reported on this line and that was of a minor nature. One of the cars in ascending a slight grade slipped back a few feet and crushed into an express wagon loaded with people. One of the horses was killed, but no one in the car or wagon was injured. The starter stationed at Madison avenue said the cars would run all night at their greatest capacity; that everything on wheels in the barn had been pressed into service; and it was expected that up to 5 o'clock all the patrons of the line could not be conveyed to their homes.

At points from Sixty-third to Sixty-seventh street the crowd broke holes through the fences and poured through in continuous streams.

The crowd at the west end of Midway became great from 9 to 11. The people were moving in orderly procession, and got beyond the gates all right, but when they got into Cottage Grove avenue they had a good deal of difficulty in getting cars, although the Cottage Grove avenue cars were running about every fifteen seconds, one right after the other. A great many of the returning visitors went north as far as Fifty-seventh street, boarded the south-bound cars there, and rode to Seventy-first street and then came back again to get a car home. The cars came back from Seventy-first street so loaded it was impossible for any of the crowd to get on at Midway, and that was the situation at 11 o'clock for nearly two hours. The cars were not only crammed to suffocation inside but on top of each car there were fully twenty persons. People at 11 o'clock began soliciting the privilege of the gatekeepers to go back, enter the park, and sleep on the grass all night, and at least 200 or 300 were distributed about the west end of Midway on the grass, camping out for the night, while the benches all up and down Midway as far east as the Ferris Wheel were covered with sleepers.

There were 185 coaches in service on the Alley "L" yesterday run in thirty-one trains, making with one exception six coaches to a train.

Streams of humanity poured over the Van Buren street viaduct from the Illinois Central trains and the boats, and Congress street at the Alley "L" terminal was black with humanity until after midnight. From the South Side cable lines swarms of people departed in the down-town quarter.

It is estimated that the Illinois Central carried on its express trains 420,000 people between 7 a. m. yesterday and 1 a. m. today.

Traffic on North and West Cables.

Traffic on the west and north going cable trains was moderately heavy up to 10:30, but from that time onward the crowds began to crush into the cars. Both companies handled their trains well. To guard against accident a sturdy official of the company was stationed at Randolph and La Salle streets. Every car that passed was carefully inspected by him and any one who hung on in an unsafe place was ruthlessly pulled off. On the average there was not more than forty seconds interval between any two trains of the North Side cable line.

Woolsey-De Roode Nuptials.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 9.—Mrs. Kate De Roode, daughter of the late Judge W. W. Trimble of Covington, Ky., and Mr. Edward J. Woolsey of New York City were married here today. Mrs. De Roode has spent much of her time in London, where she associated with the nobility, and held receptions which were among the most brilliant events of the season. Mr. Woolsey is many times a millionaire, and is descended from eminent Knickerbocker stock.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

MURDERED IN A HOTEL

ALEXANDER S. SMITH THE VICTIM OF G. H. GODDARD'S REVOLVER.

Shooting Affray in Occidental Hotel, Followed by the Escape of the Man Who Does the Shooting—Flats Burn Down While the People Who Live in Them Are at the Fair—Marriage of Miss Helen Dunlevy—Policemen Discharged and Arrested for Theft.

Alexander S. Smith was shot and killed by George H. Goddard at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Occidental Hotel, No. 49 Kinzie street. After the shooting Goddard ran away and escaped arrest. Smith was the night clerk at the hotel where the shooting took place. He was 43 years of age. Goddard was a boarder in the house. For the last six weeks he has been out of employment.

At 2 o'clock Smith entered into a conversation with Goddard, in which the men speedily became angry. The quarrel, it is said, arose over a board bill against Goddard. After a few minutes the men went up to the fourth floor of the house where Goddard's room was situated, and in a short time the occupants of the office heard three or four shots fired in quick succession. A number of men hurried in the direction of the sound, which came from the fourth floor. Smith was found lying on the floor at the entrance to Goddard's room, the latter still struggling with the fallen man. Blood was flowing from several bullet wounds in Smith's body. Goddard was on the point of firing again at the dying man when George Jones, one of the boarders in the house, rushed through the crowd of frightened bystanders and caught the revolver out of Goddard's hand and put it into his own pocket. Goddard was taken down into the office and the patrol wagon was called. Edward Gremmer, an engineer, seized the murderer, and was holding him by the throat when Goddard remonstrated actively. Gremmer momentarily released his grasp on the man, and Goddard lost no time in getting up and escaping. He ran out toward Franklin street, where he turned north, and was lost to view. The police arrived a few moments after Goddard had departed and soon a hunt through the alleys was instituted and every place where it was thought the murderer might go was watched.

Smith was taken to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital at once and died there fifteen minutes after his arrival. He was shot in four places.

The murderer was not found last night.

TWENTY-FOUR FAMILIES AT THE FAIR.

All Lived in One Flat Building, Where a Fire Broke Out in their Absence.

When the twenty-four families who live in the flat building at Nos. 591 and 593 La Salle avenue returned from the Fair last evening they had cause to regret their patriotism. A fire began, from some unknown cause, in the unoccupied attic of the building, where it was confined. The fire and water did $1,000 damage. When the firemen arrived they found the building entirely deserted. Every family in the house had gone to Jackson Park to help swell the numbers there. The janitor, who was in the cellar when the fire broke out, was out looking for a fire-alarm box. The doors in the building being securely locked hindered the work of the insurance patrol and considerable damage was done by water. The loss to individual families is small.

Fire in a two-story brick dwelling at One Hundred and Thirteenth and Fulton streets, Pullman, alarmed the occupants at midnight Sunday. Rudolph Onwald and family live in the building and the Pullman company owns the structure. Loss on building and contents is $500.

MARRIAGE OF MISS HELEN DUNLEVY.

She Becomes Mrs. Edward Champe Carter at a Church Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Helen Dunlevy, daughter of Judge John Craig Dunlevy of No. 419 Huron street, to Capt. Edward Champe Carter, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., was celebrated last evening at St. James' Episcopal Church. The ceremony took place at 6 o'clock, the edifice being tastefully decorated with flowers and well filled with guests. The bridal party was preceded into the church by the surpliced choir, which sang "Arise, My Soul!" as they walked down the center aisle. After them came the ushers, Colin Fyffe, Louis Greeley, John Webb of Washington, William Nixon, Winslow Whitman of Boston, and Frank Hamlin. Following were a little flower girl, Josephine Nixon, and her attendant, Alfred Dunlevy Kelley, the nephew of the bride. They were both dressed in pink satin costumes trimmed with white lace, and one carried the bride's bouquet of white roses and the other her fan. The maid of honor, Miss Gwendolyn Kelley, a niece of the bride, walked alone and wore a gown of pink gauze and chiffon made slightly open in the neck and with large sleeves, and carried pink roses. The bride, who entered with her father, was dressed in white satin trimmed on the front of the skirt and on the bodice with old point lace. Her veil, which was of point lace, was a family heirloom. She wore ornaments of pearls and diamonds. A little page, Wilson Nixon, in a white satin costume, followed the bride and carried the wedding ring. At the altar the bridal party was met by the groom and his best man, Capt. Maus, of Gen. Miles' staff, both in full uniform. The Rev. Floyd W. Tompkins, rector of the church, officiated, and during the service the organist, Peter Lutkin, rendered a selection. After the ceremony an informal reception was held, and a supper was served at the residence of the bride's father. Seventy-five guests were present. Later Capt. and Mrs. Carter left for the West, and after a wedding journey they will reside in Vancouver Barracks.

THEFT FROM BODY OF ADAMS.

Officers Hogan and Green Dismissed from Police Force and Arrested.

Officers Roger Hogan and Thomas Green were dismissed summarily from the police force yesterday and afterwards arrested on charges of larceny preferred by Capt. Kane of the Woodlawn Station, the warrants being served by Inspector Hunt himself. The two policemen had been detailed to duty on the Woodlawn patrol wagon. The charges on which they were dismissed was the theft of a diamond pin and a revolver from the body of Horace Adams of Petersburg, Ind., who died suddenly at the Arlington Hotel, sixty-first street and Stony Island avenue, Sept. 27. Both men confessed. Adams had been asphyxiated in his room. The body was removed in the patrol wagon in charge of Hogan and Green. The policemen will be arraigned before Justice Porter this morning.

SAYS THE GAS COMPANY INFRINGES.

Protest from A. L. Allen Against Giving It Rights in Chicago Streets.

The Aldermen have recorded a vigorous protest against giving any consideration to the recent application of the Chicago and Cook County Gas company for a franchise enabling that corporation to tear up the streets, alleys, and avenues of the city from A. L. Allen of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Mr. Allen says that Mr. Rend and other promoters of the new company have been notified that they will be held responsible for infringements of the Allen and Harris or Harris and Allen United States patents for improvements in apparatus and system for the manufacture of gas. In the same connection an Alderman said he was urged to attack the charters of the existing gas companies. He was prepared to assist in this and took some steps to that end. He dropped the business when he found that the attorney of the Chicago and Cook County company was the prime mover in the matter.

SUICIDE KERSHAW WAS INSANE.

Deposition of an Attorney Who Knew Him Intimately.

Developments yesterday in the suicide of Henry D. Kershaw leave no doubt but that insanity was the cause of the trouble. This fact appears in a deposition made by Attorney David Gillmore of No. 125 Clark street. His was the testimony taken yesterday and the inquest was postponed until this morning. The remains are at the South Side morgue awaiting an order from friends in New Orleans. Attorney Gillmore said:

Kershaw is connected with some of the wealthiest and most prominent families in New Orleans. His mother is a cousin of Napoleon III. His wife is a niece of Gen. Robert E. Lee. He had two children. He drank heavily and once ran through with nearly $100,000. He then came to Chicago. He soon became a victim to delirium tremens and imagined that some one wanted to kill him. He was lately a runner at the Windsor Beach Hotel, where he met a waitress named Libbie Bloom. She advanced him $40 to go into business; he had an insect remedy which at one time he manufactured. In return he gave her a deed to forty acres of land in Arkansas.

He thought Miss Bloom was still persecuting him, and it is this trumped-up charge, as he calls it, that he refers to in his letter. During all this time Kershaw firmly believed that some clique of people wanted to murder him. The last I saw of him was Saturday evening. He called on me and wanted to know how he was to be put out of the way. The last he said was that he wanted his body sent to his wife.

J. H. Geeting, another attorney, corroborated the story.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 9.—J. D. Kershaw, father of Henry D. Kershaw, the young man reported to have committed suicide in Chicago Sunday by throwing himself under a moving train, yesterday sent for the remains to be shipped to this city for interment. Yesterday's mail brought the widow another letter from Chicago in which he reiterated his apprehensions of being murdered, and besought her that if he should meet with an untimely end not to believe any theory of self-destruction that might be advanced. He left here in June. Almost daily she received a letter full of endearing terms to herself and children. Besides representing the French publication, Kershaw was doing detective work in the employ of the Union Detective Agency. He had a prisoner in custody at the time the officers placed him under arrest. Mrs. Kershaw here is said to have begun to suspect that her husband was not insane.

FORTY VETERAN FIREMEN ARRIVE.

Party of Californians Come to Join in Today's Fair Festivities.

The members of the Veteran Firemen's Association of California arrived in the city over the Erie line last night. The delegation went to Gore's Hotel, where rooms had been engaged for them. This delegation is the only one outside the State that has accepted the invitation to participate in the celebration of Veteran Firemen's day at the Exposition, which takes place today. The Californians will lead the procession. After the parade a reception will be given to them in the California Building. There are forty old firemen in the delegation and many of them are accompanied by their wives and daughters.

Want More Specific Charges.

The Chicago Presbytery held an adjourned meeting at the Fourth Church yesterday. Dr. Herrick Johnson, the Chairman of the Judiciary committee, presented a report of the Totheroh case. The committee reported that in its opinion the charges were too indefinite and recommended that the charges be returned to the prosecuting parties for amendments. This was adopted by the presbytery and another meeting was called for next Monday.

Railway Men to Meet.

The American Railway Association will hold its annual session in Chicago this week, opening tomorrow at 10 o'clock in the Banquet Hall of the Auditorium Hotel. The President of the association is H. S. Haynes, First Vice-President of the Plant system. Headquarters were opened yesterday in the Grand Pacific Hotel and meetings were held by the Executive committee. Meetings will be held yesterday by the Committees on Train Rules and the Committee on Safety Appliances.

Horseshoers in Session.

The Horseshoers' National Protective Association yesterday commenced a four days' session at the Schiller Hall. There were 150 delegates present, representing the principal cities of America. The convention adjourned to visit the Fair. This evening Mayor Harrison will deliver an address of welcome at a meeting to which the public is invited. Thursday evening a banquet will be given at the Schiller Building.

Mrs. Dugan Looking for Pat Luce.

Mrs. Delia Dugan with four children, ranging in age from 9 years to 3 months, is looking for a relative named Pat Luce. Mrs. Dugan lives at No. 715 Fourth street, Kansas City, and was en route to Hamilton, Ont. Her money gave out here and she attempted to find Mr. Luce, but has failed. She was taken care of by Matron Fielden in the annex to the Harrison Street Station.

Items.

The funeral of Charles F. Clarke, Vice-President of the Hibernian Savings Bank, will be held tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock from the chapel of the Cathedral of the Holy Name, Chicago avenue and Cass streets. Burial will be at Calvary.

A special car with the officers and delegates of the Northwestern Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Church leaves the Michigan Central Depot this morning at 9 o'clock for Detroit, where the annual meeting will be held.

Ex-Police Officer Patrick Casey, who was held to the Criminal Court to await trial for the murder of Peter Lieb, was arraigned before Justice Scully yesterday morning charged with assault with a deadly weapon. Joseph Coughlin appeared to prosecute. Owing to the fact that he was charged with murder the case was dismissed.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The playgoers who one feels assured would, under other circumstances, have encouraged Mr. Felix Morris and his company by their presence at the Schiller Theater, last night were celebrating the majesty of Chicago by nobly adding to the crush of humanity at the World's Fair. Those who were present, however, saw Mr. Morris in one entirely new piece and in another which to Chicago audiences would not have been associated with his name. The first was a two-act comedy entitled "Evergreen," by Mrs. Burton Harrison, the novelist, which, one is told, was written specially for Mr. Morris from a number of Mrs. Harrison's short stories. Without disparaging the literary value of the little work, the quaintness of its tone, and a certain individuality in the leading character, one inclines to the opinion that it is an unsuitable vehicle for the actor. It is one of those works which, being so charming in reading, loses its flavor when placed in action. This is frequently the failing of the novelist when he or she attempts to write for the stage. Moreover the plot and incident of the play are insufficient for its length. Often it drags from overabundance of talk and lack of action. Yet its quiet and quaintness please in a degree. The story is that of an old Virginia family which through the excesses of a nephew has been placed next door to want. There is a Virginia gentleman of the old school long in love with one of the two maiden sisters, who continue resolutely in the pride of the family name. A younger niece loves Tom Garnett, who is still in college. The war between the United States and Mexico breaks out and Maj. David Garnett, the Virginia gentleman, and the young fellow go to the front and are finally given up for lost. Finally they return and the long absence wilts the fifties of love into matrimony. Mr. Morris played the country gentleman with his usual discrimination and individuality, though the part hardly seems to fit him. Miss Jane Stuart, as the young niece, was placed gave a warm-hearted interpretation of the young niece. Mrs. Harriet Otis Dellenbaugh played the maiden sister, who finds the goal of her love in the chivalrous Maj. Garnett, with an artificiality that would have struck discord had not the same artificial tone pervaded the work of most of her associates. Arthur Byron had little to do as Tom Garnett except to wear a spick and span uniform. Mr. Frank R. Hatch gave a creditable impersonation of a faithful old slave. The play failed to arouse enthusiasm with the audience, which listened to it with sketchful silence. Contrasted with "Evergreen" was Buckstone's lively little comedy sketch "Cousin Joe." Its motive lies in the contrast of unpolished sincerity with gilded deceit. Mr. Morris enacted the grotesque rôle of the Scotch country bumpkin, Joe, who has the honors of his lively, warm-hearted, and honest cousin. He played the rôle with warmth and fervor, and a breadth of humor which pleased his audience greatly. Miss Jane Stuart, a charming young ingenue, fairly divided the honors with the star. As Margery, the honest, true hearted, and buoyant country lass who is under the vexing restraint of an aristocratic husband, she revealed the native energy, the refreshing spirit, and the capital judgment which make her work on the stage a delight. She was the girl who acts before she thinks, and the hilarious rustic dance in which she indulges with her cousin and the sound thrashing which she immediately afterwards administers to him for speaking familiarly with the officers placed her in loving harmony with the character she depicts. Incidentally she sang a selection with a dash and abandon thoroughly in keeping with the character.

J. L. Stoddard lectured on "Picturesque Japan" at Central Music Hall last night. The lecture will be repeated every night this week and Saturday afternoon.

PASTORS GET PLACES.

ROCK RIVER CONFERENCE CLOSES WITH APPOINTMENTS.

Methodist Ministers Declare Themselves Clearly on the Temperance Question—Over 100 Conversions in the Last Twenty-four Hours of the Meeting—Need for Closer Observance of the Sabbath Is Emphasized—Reports Are Made Regarding the Various Funds.

DIXON, Ill., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The last day of the Rock River conference opened with a stirring prayer-meeting, and a score of people at the altar who were converted last night. It is estimated that 100 people have been converted within the last twenty-four hours. Never before has such a scene been witnessed in this conference.

Several important reports came in and were adopted. Sylvester M. Jones was granted a supernumerary relation. Elder M. E. Cady accepted the statement made from La Salle that there was indeed one Protestant among the school-teachers at that place, and the telegram of G. W. Andrews, Superintendent of Schools of La Salle, was duly acknowledged. The Rev. J. F. Thompson from the South American mission spoke of the marvelous work done there and the revivals of the last year. The Rev. T. C. Iliff called for assistance for the suffering churches in Salt Lake and took a collection of $75.

The fixing of the place for the holding of the next conference was placed in the hands of the presiding elders. The Committee on Temperance declared no compromise to the liquor traffic and most heartily commended the Hyde Park Prohibition District Association of Chicago as a movement in the right direction to keep the monster intemperance at bay.

Wesley Hospital, Chicago, sent in through the agent, Joseph Odgers, a cheering report of the progress of building a splendid structure to take the place of the small one now so crowded and utterly incompetent to meet the demands. Fifteen beds have been provided for during the last few months, and endowments are coming in.

For Observance of Sabbath.

In the afternoon session a score of reports came in, were discussed, amended and adopted, some of which showed a remarkable conviction for necessary action, especially on the strict observance of the holy Sabbath. The educational report showed a steady gain all along the line of improving property, students' attendance, and a growing increase in the schools of higher education. The Hamiltonian amendment for distribution of conference funds to necessitous cases, presented by Dr. Dandy, was discussed at great length, ordered printed in the minutes, and laid over for next year.

In the evening session the money raised for the needy cases was distributed, consisting of $12,633. The statistics are as follows: Collections Missionary Society, $29,559; church extension, $5,751; Sunday-School Union, $552; Tract Society, $531; Freedman's Aid and Southern Educational Society, $8,507; Education, $2,714; American Bible Society, $2,076; Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, $11,622; Woman's Home Missionary Society, $5,328; Episcopal fund, $2,552; conference claimants, $12,648; general conference expenses, $7; other collections, $25,410. Total, $117,576. Total number of members, 44,011; total value of church property, $3,787,350; paid for building and improving, $171,268; parsonages, 170, value $384,700; total pastor's salary, $277,975.

Where the Pastors Will Go.

The following appointments for the ensuing year were then announced:

Chicago District—W. H. Burns, Presiding Elder; Berwyn, B. W. Marsh; Blue Island, C. A. Place; Cass, supplied; Chicago, Asbury, I. Linebarger; Adams Street, C. A. Kelley; Auburn Park, E. E. McKay; Berean, D. C. Clancy; Bohemian First Church, F. J. Herjen; Bohemian Second Church, James Frula; Bohemian John Huss Church, Vaclav Vonek; Brighton Park, Herbert Hunt; Chicago Central, supply; Chicago Lawn, C. S. Moore; Clarkdale, W. D. Cornell; Clark Street, H. D Kimbal; Cheltenham, B. Morse; Cumming, H. Sweitzer; Deaf-Mute Mission, P. J. Hasenstar; Dolphin Park, supply; De Kalb and Leavitt Street, G. W. Bassett; Douglas Park, supply; Elsdon, Charles Verdon; Embury, supply; Englewood, First Church, C. E. Mandeville; Englewood, Second Church, H. A. Rockwell; Evergreen Park, supply; Fernwood, N. M. Stokes; French Mission, N. W. Deveneau; Fifty-ninth Street, supply; Forty-seventh Street, M. H. Plumb; Fowler, Hugh Atchison; Garfield Boulevard, J. H. Odgers; Grand Crossing, C. A. Bucks; Halsted Street, D. J. Holmes; Hegewisch, C. A. Beckett; Hyde Park, W. F. Atchison; Kensington, Ray Harker; Kenwood, Wilson Tranter; Lincoln Street, J. J. Tobias; Longwood, O. D. Elliott; Marie Chapel, J. F. Clancy; Marshfield Avenue, T. R. Strobridge; Normal Park, John Lee; Oakland, P. H. Swift; Parkside, H. R. Debra; Paulina Street, W. J. Libberton; Pentecost, T. K. Gale; Pullman, W. H. Carwardine; St. Paul's, W. B. Leach; Simpson, W. R. Goodwin; Sixty-ninth Street, supply; South Chicago, B. B. Millar; South Englewood, M. G. Wenz; South Park Avenue, J. M. Caldwell; State Street, G. S. Young; Trinity, T. J. Leak; Wabash Avenue, T. R. Green; Washington Park, R. B. Kester; West Pullman, P. S. Lent; Willard, supply; Winter Street, E. W. Drew; Woodland Park, W. E. Tilroe; Chicago Heights, supply; Clyde, J. P. McCarthy; Crete, J. F. Forrest; Dalton, W. F. Rice; Downer's Grove, A. E. Saunders; Frankfort Station, James Burns; Glenwood, E. M. Pillow; Harvey First Church, J. A. Lucas; Harvey Second Church, J. J. Hicks; La Grange, M. M. Bales; Lemont, supply; Manhattan, H. A. Peters; Monee, H. G. Warren; Morgan Park, O. E. Murray; Naperville, A. C. Miller; New Lenox, W. B. Slaughter; North Harvey, supply; Orlando and Gooding's Grove, C. A. Custer; Peotone, A. H. Henry; Tornton, W. F. Boeye; Willow Center, R. L. Griffin; Worth, J. J. Lace.

A. D. Traveller, Superintendent and Corresponding Secretary of Chicago Home Missionary and Church Extension Society, member of Clark Street Quarterly Conference.

Jacob Hartman, Financial Secretary of American Educational Aid Association.

W. A. Spencer, Corresponding Secretary of Board of Church Extension.

Luke Hitchcock, Corresponding Secretary of Superannuate Relief Association.

D. H. Wheeler, Professor in Alleghany College.

John Williams, Superintendent Rock River Conference, Domestic Missionary Society.

In North Chicago District.

North Chicago District—H. G. Jackson, Presiding Elder; Antioch, A. C. Abel; Arlington Heights, D. C. McLean; Austin, M. W. Satterfield; Barr and Northfield, F. Nickels; Benton, W. W. Way; Chicago, Ada Street, N. J. Harkins; Avondale, Samuel Weir; Bethany, Ellis Roberts; Centenary, H. W. Bolton; Chicago Avenue, D. M. Farson; Christ Church, M. M. Parkhurst; Crawford, T. H. M. Coughlan; Cuyler, J. N. Dingle; Deering, J. H. Alling; Elsmere, C. A. Oppie; Epworth, J. T. Ladd; Erie Street, J. S. Wilson; Fulton Street, J. P. Brushingham; Ford Mission, D. F. Hardy; Garfield Park, J. C. Youker; Grace Church, R. S. Martin and William Fawcett; Gross Park, B. L. Billingby; Hamlin Avenue, W. A. Burch; Hermosa, C. D. Wilson; Humboldt Park, James Rowe; Irving Park, Thomas Westerdale; Melrose, W. Ayleworth; Montrose, J. W. Lee; Moreland, M. C. Cooper; Northwest Church, W. P. Sturgis; Park Avenue, W. W. Painter; Ravenswood, N. H. Axtell; Sacramento Avenue, J. A. Matlack; Sheffield Avenue, A. C. Wakeman; Wesley, A. M. White; Western Avenue, W. A. Phillips; Wicker Park, W. H. Holmes; Desplaines, John Nate; Edison Park, W. C. Sage; Evanston, Central Church, A. S. Haskins; Emanuel, C. A. Van Anda; First Church, F. M. Bristol; Hemenway, W. E. Wilkinson; Wheeden, R. H. Wilkinson; Franklin Park, W. G. Lemon; Fort Sheridan and Ravinia, J. O. Foster; Gage's Lake, W. A. Van Gundy; Glenn Elleyn, W. E. Collins; Hickory, A. H. Sturgis; Lake Bluff, A. J. Jutkins, Lake Villa, S. H. Wirsching; Libertyville, J. G. McGriffin; Maywood, J. B. Lucas; Meacham, Nathan English; Oak Park, R. H. Poiley; Park Ridge, R. H. Doliver; Rosecrans, G. A. Bird; River Forest, J. J. Rapp; Rogers Park, R. W. Bland; Spring Bluff, B. Reist; South Waukegan, supply; Turner, E. W. Adams; Wauconda and Fairfield, P. C. Money; Warren and Park House, F. R. Anderson; Waukegan, R. H. Pate, Wheaton, O. F. Mattison; Welsh Mission, O. F. Pugh; Wilmette, H. G. Leonard.

J. L. Morse, R. D. Shepard, H. P. Fisk, professors in Northwestern University.

Miner Raymond, Henry Ridgeway, C. F. Bradley, and Charles Horswell, professors in Garrett Biblical Institute.

C. M. Stewart, assistant editor of *Northwestern Christian Advocate*; S. J. Herben, assistant editor of *Epworth Herald*.

C. G. Trusdell, Superintendent Chicago Relief Society; Lewis Curts, agent Western Book Concern; John Williams, Superintendent Rock River Conference, Domestic Missionary Society; Milton B. Williams, left without appointment to attend school; C. L. Logan, principal of Imyo Academy at Bishop, Cal.

Van Horne for Presiding Elder.

Dixon District—G. R. Van Horne, Presiding Elder; Albany, C. W. Jaycox; Amboy and Temperance Hill, P. W. Powers; Arlington, to be supplied; Ashton and Franklin Grove, M. L. Norris; Compton and West Brooklyn, Robert Bell; Creston, John Williams; De Kalb, J. W. Richards; Dixon, O. H. Cessna; Erie and Spring Hill, L. A. Brewster; Fulton, W. B. Norton; Grand Detour and Eldena, A. P. Curran; Harmon, W. C. Scott; Kings, T. R. Satterfield; Lamoille, A. G. Mason; Lee and West Shabbona, G. L. Davis; Lighthouse, W. H. Otjen; Lynden, J. D. Keene; Malden, A. B. Mettler; Malta, G. H. Wells; Mendota, J. R. Hamilton; Morrison, J. A. J. Whipple and W. A. Pratt; Mount Morris, J. H. Thomas; North Prairie, Edwin Breen; Oregon, J. M. Phelps; Paw Paw, B. A. Dickins; Princeton, G. C. Clarke; Prophetstown, David Gostello; Rochelle, J. T. Legar; Rock Falls, F. H. Gardner; Sterling, First Street, Cap Davis; Sterling, Fourth Street, G. R. Flack; Steward, W. J. Abel; Sycamore, A. T. Horn; Tampico, George A. Wells; Walnut, Enoch Holt; Wyanet, T. C. Warrington. E. L. Parks, Professor in Gammon School of Theology, Member of the Rochelle Quarterly Conference.

Pastors in Joliet District.

Joliet District—M. E. Cady, Presiding Elder; Aurora, First Church, H. T. Clendening; Aurora, Galena Street Church, D. M. Tompkins, Aurora, Willard W. R. Pierce; Batavia, J. D. Leek, Bristol, Pearl City, N. R. Hinds; Pecatonica, M. E. Dix; Polo, J. Mailley; Shannon, A. S. Billingsley; Savanna, S. C. Leavett; Scales Mound, S. Lanner; Shirland, D. T. Kahl; Stockton, J. M. Griswold; Thomson, S. M. Hilliard; Vanbrockly, F. A. Reed; Warren, G. Irish; Winslow, C. S. Clay; Woodbine, D. T. Monroe.

Rockford District—W. H. Haight, Presiding Elder. Alden and Big Foot, J. P. Davis; Barrington, E. W. Ward; Belvidere, W. C. Raven; Blaine, J. M. McCormack; Burritt, G. W. Marsh; Capron, W. H. Tuttle; Cherry Valley, C. L. Brecken; Dundee, J. L. Walker; Elgin, First Church, Samuel Earngy; Elgin, Grace Church, M. E. Fawcett; Esmond, O. F. Hall; Fielding and Monroe, J. G. B. Shadford; Garden Prairie, W. L. Whipple; Genoa, W. C. Howard; Harvard and Chemung, N. A. Sunderlin; Kingston, E. K. D. Hester; Kirkland, M. E. Frazer; H. F. Abernathy; Channahon, J. C. Darwin; Courtland, E. M. Baxter; Elburn and Lily Lake, A. H. Shute; Elwood, W. H. Strout; Earlville, John Roods; Freedom and Serena, C. A. Smith; Geneva, E. B. Crawford; Hinkley, W. H. Tibbles; Joliet, Grace Church, C. V. Lafontaine; Joliet, Irving street, G. G. McKinley; Joliet, Ottawa street, A. W. Patten; Joliet, Richards street, F. H. Sheets; Kaneville, W. W. Batchellor; Leland and Luydam, J. W. Kirkpatrick; La Salle, J. W. Lowry; Little Rock, supply; Lisbon, supply; Lockport, A. H. Miller; Maple Park, George Carmichel; Marseilles, W. H. Locke; Milbrook, S. A. Smith; Millington, E. S. Holm, Montgomery, supplied; Minooka and Auxsable, John Hitchcock; Morris, S. H. Swartz; Newark, J. C. Jones; Oswego, L. E. Simes; Ottawa, First Church, C. A. Bunker; Ottawa, Second Church, E. S. Chappel; Peru, H. G. Mais; Plainfield, E. H. Beal; Plano, Henry Lea; Platteville and Lisbon Center, U. S. Villars; Prairie Center and Triumph, supplied; Sandwich, H. K. Vernon; Saint Charles, J. M. Wheaton; Seneca and Manlius, S. W. Lancke; Sheridan, A. W. Burton, Sugar Grove, J. C. Stoughton; Utica, P. D. Perkins; Waterman, C. R. Robinson; Wilmington G. A. Erving; Yorkville, Wilbur Fisk.

C. C. Lovejoy, President of the Jennings Seminary; Caleb Foster, agent of the American Bible Society; members of the First Church Aurora quarterly conference.

Freeport Region.

Freeport District—Apple River, Edward Adron; Byron, G. W. Winslow; Coleta, H. Baker; Council Hill, A. C. Koser; Dakota and Cedarville, I. Villars; Davis and Rock City, P. G. Lineweaver; Durand, F. B. Hardin; East Dubuque, C. A. Gage; Elizabeth, G. A. Griswold; Forreston, J. H. Moore; Freeport-Embury, T. E. V. Sweet; Freeport, First Church, N. O. Freeman; Galena, E. C. Arnold; Hanover, A. F. Clark; Kent, G. H. Crafts; Lanark, William Forket; Leap River, A. C. Gruber; Lena, J. B. Robinson; Milledgeville, F. L. Baldwin; Mount Carroll, J. S. Bell; Nora, W. Richardson; Orangeville, O. J. Simmonds; Marengo, C. W. Thornton; McHenry and Volo, Joseph Caldwell; New Milford, W. A. Cross; Nunda, A. H. Kistler; Palatine, W. H. Smith; Plato Center, E. W. O'Neal; Poplar Grove, W. B. Dible; Richmond and Hebron, E. J. Rose; Ringwood, W. Nickle; Rockford Centennial, J. N. Hall; Rockford, Court Street, W. O. Shepardson; Rockford, Grace Church, F. D. Sheets; Rockford, Ninth Street, G. L. Wiley; Rockford, Winnebago Street, G. F. Farminton; Rockton, Howard Clark; Roscoe and Harlem, John Adams; South Elgin, T. E. Reams; Union, E. W. Lang; Winnebago, E. D. Hull; Woodstock and Franklinville, F. R. McNamer.

W. H. Pierce, missionary to Wyoming, member of Nunda quarterly conference; George B. Crews, missionary in North China; Spencer Lewis, missionary in West China; George K. Hoover, State Superintendent of the American Educational Society of Iowa, member of Genoa quarterly conference.

RECEIVER FOR A BALTIMORE CONCERN.

Car Works Company Involved—Birdsall Company's Works Closed by Sheriff.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 9.—The South Baltimore Car works company has been placed in the hands of receivers with assets of $617,000. The liabilities are said to be only $294,000. The action was taken with the assent of the company.

Mayor Latrobe and Charles T. Crane were appointed receivers. Robert Garrett and other parties interested in the Baltimore and Ohio railroad are stockholders. The works were started several years ago and have turned out thousands of freight cars. Charles Nitzer of the banking firm of Robert Garrett & Sons made the application for receivers. The directors of the company willingly assented that it may be enabled to use its assets for paying its debts and continuing operations.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The works of the Birdsall company, manufacturers of traction engines, grain thrashers, and portable saw mills, were closed by the Sheriff this morning on an execution of $165,000 in favor of Henry H. Cook of New York City. A chattel mortgage for $75,000 in favor of H. C. Cook and Nelson Beardsley was filed.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Robbers held up a stage near Robert Lee, Tex., and secured $3,000 from the United States mail sacks.

Bob Hudson, colored, at Dresden, Tenn., was shot and killed while defending his wife from whitecaps.

Edward Hughes, a farmer of Hume, Ill., killed himself with morphine. The cause assigned is inebriety and jealousy.

Mrs. Sarah Collins was cut to pieces with a knife in the hands of her drunken husband at San Francisco. The murderer escaped.

Henry Boysinger shot and killed Levi Orrichs, a rival horse trader, at a mining town near Terre Haute, Ind. Boysinger is in jail.

Canvass of the vote of Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern employes shows large majority for acceptance of 10 per cent wage reduction.

The case of Dr. Tutten at Jessup, Ga., has developed into yellow fever. There were twenty-nine cases reported yesterday at Brunswick, Ga. No deaths.

Thomas Joyce and Martin Tighe were fatally burned by an explosion of gas in Old Forge colliery at Scranton, Pa. Several others were badly hurt.

The Apollo Iron and Steel company at Apollo, Pa., one of the largest mills in the country, has resumed in nearly all departments with non-union men.

Four hundred miners who have been out on a strike for two months in Coal Creek and Briceville (Tenn.) districts returned to work Monday on a compromise with the company.

Ole Olsen, a deaf mute and Arthur Hohanttanoc, 20 years of age, were killed on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road. The latter was stealing a ride on the brake rods.

H. C. Tyler made a quarter-mile standing start on the second trial at Hampden Park, Springfield, Mass., yesterday in 30 1-5, breaking E. A. Nelson's record of 30 1-5 made at Hartford in July.

It is announced that W. R. Busenbark, Traffic Manager of the Chicago Great Western will terminate his connection with the road Oct. 15, when the office of traffic manager will be abolished.

The employes of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern railway who opposed the 10 per cent reduction in wages, and then went out when the reduction went into effect—Oct. 1—have returned to work.

The Wholesale Druggists' and Manufacturers' Association of the United States began a four days' convention at Detroit yesterday. An important report will be made by the Committee on Proprietary Medicines.

The motion for a new trial for Secretary of State Osborne, convicted of criminal libel, came up at Topeka, Kas., Monday, and after argument by counsel was denied. Osborne said he will appeal the case to the Supreme Court.

Secretary Carlisle yesterday received a letter postmarked Hartford, Conn., containing $40 from a conscious-stricken person who signed A. B. C. and said it was money due to the government. A conscience contribution of $5 from an unknown person was also received in an envelope marked Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sergt. Kinney of the Eighth Precinct police, Washington, has received a letter from ex-President Harrison congratulating him because of the shooting of the negro thief, Elwood Reid, at Eckington some days ago. Kinney is an old fellow-officer, having been a sergeant who was detailed at the Executive Mansion during a great portion of the Harrison administration.

The Oriental Art Rooms in the Hands of a Trustee.

Another old-established Chicago house is about to be added to the list of firms who have suffered from the recent panic in the money market.

Owing to inability to meet their obligations, the entire stock of Costikyan & Bedrosian, whose art rooms are located at 212 Wabash avenue, has today been placed in the hands of a trustee. These goods, which comprise the rarest and best Oriental rugs, carpets, and embroideries, antique art furniture, bronzes, clocks, dainty bric-a-brac, rare old porcelains, enamels, ivory carvings, etc., making the whole the most unique and rarely beautiful collection to be sold at prices hitherto unparalleled in Chicago.

No doubt this opportunity will be eagerly welcomed by many who will thus find themselves in reach rare and beautiful objects of the highest art.

The trustee is Mr. R. S. Buchanan of the well known firm of Kidson, Buchanan & Co., Public Accountants and Auditors.

A Fin de Siecle Smoke
is that furnished by the up to date cigarettes—the Old Dominion. Photograph in each package.

DE FRANCE IS COWED.

LAWYER NEWMAN MEETS ALLEGED FORGER IN A POLICE OFFICE.

Detroit Officers Think They Are Clearing Up the Mystery of the Perrien Abduction—Bail of the Prisoner Is Fixed at $5,000 and He Is Remanded to Jail—It Is Doubtful Whether Chief Starkweather Will Allow the Man of Many Aliases to Be Brought to Chicago.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 9.—An intensely dramatic scene was witnessed in Chief Starkweather's private office shortly before noon today when Stonewall J. De France, the alleged Perrien abductor and many times forger, was confronted by Jacob Newman, the Chicago lawyer, whom he is charged with swindling out of $28,000 last April. De France stepped into the room fresh and smiling. He was faultlessly attired, wearing very light tan kid gloves, patent-leather shoes, and a spotless suit of fine black clothing. He carried a dark fall overcoat on his unshackled arm.

Lawyer Newman's face flushed with indignation when he saw De France, and the latter for the first time since his arrest perceptibly changed color and looked disconcerted. Newman walked straight up to De France and placed one hand on each side of his coat collar. "Lamb," he said, "you served me a low, mean trick. I don't see how you could have done it, after all I did for you." De France quailed and his eyes dropped to the floor. "I want to see you alone," he muttered hurriedly. But it was no part of the program of the Detroit officials to allow the two men to have a private conference. Newman was trembling with anger, and it was feared that a personal encounter might take place. It was also surmised that De France would attempt some scheme to satisfy Newman.

"Do you recognize this man as Lamb?" asked Chief Starkweather.

"Would I recognize my own mother?" responded the excited lawyer. "Mistake would be simply impossible."

Later in the day De France was arraigned in the Police Court charged with the abduction of Joseph Perrien. At one time during the wait in the court-room Lawyer Newman paced up and down in front of De France in an excited manner. With a half impudent smile the latter placed his gloved hand on a vacant chair beside him and said: "Sit down and rest yourself, Newman. If you keep on pacing around like this you'll tire yourself out." Newman gave him a look that was half anger and half admiration of his audacity, but dropped into the chair.

He Is Returned to Jail.

Edwin F. Conely appeared with Orla B. Taylor for the defense. De France refused to utter a word when called on to plead and a plea of not guilty was entered for him. A strong effort was made to have bail fixed at $2,500, but Prosecuting Attorney Frazer objected vigorously and it was finally fixed at $5,000, next Monday being placed as the limit for the people to accept or show cause for not accepting the bondsmen. De France was returned to jail.

Newman, Levinson, and Hall are leaving no stone unturned to induce the Prosecuting Attorney to let them take De France to Chicago for trial on the forgery charge. Unless things turn their way they may remain here a week. They fear De France may be taken before another Justice secretly, bail be fixed, bondsmen accepted, and De France allowed to fly. To prevent this Mr. Newman has secured a local warrant and officers will watch De France night and day ready to serve it should he be freed for a moment.

If the story is true, as told today, that Thomas Kennedy has turned State's evidence the Chicago men will not get the prisoner, because it is thought he surely can be convicted here. Rumor says that Kennedy instead of being on his way from San Francisco as a prisoner is simply under the protection of the detectives to appear in the capacity of the main witness to secure the conviction of De France as the ringleader of Perrien's abductors, hence the secrecy, the reasons for which are quite apparent, in getting Kennedy safely in Detroit under the protection of the police before the sensation that he has turned State's evidence is sprung.

Man of Much Property.

De France owns, clear of all incumbrance, a house and lot on Miami avenue, valued at $9,000, and ten unimproved lots in a north-eastern subdivision. He carried a small bank account with the Preston National Bank, but also kept a vault in the safety vault department of the same bank. This, however, is in Mrs. De France's name and is known to contain a large amount of currency. It is also charged that De France has been connected with Sophie Lyons in some of her alleged swindling transactions.

[Requisition papers were signed yesterday afternoon for De France, alias Cameron Elliott, the Minneapolis forger, and last night Detective Rohan left for Detroit to bring back the prisoner to Chicago. Rohan says that the man is the slickest thief that has operated in the West for years. The Detroit police have evidence in their possession proving that De France's operations in other cities will amount to over $100,000. Chief of Police Starkweather of Detroit is not anxious to part with his prisoner, but it is said here that he has concluded Chicago has the best case against the man, and, ignoring all other demands, has agreed to surrender him to the Chicago authorities.]

HARVEST EXCURSIONS VIA ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

Low Rates to the West, Southwest, and South.

Tickets to above points on sale Oct. 10. For particulars call at Illinois Central City Ticket Office, 194 Clark street.

Jenkins Bros'. Valves and Jenkins Standard Packing. 31 and 33 North Canal street.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—Forecast for Tuesday:

For Illinois and Indiana, fair, warmer in extreme north portion, cooler in Western Illinois, south winds.

For Lower Michigan, Upper Michigan, and Wisconsin, fair, followed by increasing cloudiness in Upper Michigan and Northern Wisconsin; warmer in Michigan, cooler in Western Wisconsin; southeast winds, increasing in force.

For Minnesota, fair, except showers in extreme north portion; cooler; southeast shifting to northwest winds.

For Iowa and Missouri, fair, cooler; south, shifting to west winds.

For North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado, fair, except showers in northern Dakota; cooler; west to north winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer...	Thermometer	Max'm temperature...	Direction of wind...	State of weather...	Precipitat'n, 12 hours...
Abilene	29.82	84	92	S.	Clear..	
Bismarck, N.D.	29.56	60	68	S. E.	Clear..	
Boston, Mass.	29.74	66	78	W.	Clear..	Trace
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.10	54	70	N. W.	Fair...	.04
Cairo, Ill.	30.02	70	80	S.	Clear..	
Charleston, S.C.	30.04	74	82	E.	Clear..	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.78	62	72	W.	Clear..	
Chicago	30.02	54	64	N. E.	Clear..	
Cincinnati, O.	30.04	74	82	S.	Clear..	
Cleveland, O.	30.08	64	70	N.	Clear..	
Davenport, Ia.	29.88	72	80	N. E.	Clear..	
Denver, Colo.	29.68	72	80	S.	Clear..	
Des Moines, Ia.	29.76	76	84	S. E.	Clear..	
Detroit, Mich.	30.10	54	74	S.	Clear..	
Dodge City, Kas.	29.68	70	88	S. E.	Clear..	
Duluth, Minn.	30.00	46	48	N. E.	Clear..	
El Paso, Tex.	29.92	78	84	W.	Clear..	
Erie, Pa.	30.08	60	74	S.	Clear..	
Galveston, Tex.	30.02	76	80	S. E.	Clear..	
G'd Haven, Mich	30.04	54	66	N. E.	Clear..	
Green Bay, Wis.	30.12	48	60	N. E.	Clear..	
Helena, Mont.	29.90	40	46	S. W.	Clear..	.70
Huron, S. D.	29.64	66	78	S. W.	Clear..	
Indianapolis	30.02	74	84	S.	Clear..	
Jacksonville	30.02	72	84	N.	Clear..	
Kansas City, Mo.	29.78	80	90	S.	Clear..	
Knoxville	30.10	68	80	Calm.	Clear..	
La Crosse, Wis.	29.92	64	74	S. E.	Clear..	
Little Rock, Ark.	29.98	74	84	S. E.	Clear..	
Louisville, Ky.	30.04	72	84	S.	Clear..	
Marquette, Mich	30.14	48	50	E.	Clear..	
Memphis, Tenn.	30.02	72	84	S. E.	Clear..	
Miles City	29.60	56	64	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Milwaukee	30.08	52	68	N. E.	Clear..	
Minnedosa	29.90	34	34	E.	Cl'udy	.04
Montreal	29.82	60	66	W.	Clear..	.28
Moorhead	29.74	52	62	S. W.	Clear..	
New Orleans, La	30.02	76	82	N. E.	Clear..	
New York City	29.88	72	78	N. W.	Clear..	
Omaha, Neb.	29.70	78	84	S. E.	Clear..	
Oswego, N. Y.	29.98	56	68	W.	Clear..	
Palestine	29.96	78	88	S. E.	Clear..	
Pierre, S. D.	[illegible]	[illegible]	78	S. E.	Clear..	
Pittsburg	30.06	70	78	W.	Clear..	
Port Huron	30.12	54	70	N. E.	Clear..	
Pueblo	29.72	72	82	Calm.	Clear..	
Rapid City	29.52	76	84	S.	Clear..	
St. Louis	29.98	76	84	S.	Clear..	
St. Paul	29.84	60	66	N. E.	Clear..	
Salt Lake City	29.70	68	76	N. W.	Fair...	
Santa Fe	29.96	64	70	S. W.	Clear..	
Sioux City	29.64	74	86	S.	Clear..	
Springfield, Ill.	29.92	76	86	S.	Clear..	
Springfield, Mo.	29.86	72	84	S.	Clear..	
Toledo	30.06	66	78	E.	Clear..	

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Arrived out—Burgundia, Marseilles. Sailed from foreign ports—None. Arrived—Arizona, Liverpool via Queenstown; Tauric, Liverpool.

DEATHS.

ATWATER—Oct. 8, at Wesley Hospital, A. D. Atwater. Funeral at Trinity M. E. Church, Tuesday at 9:30. Remains taken to Elmira, N. Y., for interment.

BYFORD—Oct. 9, Lina W. Byford, aged 49 years, widow of the late Dr. W. H. Byford. Funeral services at the residence of her mother, No. 3017 South Park-av., Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Burial private. Buffalo, N. Y., papers please copy.

HEDLUND—Oct. 7, at 134 Cleveland-av., Ida Teres Hedlund, aged 18 years 3 months. Funeral Oct. 10 at 1 o'clock, by carriages to Rosehill.

McDONALD—James R. McDonald, on Oct. 8. Funeral from his late residence, 1738 Diversey-av., at 2 o'clock Wednesday, Oct. 11. Burial private.

MOHAN—Rose Mohan, mother of John F., Edmond, Joseph, Mrs. Mary Lyman, and Mrs. Rebecca Gregory. Funeral from 72 Elburn-av. by carriages to Calvary, Tuesday.

RYAN—Oct. 9, 1893, Mary Ryan, beloved daughter of Matthew and Johanna Ryan, aged 14 years and 11 months. Funeral Wednesday, Oct. 11, from parents' residence, 726 Centre-av., to Sacred Heart Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Mount Olivet Cemetery.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WOULD like position with some Eastern wholesale house to handle goods in State of Washington; 5½ years resident and acquaintance; references given. Address G 301, Tribune office.

WANTED—AMATEUR LADIES DESIRING EXperience to act and sing; first-class company; previous experience unnecessary. G 190, Tribune.

BIBLE INSTITUTE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MR. **MOODY** speaks in the Central Music Hall between 11 and 1 o'clock, today, and in Epworth Hotel Tabernacle (59th-st. and Monroe-av.) at 8 p. m.

Rev. JOHN McNEILL
In Central Music Hall in morning and in Standard Theater (Jackson and Halsted-sts.) at 8 p. m. Mr. BURKE sings.

Dr. MUNHALL
In Englewood Pres. Church (64th-st. and Yale-av.) every night at 8 o'clock.

Rev. GEO. C. NEEDHAM
In Langley-av. Baptist Church (Langley-av., near 71st-st.) every night at 8.

Mr. CHARLES INGLIS
In London in the People's Institute (Van Buren and Oakley-sts.) every night at 8.

Mr. HENRY VARLEY
Of London lectures in Bible Institute at 9 a. m. and speaks in Willard Hall (Monroe and La Salle-sts.) at 12 o'clock.

ALL LECTURES AND MEETINGS FREE.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—Fireproof.
Cor. Clark and Washington-sts.
Mr. David Henderson............Sole Manager

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE. GOOD-BY. GOOD-BY. Last Matinee Tomorrow Afternoon
American Extravaganza Co.

ALI BABA
GRAND REVIVAL OF **SINBAD** THURS., OCT. 12.
WORLD'S FAIR GREATEST ATTRACTION.
No ticket speculation allowed.
50c—GENERAL ADMISSION—50c.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL—Stoddard Tonight.

THE **STODDARD LECTURES.**
SECOND WEEK MORE CHARMING THAN EVER.
Tonight at 8 and Every Evening.
Only Matinee Saturday at 2:30.
PICTURESQUE JAPAN.
WITH UNAPPROACHABLE ILLUSTRATIONS.
Sequel to the DELIGHTFUL LECTURE of LAST WEEK.
Next Week—CHINA.
Seats 50c, 75c, $1, on sale two weeks ahead.

CYCLORAMA
CHICAGO FIRE!
A most wonderful reproduction on canvas of the Burning of Chicago in the great fire of Oct. 9, 1871. Cost $250,000 to produce. New electrical effects introduced. Special program for Oct. 8, 9, and 10. *See it now or never. Closes in a few days.*
MICHIGAN-AV. AND MADISON-ST.

JORDAN WATER FREE.
Jerusalem and the Crucifixion
PANORAMA,
WABASH-AV. AND HUBBARD-COURT.
Every visitor presented with a bottle of water from the Baptismal Pool of the River Jordan. DON'T MISS IT.
HOURLY LECTURES. OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

THE AUDITORIUM—Tonight.
MATINEE EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
IMRE KIRALFY'S MASTERPIECE,
AMERICA
ABBEY, SCHOEFFEL & GRAU, Prop's and Mgrs.
GORGEOUS PAGEANTS AND BALLETS
7 SCHAFFERS In Extraordinary and Indescribable Acts.

TROCADERO.
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TROCADERO
Under the direction of F. Ziegfeld Jr. America's only refined English Music Hall. Presenting the Greatest European and American Novelties, SANDOW appearing every evening at 9:30 o'clock. JULES LEVY at 9 o'clock. Evening at 8. THURSDAY, SATURDAY, and SUNDAY Matinees to accommodate the overflow. Admission, 50c. Seats may be secured in advance and avoid the crush.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN............Manager
EVERY NIGHT. ENORMOUS SUCCESS OF
HOYT'S A TRIP TO CHINATOWN
Direct from Hoyt's Madison-Square Theater, N. Y.
Every Night. Matinees Wed. and Sat.
Seats on sale two weeks in advance.

SCHILLER THEATER.
FELIX MORRIS.
Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings and Wed. Matinee
EVERGREEN and COUSIN JOE.
Thurs., Friday, and Sat. Evenings and Sat. Matinee,
KERRY and THE MAJOR.
Next Week—LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN.

HAVLIN'S—Wabash-av. and 19th.
Tel. South 187.
The Best Minstrel Show in America.
Lew Dockstader's Minstrels.
Next Sunday—OLE OLSON.

EMPIRE THEATER—West Madison & Union-sts.
Madison-st. Cable Passes the Door.
MATINEE ONE WEEK. TONIGHT AT 8.
John L. Sullivan IN **The Man from Boston**
Next Week—The Funniest of Them All—"THE VOODOO," with Thomas E. Murray.

THE ALHAMBRA—State-st. & Archer-av.
H. R. JACOBS............Sole Manager
A BIG HIT— **THE VOODOO** Mats. Sunday, Tuesday, and Saturday.
THE FAVORITE COMEDIAN, **THOS. E. MURRY**
Next Week—Edwin Arden's Eagle's Nest.

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236 Wabash-av., near Van Buren-st.
Startling Parisian Sensation.
Continuous Concert by the Famous Troubadours.
HOURLY ENTERTAINMENT.

WINDSOR THEATER—North Clark & Division.
10 minutes' ride from City Hall on N. Clark-st. Cable.
KATE CLAXTON'S GREAT PLAY,
THE TWO ORPHANS.
Next Sunday—Marie Heath in "A Turkish Bath."

SAM T. JACK'S OPERA HOUSE,
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SAM T. JACK'S CITY CLUB BURLESQUE COMPANY. Best Burlesque Show on Earth. Performance every afternoon at 2 and 8.
Prices—Matinee, 25c, 50c. Night, 25c, 50c, 75c.

BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST.
SEE BOTH!
THE FAIR AND THE AFFAIR.
TWICE TODAY
AND
Every Day at 3 and 8:30 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD FAST TRAINS —TO—
Buffalo Bill's Wild West.
Trains leave Van Buren-st. every 10 minutes, returning immediately after each performance, direct from Buffalo Bill's gate, SPECIALLY for WILD WEST PATRONS.
Fare, 10 Cents. 15 Minutes' Ride
Suburban, Alley L, Horse, Cable, and Electric Cars as usual.
No Delay Getting Home Any Day.
Dry in Rain. 18,000 Covered Seats.
Cleanest, Neatest, Most Comfortable Resort in Chicago.
EVERY DAY, RAIN OR SHINE
(Sundays included), at 3 and 8:30 p. m.
Doors open at 1 p. m. and 6:30 p. m.
The to All
ALL ROADS LEAD TO
Buffalo Bill's Wild West
And Congress of Rough Riders of the World, VOTED A WORLD-BEATER.
Genuine Russian Cossacks from the Caucasus, Genuine Arabs from the Desert. Indians (Sioux, Comanche, Pawnee, Blackfeet), American Cowboys, Mexican Vaqueros, Rio Grande Caballero, Mexican Ruralle, and Others.
GRAND INTERNATIONAL MUSIC DRILL BY UNITED STATES, ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SOLDIERS.
THE BATTLE OF THE LITTLE BIG HORN, Or CUSTER'S LAST CHARGE.
Admission, 50c. Children under 10 years, 25c.
Reserved Seats, 25c and 50c extra. Popular Price Restaurant on the grounds.

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION.
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ASSOCIATION.
(HAWTHORNE TRACK.)
FALL MEETING—1893.
RACING EVERY DAY, RAIN OR SHINE.
Five or More Races Each Day.
Books Made on Foreign Races.
Special Race Trains via Illinois Central and C., B. & Q. Railroads to Grand Stand in 25 minutes.
Ill. Central Trains leave depot foot of Randolph-st. at 9:41 a. m., 12:00 m., 12:25 p. m., 1:00 p. m., 1:30 p. m., and 2:00 p. m., stopping at Van Buren-st., Wabash-av., 23d-st., Halsted-st., and Ashland-av. Returning trains leave the race track at 4:40 p. m. and immediately after the races.
C., B. & Q. Trains leave Union Depot at 12:15 (Bookmakers'), 1:05 p. m. and 1:35 p. m., stopping at all intermediate points. Regular train, leaving depot at 2:10, will transfer passengers for the track at Hawthorne Station. Returning trains will leave race track at 12:45 p. m., 4:50 p. m., stopping at Blue Island-av. and intermediate stations.
Return Tickets (both roads), 25c.
RACING BEGINS AT 2:15.
ADMISSION INCLUDING SEAT IN GRAND STAND... $1.00

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
AL. HAYMAN & WILL J. DAVIS, Props. and Mgrs.
Mr. Henry Irving,
Miss Ellen Terry,
AND THE
LONDON LYCEUM THEATER CO.,
Including Mr. William Terriss, Mr. F. Cooper, Mr. Howe, Mr. Tyars, Mr. Bishop, Mr. Haviland, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Hague, Mr. Lacy, Mr. Milward, Miss Kate Phillips, Miss Milton, Miss Coleridge, under the direction of
ABBEY, SCHOEFFEL & GRAU.
THIS TUESDAY NIGHT, Oct. 10, every night of the week except Saturday, and for the Matinee of Saturday, Shakespeare's Comedy in Five Acts,
THE MERCHANT of VENICE
Shylock, Mr. Henry Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry. Saturday Night, Oct. 14, THE BELLS, Mr. Henry Irving as Mathias. Monday Evening, Oct. 16, BECKET, by Lord Alfred Tennyson, Mr. Henry Irving as Becket, Miss Ellen Terry as Rosamond.
The advance sale of seats begins every morning at 9 at box-office of the theater.

HOOLEY'S THEATER—Second Week.
M. COQUELIN and MME. JANE HADING,
Under the direction of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau.
Tonight, Tomorrow, and Friday Evenings, also Saturday Matinee,
"La Megere Apprivoisee" (the Taming of the Shrew)
Thursday Even'g, "La Joie Fait Peur," "Gringoire," and "Les Precieuses Ridicules."
Saturday Night "La Dame aux Camelias" (Camille)

McVICKER'S THEATER—21 Exits.
Every Night—Matinees Wed. and Sat.
WM. H. **CRANE** In Martha Morton's Delightful Comedy, **BROTHER JOHN.**
Hundreds turned away last night.
Seats sold 2 weeks in advance.

THE HAYMARKET—*Will J. Davis.*
Madison-st. cable takes you to the door.
ALL THIS WEEK The New Naval Play, The **ENSIGN**
Sunday Night, GUS HEEGE in YON YONSON.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT
LIBBY PRISON.
THE GREAT NATIONAL WAR MUSEUM.
The most interesting and wonderful exhibit in America. Open from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily and Sunday. Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
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Cars as usual.
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. 18,000 Covered Seats.
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ort in Chicago.
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luded), at 3 and 8:30 p. m.
t 1 p. m. and 6:30 p. m.
to All
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of Rough Riders of the World,
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an Cossacks from the Caucasus,
Arabs from the Desert.
Comanche, Pawnee, Blackfeet),
owboys, Mexican Vaqueros,
ande Caballero. Mexican
uralle, and Others.
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FIRST BY A FLUKE.

MISS CLARK, BEATEN BY DESPOT, IS GIVEN THE PURSE.

Corrigan's Colt, in Getting to the Front, Fouls Mill Boy and Is Disqualified—Patrick Wins the Handicap in a Big Romp, and Elva at 20 to 1 Beats Cicely and Dungarven—Orange Girl, Tom Jones, and Recherche First Passed the Post—Today's Card.

Ed Corrigan seems determined to break up foul riding at Hawthorne at any cost.

A few days ago he profited by his determination, Vassal winning a race through the disqualification of Moses Solomon. Yesterday the tables were turned and Despot, after beating Miss Clark a nose, was disqualified for fouling Mill Boy and the race given to the filly. Meddler was a heavily played favorite, but cut no figure in the actual race. When the flag fell Miss Clark was third, but got to the front around the turn and showed the way right to the wire. Despot was off badly, but came through gradually, and getting up in the last jump won by a nose. Leigh in getting through a sixteenth out bumped Mill Boy badly by allowing Despot to bear to the inside with him. It knocked Mill Boy out of the race when he had an unmistakable chance to win.

The race was given to Miss Clark, with Chant second and Mill Boy third. In the jockey room after the race Covington, who was on Mill Boy, tried to whip Leigh. He did his work only fairly well. Attention was called at the time to the ride Covington gave Despot Saturday in the first race. The colt cut no figure in the race. Yesterday in a much better lot he was the actual winner.

Sixty-seventh Day, Oct. 9. Hawthorne Meeting. Day Fine. Track Slow.

713. First race, purse $400, all ages, maidens, allowances, three-quarters of a mile. Time, 1:20¼. Start bad. Won easily, second easily. Winner by Onondaga—Jersey Girl. Scratched—Aggravator, 108 pounds; Mother of Pearl, 98; Long d'Or, 101; Evelyn, 103; Rosebud, 104; Col. Cooper, 115.

Index. Horses and wts.	St.	¼	Stch.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Betting Op.	Cl.	Pl.
689..Orange Girl (2), 86	3½	2½	1^1	1^2	E. Johnson	New Memphis Stab.	6	7	2½
388..Tippecanoe (5), 108	9	10	5	2^1	Madison	Diamond Stable	5	6	2
671..Hygeia (2), 96	8	6	2½	3^3	Isom	Old Jordan Stable	3	7	2½
642..Vulture (3), 111	4	5	4	4	Wiggins	Primrose Stable	8	12	5
688..Orphan Boy (4), 110	14	8	9	5	Hoyt	James Huston	12	50	20
677..Big Boy (3), 98	6	4	6	6	Macklen	Chas. McCafferty	8	6	2
677..Capriola (3), 100	10	12	7	7	Leigh	Lewis Jones	3	2	1
698..Antares (5), 109	5	3½	8	8	C. Smith	S. H. Kunz	10	30	10
677..Chicago Belle (3), 98	7	13	11	9	W. Mooney	T. D. Carter	6	12	5
710..One Fifty (4), 94	2½	1^1	3½	10	E. Taylor	Henry Simons	10	25	8
694..Springwell (3), 110	13	9	12	11	Slaughter	Kenwood Stable	8	15	6
677..Frank D. (5), 102	1½	7	10	12	Sargent	Pat Grogan	10	12	5
422..Harry Pfau (4), 109	12	14	13	13	Mason	A. B. McLaughlin	20	60	20
178..Spinola (4), 114	11	11	14	14	Mitchell	F. L. Rehkopf	10	100	30
......George Morgan (3), 112. Left at the post.					Kuhn	G. W. Lewis	6	20	8

714. Second race, purse $600, all ages, handicap, seven furlongs. Time, 1:32¼. Start fair. Won easily, second driving. Winner by Voltiguer—Lady Elizabeth.

Index. Horses and wts.	St.	¼	½	Stch.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Betting Op.	Cl.	Pl.
(709)Patrick (5), 107	7	4	3h	3^1	1½	Leigh	P. Dunne	4	5	6-5
703..Mockahi (5), 86	6	1h	1½	1½	2½	E. Taylor	Henry Simons	8	15	6
702..Rook Laidley (4), 95	2½	5	4	7	3½	Kuhn	H. C. Rodenbaugh	4	7	2½
(686)Ducat (3), 120	1½	3^1	5	4	4	Martin	Leigh & Rose	3	5	2
[illegible]..Vassall (2), 85	4	6	6	6	5	Macklen	E. Corrigan	6	15	6
702..Ethel Gray (5), 118	3½	7	7	5	6	Goodale	J. D. Patton	8-5	7-5	1-2
709..Montana (6), 118	5	2h	2½	2½	7	R. Smith	H. Kirkendall	8	8	3

715. Third race, purse $400, 2-year-olds, selling, five furlongs. Time, 1:05¼. Start good. Won driving, second driving. Winner by Judge Murray—Spinster. Miss Clark by Dutch Organ—Elsie Arnett.

Index. Horses and wts.	St.	½	Stch.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Betting Op.	Cl.	Pl.
704..*Despot, 102	8	5	4	1n	Leigh	E. Corrigan	6	8	3
(648)Miss Clark, 101	4	1½	1½	2nk	Kuhn	P. O'Brien	6	10	4
679..Chant, 110	1½	2½	2½	3^1	Martin	Leigh & Rose	9-5	4	6-5
701..Mill Boy, 104	3½	4	3½	4	Covington	W. A. Smith	6	8	3
671..Nutwood, 102	10	8	6	5	E. Jones	Elkton Stable	15	25	8
(665)Meddler, 110	5	3½	5	6	Slaughter	P. Dunne	8-5	1	1-2
665..Eric, 99	9	7	8	7	E. Taylor	Old Jordan Stable	6	8	3
297..J. W. Brooks, 101	2½	9	7	8	Sargent	B. Schrieber	8	10	4
683..Encora, 99	7	10	9	9	C Smith	T. D. Carter	15	25	8
652..Marjory Hilton, 99	6	6	10	10	Macklen	J. G. Brown & Co.	15	25	8

*Disqualified for a foul.

716. Fourth race, purse $500, all ages, penalties and allowances, one mile. Time, 1:45. Start fair. Won driving, second driving. Winner by Mortemer—Invermore. Scratched—Red Root, 86 pounds.

Index. Horses and wts.	St.	¼	½	Stch.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Betting Op.	Cl.	Pl.
708..Elva (3), 84	2½	1½	1½	1^1	1½	Macklen	Charles Hughes	20	20	6
666..Cicely (4), 94	3nk	4	5	2h	2½	Leigh	John Rodegap	1	1	out
(702)Dungarven (5), 89	1½	3½	2½	4	3^1	E. Taylor	Carlile & Shields	3	2	1-3
(670)Bimbo (4), 89	5	2½	3h	3½	4	Isom	Taylor & Caldwell	4	5	1
74..Sir George (5), 89	4	5	4	5	5	J. Brown	Louis Ezell	8	10	2

717. Fifth race, purse $400, 3-year-olds and upwards, selling, five and one-half furlongs. Time, 1:13. Start fair. Won easily, second driving. Winner by Harry O'Fallon—Katie L. Scratched—Franco, 113 pounds; Johnny Cambell, 108; Inland, 111.

Index. Horses and wts.	St.	½	Stch.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Betting Op.	Cl.	Pl.
700..Tom Jones (5), 116	5	5	3^2	1^5	T. Regan	Louis Ezell	5	7	2½
698..San Salvador (4)	3½	2^2	1^1	2½	Wiggins	Primrose Stable	15	25	8
694..Snowball (5), 113	13	7	5	3^1	Merrick	J. Delong	2	3½	6-5
698..Adversity (5), 113	10	11	6	4	Royce	Sunset Stable	10	20	8
699..Oak Forest (3), 111	1h	1½	4	5	Gardner	Gardn'r & Edr'dge	15	15	6
692..Miss Patton (5), 113	9	6	8	6	C. Smith	Ruddy Bros.	3	3	1
693..Mr. Barnes (3), 108	6	8	7	7	Blair	C. A. Dukes	10	12	5
477..Rexsetta (4), 116	11	9	9	8	R. Smith	A. Licalzi	10	15	6
508..Yolo (5), 113	7	3½	2^1	9	Madison	G. C. Owens	5	3½	6-5
686..Pearl C. (3), 108	12	10	10	10	Twobits	G. A. Adler	10	30	10
688..Lew Carlile (6), 113	8	12	12	11	M'Inerny	N. S. Hall	8	30	10
682..Tom Stevens (a), 113	4	4	11	12	Ward	C. W. Doherty	8	20	8
630..Gold Bond (6), 113	2h	13	13	13	Penny	Phœnix Park Stable	20	15	6

718. Sixth race, purse $400, 3-year-olds and upwards, selling, five and one-half furlongs. Time, 1:12. Start good. Won driving, second driving. Winner by Harry O'Fallon—Lady Jane. Scratched—Parolee, 113 pounds; Virden, 111; Flitter, 116.

Index. Horses and wts.	St.	½	Stch.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Betting Op.	Cl.	Pl.
704..Recherche (5), 113	3½	2½	2½	1½	Covingt'n	A. Covington	6	8	3
698..Fauntleroy (a), 113	4	1½	1^1	2½	Tucker	T. D. Carter	3	4	3-2
698..Enterprise (a), 113	9	9	6	3½	Slaughter	P. Corrigan	6	10	4
704..Fitzsimmons (3), 115	10	10	8	4	Madison	Elkton Stable	10	8	3
705..Ansonia (4), 116	5	5	7	5	Kuhn	Chas. McCafferty	4	4½	9-5
684..Kalamazoo (3), 111	6	6	10	6	Martin	Highland P'k Stable	6	10	4
704..McGinty (5), 116	1½	3½	4	7	Penny	Nashville Stable	4	5	2
684..Annie Martin (a), 113	8	8	3½	8	Mason	J. Downing	15	30	10
701..Luke F. (3), 111	2½	4	5	9	E. Taylor	Henry Simons	10	20	8
670..Golda (3), 108	7	7	9	10	Sargent	J. D. Patton	10	5	2
700..Katrinka (3), 108. Left at the post.					Leigh	A. C. White & Co.	6	8	3

Orange Girl Wins the Maiden Race.

In the first race for maidens sixteen dogs went to the post. Capriola, the favorite, was beaten when the flag fell, and in the wretched scramble Orange Girl at 6 to 1 won.

Patrick, who seems at last to be himself again, took the handicap easily. Ethel Gray, the favorite, was bumped going around the stretch turn and knocked out of it. She never got up again, Mockahi taking the place.

Charley Hughes' new colors were borne to victory for the first time in the fourth race at a mile by Eva. The play was confined almost entirely to Cicely and Dungarven. Eva was at 20 to 1. Hughes had $50 on Dungarven and $20 on his mare. There was nothing to the race. Eva rushed to the front when the flag fell and nothing ever got up to her again. She won by a length and a half from Cicely, who was clear of Dungarven.

The dog races on the end of the card produced two dumps. Tom Jones at 7 to 1 took the first and Recherche at 8 to 1 the last. There was no form about either.

Tuesday's Hawthorne Race Card.

First race, three-quarters of a mile, handicap for 3-year-olds:

Index.		Wt.	Index.		Wt.
697	Senator Irby	120	703	Judge Payne	90
697	Motor	121	707	Blackbird	92
708	May Thompson	113	683	Wolsey	106

Second race, three-quarters of a mile, 3-year-olds and upward, selling:

Index.		Wt.	Index.		Wt.
688	Woodruff	96	706	Sir Charles	96
709	Craft	101	....	St. Peter	101
694	Teutonic	104	705	Oregon Cyclone	112
705	Immilda	96	698	Parthian	101

Third race, the Prairie Stakes, $1,000 added, all ages, seven furlongs:

Index.		Wt.	Index.		Wt.
718	Fitzsimmons	109	(697)	Lazzarone	94
(708)	Louise	119	(699)	Pennyroyal	114

Fourth race, all ages, selling, one mile:

Index.		Wt.	Index.		Wt.
622	Franco	99	693	Lord Lonsdale	106
710	Blue Banner	101	705	Spendoline	100
717	Miss Patton	87	711	Eli Kindig	109
716	Sir George	120	710	Virden	103
718	Ansonia	94	675	Lonnie B.	99
704	Johnny Campbell	100	700	Bankrupt	109
709	Billy Boy	92			

Fifth race, 3-year-olds and upwards, selling, three-quarters of a mile:

Index.		Wt.	Index.		Wt.
709	Zampost	108	(694)	Rouser	105
703	Osric	107	696	Prince Henry	104
706	Rambler	107	594	Foxhall	112
706	Ivanhoe	103	709	Alary	112
649	Tim Murphy	111	711	Bijur	99

Sixth race, handicap over four hurdles, one mile and a sixteenth:

Index.		Wt.	Index.		Wt.
688	Vinco	120	688	Mariner	135
647	Bassanio	142	618	Speculation	115
688	Gen. Miles	132	704	Ohio Boy	115
688	Prince	136	694	Teutonic	128
676	Annie Race	135			

THE UNDINE STABLE IN CHICAGO.

Racine and the Other Cracks on Their Way to California—Other Turf News.

The Undine Stable lot are at Washington Park under George Covington, who has William Godfrey and Ed Kaufman with him. In the string are Racine, Cadmus, Flirtation, and Tigress. They rest here a few days and go to California. Some of the Master of Hawthorne's jumpers go West with them. Tom Williams left for San Francisco Sunday. Gwynn Tompkins sends Can Can and Margherita with Matt Storns' stable to California.

The Fair horses are all sick at Sheepshead Bay and will start for California as soon as they are fit.

The Ætna Stable and Leihy horses, now at Louisville, go West after the Nashville meeting. B. J. Johnson and Jockey Irving go with them.

L. Techenor is considering the engagement of Patsy Rogers as his jockey. Bad riding has cost Techenor a goodly sum this season.

Chris Smith was at Hawthorne yesterday. His horses under Lew Marion are also at the track. Among them are Yo Tambien, Maid Marion, and Chio Belle.

D. Puryear of Chicago has for several years owned Farandole, by Enquirer—Waltz, the sire of the stake-winners Fraulein, Indigo, Michel, Martinet, and Annie Brown. Farandole's services have never earned Mr. Puryear a dollar. Ed Gardner now has the horse at his Avondale farm.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—[Special.]—"Johnny" Campbell, the well-known owner and trainer, is reported dangerously ill with peritonitis. It is also rumored that he and his partner, A. F. Walcott, have had some differences over the running of their horses at Guttenberg, and that in the future the stable's colors will not be seen at the hilltop track.

Reader, Chicago, Ill.: The Latonia course is at Covington, Ky., and not in Ohio.

WALTER WINS THE HANDICAP.

Two Favorites Earn Brackets at the East St. Louis Track.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Oct. 9.—Walter, backed from 4 to 1 to 8 to 5, won the last race on the card at East St. Louis this afternoon. Two favorites and a pair of second choices were among the winners. Track fast and sport fair. Attendance heavy. The summaries:

First race, five furlongs—Jim Head, 105 pounds (F. Jackson), won; Miami, 106 (Dwyer), 2 to 1, second; Luke Richards, 105 (Barrett), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:07¼. Belle M., Red Cross, Glendale, Weisger, and Stratton also ran.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile—Fontinella, 108 pounds (B. Williams), 6 to 1, won; No Remarks, 107 (Murkett), 2 to 1, second; Hoodoo, 102 (J. Smith), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:22¼. Merge, Portuguese, Lizzie B., Schuyler, Silvia R., Wilson, and John Burkey also ran.

Third race, five furlongs—Doubtful, 106 pounds (Gorman), 2 to 1, won; Hiram Argo, 109 (Mooney), 2 to 1, second; Backwoods, 110 (Dwyer), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:07¼. Jewett, Dutchman, Mollie Penny, Connemara, Doley Brown, and Ethel Fortune also ran.

Fourth race, three-fourths mile—Knickerbocker, 116 pounds (Gorman), evens, won; Pebble Rock, 101 (McIntyre), 6 to 1, second; Altaros, 107 (Dwyer), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:21¼. Annie Golden, Grass Widow, Ballardine, Grey Duke, and Tie Cever also ran.

Fifth race, seven furlongs—Walter, 113 pounds (Gorman), 8 to 5, won; Sam Sayres, 110 (Mooney), 6 to 5, second; Sight Draft, 104 (J. Smith), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:36½. Prettiwit and Langtry also ran.

East St. Louis' Tuesday card is:

First race, selling, 2-year-olds, half mile—President West, 95 pounds; Tessie, 97; Georgie D., 97; Sussex Jr., 103; Vocatelle, 103; John Dunn, 103; Kansas Girl, 103; The Rook, 106; Satinet, 104; Tommie Tucker, 109; Winnifred, 106.

Second race, selling, five furlongs—Mat Foster, 93 pounds; Wild Huntress, 95; Billy Roller, 98; Bob Lytle, 98; Aristi, 98; Glendale, 98; Doubtful, 98; Dutchman, 98; Bevis, 102; Horace Leland, 106; Barbara, 103.

Third race, selling, five furlongs—Harry M., 99 pounds; Inquire, 117; Hiram Argo, 117; Dr. Thombs, 117; Doley Brown, 119; Los Webster, 122; Terre Haute, 122; Texas Kid, 122; Wilkon, 122; Cerberus, 122; Jack White, 122.

Fourth race, selling, five furlongs—Thane, 93 pounds; Jack White, 98; Leadville, 98; Jerquet, 98; Fanny D., 99; Florence Shanks, 99; Barthol, 102; Harry R., 102; Bugle, 106; Fred Woolley, 93.

Fifth race, handicap sweepstakes, three-quarters of a mile—Chiswell, 100 pounds; Blaze Duke, 112; Frankie D., 108; Jennie Harding, 116; Sullivan, 124.

LOUISVILLE'S DISMAL OPENING.

Only a Handful of People Out to See a Fair Card Run.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Judging by the preliminary indications the present meeting will mark the close of fall running races at Louisville.

While the weather was superb and the card good, the attendance did not number over 600; besides, there were only seven books in here and two field books. On that basis it will mean a loss to the club on the meeting of at least $5,000. It was unfortunate for Louisville that its dates were not run off at Latonia.

Four hot favorites won. Scoggan Bros. captured two races. They also lost their 2-year-old filly French Lady, a starter in the second race. She was jostled and crowded just after the send-off, and in falling broke her leg. She was soon afterward destroyed. Tom Stevens' fine colt Buckwa, by Buckra, won the stake in easy fashion, Irving, the Etna Stables' jockey, riding him in splendid style. Buckrene made a bluff for the race by leading to the homestretch, followed by Fraulein, where both tired.

There was only one close finish, that in the first race. B. J. Johnson arrived last night from the East, and his string got in this morning. Clayton rode three winners. Pettengill does the starting. There are 300 horses or over at the track. Five of the six winners today were 2-year-olds.

The summaries follow:

First race, four and a half furlongs, for 2-year-olds—Hampton (Thorpe), 8 to 1, won by a head driven out; Annie Buckingham (Perkins), 3½ to 1, a neck before McLight (R. Williams), 6 to 1. Egbart (A. Clayton), 3 to 1; Florence P., Connie C., and O No also ran. Time :57.

Second race, one mile—Emma Mac (Clayton), even, won as she liked by two lengths; Alethea Allen (Perkins), five lengths before Warplot (E. Watson), 15 to 1. Maryland, Lottie, Little Dan, Interior, and French Lady also ran. Time, 1:43¼.

Third race, the Blue Grass Stakes, for 2-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile—Buckwa (Irving), 6 to 5, lay in third place until the homestretch was reached, where he went to the front and won with the greatest ease by two lengths. Fraulein (R. Williams), 2 to 1, half a length before Buckrene (Thorpe), 7 to 1. Buckrene led until the homestretch was reached. Pearl Song (Ray), 5 to 1, and Anthenia (Clayton), 10 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:16¼.

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile—Volantress (Clayton), 8 to 5, won in a gallop by two lengths. Cactus Blossom (Freeman), 4 to 1, beating Chess Rogan (H. Williams), 2 to 1. Gretchen, Sweet Megnon, and Bruno also ran. Time, 1:18.

Fifth race, three-quarters of a mile—George Beck (Perkins), 11 to 5, won, driven out by a length; Semper Lex (Ray), 6 to 5, three lengths before Parrot (Graham), 10 to 1. King David (Clayton), 2½ to 1, and Dolly Withers also ran. Time, 1:15¼.

Sixth race, four and one-half furlongs, for 2-year-olds—Cosmoline (Clayton), even, won easily by two lengths; Atelier (Washam), 8 to 1, a neck before Volete (Perkins), 3 to 1. Welcome, Rachel, McAlester, Llewellyn, and Ben Avon also ran. Time, :58.

Louisville's Tuesday entries are:

First race, selling, 2-year-olds, five furlong—Buckedie, 101 pounds; Miss Mamie, 94; Elizabeth S., 94; Mary B. M., 94; Marcel, 96; Parish Queen, 96; Zophile, 96; Hoyt, 99; Audubon, 99; Zowilka, 101; Alibi, 104; Tip, 104.

Second race, seven furlongs, selling—Bonnie Lassie, 92 pounds; Peabody, 95; Emma Primrose, 97; Anna, 97; Sis O'Lee, 97; Lorenzo, 104; Tasco, 104.

Third race, one and one-quarter miles, St. Leger Stake—Elizabeth L., 119 pounds; Sabine, 122; Peabody, 122; Buck McCann, 122.

Fourth race, for 2-year-olds, five furlongs—Thelma, 100 pounds; Miss Georgie, 100; Long Ago, 108; Martinet, 111; Lehman, 111; Alibi, 111; Philopena, 115.

Fifth race, three-quarters of a mile, selling—Miss Mayma, 90 pounds; Woodsman, 93; Whiterose, 94; Kennis M., 96; Foreman, 101; Cactus Blossom, 102; Parapet, 103; Empress Frederick, 103; Clotho, 103; Burdette, 105; Senator Morrill, 110; Fay S., 112.

Pool-selling tonight was strictly a piking game, each first choice being $5, with no selling on the third and fourth races. In the auction pooling way Louisville is played out.

First race—Audubon, $5; Marcel, $2; Miss Mamie, $2; Alibi, $2; field $5.

Second race—Anna, $5; Lorenzo, $2; Bonnie Lassie, $2; field, $3.

St. Leger—Buck McCann, $5; Elizabeth L., $4; Sabine, $2; Peabody, $1.

President Rolla Wells Resigns.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—President Rolla Wells of the Fair Association and St. Louis Jockey club has resigned. The step was taken at a meeting of the Board of Directors held in the club-house during the progress of the races Saturday afternoon. An attempt was made to keep the matter quiet for the present at least, but it leaked out through a member of the board who was present when Mr. Wells announced his wish to resign.

Mr. Wells admits that the last fair was a failure, and it is possible that within the next two years the grounds will be cut up into lots and sold, only the racetrack being left intact.

Delay in Hornblower's Confirmation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—The delay attending the action of the Judiciary committee in the nomination of Mr. Hornblower of New York to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court was prolonged by the non-action of the committee this morning. There was no quorum present. It is stated that the Republicans will not oppose confirmation, for the reason that they do not look upon the nominee as a very strong Democrat. For the same reason, coupled with protestations on account of his youth and the allegations that he has never had any judicial experience and but a limited practice, it is said, some of the Democrats on the committee will oppose a favorable report.

GALILEE'S GOOD WIN.

THE UNLUCKY COLT BEATS A GOOD LOT AT MORRIS PARK.

With Taral Up The Bard's Good Son Wins Handily from Armitage—Don Alonzo Lands the Handicap in Creditable Style—Beldemere Takes the Fashion Stakes and Beats Kentigerna—Restraint, Reginald, May Win Capture the Other Events of a Bad Day for the Talent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Backers had the hardest kind of a time at Morris Park today, for in race after race they poured their money into the bookmakers' boxes, and in only one instance did they cash their tickets on a favorite. Even in this instance the finish was so close that the talent were on pins and needles until the judges had hoisted the number of the winner.

There was only one stake event on the card, the Fashion Stakes, a scramble of three-quarters of a mile for 2-year-olds, and in this the talent figured that nothing but Kentigerna had the ghost of a chance. Kentigerna's race was a sore disappointment, for after looking all over a winner for five furlongs she began to stop and the finish found her third. Beldemere and Iola, both rank outsiders, held her safe to the end and both beat her out, Beldemere winning in a rattling finish.

Figaro made his first appearance of the meeting in the opening event, a six furlongs handicap for 2-year-olds, and he was made a decided favorite. He was never close enough up to give his backers the faintest hope. The winner, Galilee, was at a false price. Hurlingham piloted the way for five furlongs and then dropped away beaten. The result was in doubt up to the last sixteenth pole, when Galilee began to draw away under Taral's vigorous riding and at the end he won handily enough. Armitage just managed to get the place from Queenlike II.

Don Alonzo Wins a Good Race.

Don Alonzo won the handicap at a mile and a quarter and achieved the distinction of being the only successful favorite of the day. He did not carry much money for his owner, "Mike" Dwyer, as he thought that the distance was a trifle too far for him. Simms handled him carefully. Newton and Fidelio raced themselves to death in the first six furlongs and then Illume moved up. Don Alonzo got in on the last furlong and won a pretty race by a head. His was a creditable performance. Illume was second and Picknicker third.

Red Skin's showing with Ramapo and Sir Walter Friday last was responsible for the support he received for the mile sweepstakes for 3-year-olds. Littlefield rushed Rainbow into the lead at the start and for five furlongs he had the others driving to keep pace with him. The effort told on him as he neared the end and he faded away. Restraint was first with ease from Myrterdom and Wormser, who had come from the last place in the run through the stretch, a close third.

Middleton carried the talent's money in the dash of three-quarters of a mile for all ages, but the best he could do was to make a dead heat with Benvolio for third place. Reginald showed in front before they had gone a furlong, and by hard riding Taral managed to keep him there to the finish. Enfield, the outsider of the lot, was a fair second.

The day's sport wound up with a selling race at three-quarters of a mile for which Red Banner was made the favorite. Again the talent went wrong, for there were two in front of her at the finish, May Win winning with Melanie second.

Taral rode three winners, Doggett two, and Simms one.

How the Horses Ran in the Races.

MORRIS PARK, Oct. 9.—Track fast.

First race, a handicap, sweepstakes for 2-year-olds, $750 added, six furlongs. Time, 1:12¼.

Horse and wt.	St.	¼	⅜	½	⅝	Fin.	Jockey.
Galilee, 116	6	5	5	5	1nk	1^2	Taral.
Armitage, 112	4	6	4	4	3h	2nk	Simms.
Qu'nlike II., 109½	7	3½	3½	3nk	2nk	3½	Littlefield.
Ornus, 104	2	2h	2h	2h	4	4	Penn.
Roland Reed, 92	10	8	7	6	6	5	J. Lamley.
Hurlingham, 112	3	1½	1nk	1nk	5	6	Hamilton.
Fusileer, 98	11	9	9	8	7	7	Reiff.
Frog Dance, 115	1	1	6	7	8	8	Doggett.
La Juive, 105	9	11	10	10	9	9	Noble.
Figaro, 116	5	7	8	9	10	10	Lamley.
Harrington, 107	8	10	11	11	11	11	Midgely.

Fair start. Won easily.

Scratched—Wernberg, 113; Dorine, 103.

Betting—Figaro 9 to 5, Galilee 3 to 1, Armitage, Queenlike II., Ornus 10 to 1 each, Frog Dance 8 to 1, Hurlingham, La Juive 20 to 1 each, Harrington 30 to 1, Fusileer 50 to 1, Roland Reed 100 to 1.

Winner—Bay colt, by The Bard—Athalaric.

Second race, a handicap sweepstakes, for all ages, $1,000 added, one mile and a quarter. Time, 2:07.

Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	¾	M.	Fin.	Jockey.
Don Alonzo, 113	5	5	5	[illegible]	4	1h	Simms.
Illume, 98	1	2½	2h	3½	3^1	2^2	Reiff.
Picknicker, 104	4	3h	4	[illegible]	5	3½	Midgely.
Fidelio, 90	3	4	3nk	2½	2½	4	J. Laml'y.
Newton, 96	2	1½	1^1	1^1	1½	5	Penn.

Good start. Won driving.

Scratched—Victorious, 104 pounds.

Betting—Don Alonzo 4 to 5, Picknicker 4 to 1, Illume 6 to 1, Newton 8 to 1, Fidelio 20 to 1.

Winner—Bay colt by Long Taw—Round Dance.

Third race, Fashion Stakes, a sweepstakes for 2-year-olds, $1,500 added, penalties and allowances, six furlongs. Time, 1:10½.

Horse and wt.	St.	¼	⅜	½	⅝	Fin.	Jockey.
Beldemere, 115	4	5	4	2½	2½	1^1	Taral.
Iola, 105	5	7	7	5	3½	2½	Doggett.
Kentigerna, 115	6	3½	3nk	1½	1nk	3½	Simms.
Nahma, 105	1	8	6	6	4	4	Penn.
Fluff, 100	8	9	2½	3½	5	5	J. Davis.
Florence, 105	2	4	8	7	6	6	Reiff.
Melody, 115	11	10	9	8	8	7	Littlefield.
Fondoline, 105	3	1½	1½	4	7	8	Lamley.
Antipode, 100	10	11	11	11	10	9	Hannaw'lt.
Lightfoot, 105	9	6	5	9	9	10	Hamilton.
Stonenellie, 105	7	2h	7	10	11	11	Midgley.

Fair start. Won handily.

Scratched—Strathflower, 115; Merimac Queen, 105.

Betting—Kentigerna 3 to 5, Fondoline 5 to 1, Baldemere and Lightfoot 10 to 1 each, Stonenellie 12 to 1, Florence 15 to 1, Melody and Nahma 20 to 1 each, Iola 30 to 1, Fluff 60 to 1, Antipode 100 to 1.

Winner—Bay filly, by Belvedere—Vintage.

Fourth race, sweepstakes, for 3-year-olds, $550 added, allowances, one mile. Time, 1:41.

Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	¾	⅞	Fin.	Jockey.
Restraint, 110	1	5	5	3^1	1½	1^1	Doggett.
Martyr'm, 115½	3	2h	2½	4	2½	2½	Taral.
Wormser, 110	8	8	8	6	4	3^1	Clerico.
Rainbow, 117	7	1½	1½	1½	3½	4	Littlefield
Y'ngArion, 110	5	7	7	5	5	5	Lamley.
Red Skin, 103½	6	6	6	7	6	6	Midgley.
Clio colt, 110	2	3½	3½	2½	7	7	Sims.
By Jove, 110	4	4	4	8	8	8	Hannaw'lt

Fair start. Won handily.

Scratched—Will Elliott, 110 pounds.

Betting—Red Skin, 8 to 5; Martyrdom, 7 to 2; Rainbow, 7 to 1; By Jove, Clio colt, Wormser, Restraint, 10 to 1 each; Young Arion, 15 to 1.

Winner—Chestnut colt by Rayon D.—Quarantine.

Fifth race, sweepstakes, for all ages, $600 added, maiden allowances, six furlongs. Time, 1:11½.

Horse and wt.	St.	¼	⅜	½	⅝	Fin.	Jockey.
Reginald, 117	1	1½	1n	1^1	1^1	1½	Taral.
Enfield, 97½	5	5	5	5	2nk	2^3	Hannawalt.
Middletown, 114	2	4	3	3	5	0*	Simms.
Benvolio, 109	3	2nk	2nk	2nk	3nk	0*	Lamley.
Radiator, 108½	4	3	4	4	4	5	Littlefield.

*Dead heat for third place.

Good start. Won handily.

Betting—Middleton, 7 to 5; Reginald, 5 to 2; Radiator, 5 to 1; Benvolio, 6 to 1; Enfield, 10 to 1.

Winner—Bay colt, 3, by Sir Modred—Hirondelle.

Sixth race, sweepstakes for all ages, $600 added, selling allowances, six furlongs. Time, 1:15¼.

Horse and wt.	St.	¼	⅜	½	⅝	Fin.	Jockey.
May Win, 113	3	2nk	3nk	3nk	1nk	1½	Doggett.
Melinie, 103	6	6	1nk	1nk	2nk	2nk	Reiff.
Red Banner, 108	5	4	5	5	5	3^2	Simms.
Lorimer, 109	1	3½	6	6	6	4	Penn.
Capt. Wag'r, 109½	2	5	4	4	3	5	Clerico.
Arab, 104	4	1nk	2nk	2nk	4	6	Midgely.
Reynard, 101	7	7	7	7	7	7	Perry.

Good start. Won driving.

Scratched—Nero, 115 pounds; Chesapeake, 113; Midnight, 116; Restraint, 107; Hiram, 104.

Betting—Red Banner, 13 to 10; May Win, 3 to 1; Melanie, 4 to 1; Lorimer, Arab, 8 to 1 each; Captain Wagner, 20 to 1; Reynard, 40 to 1.

Winner—Chestnut gelding, 5, by Richmond—Mayfield.

Tuesday's Morris Park Race Card.

First race, five and a half furlongs, handicap—Sirocco, 128 pounds; Wah Jim, 127; Prince George, 122; Tormentor, 121; Little Billy, 112; Minnehaha, 100; Lustre, 100.

Second race, five furlongs—Golden Dawn, 110 pounds; Radiator, 110; Anawanda, 100; Hartford, 100; Illusion, 100; Belle Swift, 97; Marie, 97; Nonsense, 97; On the Way, 97; Leon Mathour, 97; Nelglen, 97.

Third race, Mount Vernon Stakes, three-fourths of a mile—Sir Excess, 128 pounds; Wernberg, 121; Melody, 118; Tenacious, 110; Fa Juive, 110; Trinculo, 110; Rolla, 110; Longbrook, 110; Hartford, 104; Tribute, 104; Pochino, 104; Rubicon, 104.

Fourth race, Bronxdale Handicap one mile—Dr. Hasbrouck, 121 pounds; Stonenell, 116; Reckon, 110; Mary Stone, 106; Dr. Rice, 104; Charade, 103; Pickpocket, 102; Lizzie, 85; St. Maxim, 90.

Fifth race, one and one-sixteenth miles—Reckon, 107 pounds; Henry Young, 106; Lizzie, 104.

Sixth race, one mile, selling—Madrid, 108 pounds; Now or Never, 107; Copyright, 102; Kildeer, 103; Bolero, 97; Addie, 96; Sarah Ramey, 95; Nero, 94; Henry Young, 88.

RUTH HURT THE WESTERNERS.

Old Fan King the Only Winning Favorite in Six Clifton Races.

CLIFTON, N. J., Oct. 9.—The races today were well attended and run on a fast track. Fan King, the old Western sprinter, was the only winning favorite. He outfooted his party in impressive style. The Westerners fell heavily with Ruth in the fourth race, which old Watterson won in good style. The summaries:

First race, five furlongs—Fan King, 101 pounds (N. Hill), 2 to 1, won; Hardy Fox, 113 (Hennessey), 10 to 1, second; Simrock, 101 (F. Morgan), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:02¼. Montlece, Express, Lallah, Goldstep, Benjamin, The Fop, Florimer, and Ada Blue also ran.

Second race, six furlongs—Briar gelding, 95 pounds (Brooks), 6 to 1, won; Merritt, 99 (N. Hill), 10 to 1, second; West Park, 100 (Clare), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:17¼. Blue Garter, George Dixon, Marble, Romeo, Elizabeth, Sadie, King Joseph, Eliza Anna, Jakie Josephs, and Zelita filly also ran.

Third race, four and one-half furlongs—Halcyon, 101 pounds (Clay), 10 to 1, won; Wang, 104 (Verplanck), 15 to 1, second; Lisbon Maid, 103 (McDermott), 3 to 1, third. Time, :56½. Third Cousin, Queen Enid, W. McAuliffe, Hay Tay, Jake Johnson, Tube Rose, Sam Bryant, Argyle II., Pink H., and Feu Follett gelding also ran.

Fourth race, five furlongs—Watterson, 107 pounds (Stewart), 8 to 1, won; Early Blossom, 98 (Brooks), 2 to 1, second; Padre, 104 (Griffin), 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:08. Charlie Wilson, Ruth, Rustic, Wrestler, Kitty, Aftermath, I. O. U., and Priscilla also ran. Edwin was left at the post.

Fifth race, seven furlongs—Airplant, 106 pounds (McDermott), 3 to 1, won; Old Pepper, 102 (Griffin), 2 to 1, second; Bess McDuff, 99 (Brooks), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:30. Lotion, McCormack, Foxglove, Lou Rhett, Remorse, The Miss gelding, Pestilence, and Little Nell also ran.

Sixth race, mile and a furlong—Townsend, 114 pounds (Stuckey), 4 to 1, won; Bellwood, 117 (Stewart), 3 to 1, second; Lansing, 111 (McDermott), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:58½. Japonica II., Hazelhurst, Joe Carter, Lizzie McDuff, Van Dyke, McMurtry, Signature, and Brown Idle also ran.

Tuesday's Guttenberg entries are:

First race, four and a half furlongs—Honeybee colt, 105 pounds; Bayless, 105; Ponce de Leon, 105; Dauntless, 105; Kingstock, 105; George E. Smith, 105; Solitaire, 105; Phil Daly, 105; Fair Knight, 105; Barbiche gelding, 105; Foxetta, 101; Imperial, 101; Miss Thomas filly, 101; Sarcasm, 101; False, 101.

Second race, six and a half furlongs, selling—Nick, 116 pounds; Indigo, 116; Marshall, 110; Shelly Tuttle, 107; Vocalize, 107; Vespasien, 110; Lady Lister, 104; Miss Bess, 101; Fidget, 101; Darkness, 98; Kentucky Lady, 95; Estelle F., 95; Lady Mary, 95.

Third race, three quarters of a mile, selling—Double Cross, 112 pounds; King Crab, 110; Kilkenny, 108; Daisyrian, 108; Panway, 106; Nativity, 105; Polydora, 105; Gladiator, 105; Panhandle, 105; Tactician, 105; One, 105.

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile, handicap—Strathmeath, 117 pounds; Vestibule, 113; My Gyps, 101; Little Fred, 96; Sandowne, 94; Panway, 91; Lemon Blossom, 85; Pedestrian, 116; Stowaway, 104; Bel Demonio, 101; Brazos, 95; Mohican, 92; Naphtha, 97.

Fifth race, seven furlongs, selling—Contribution, 110 pounds; May D., 107; Cheddar, 106; Tom Watson, 105; Proverb, 90; Charon, 92; Hypatia, 75; Falcon, dovan, 110; Detroit, 106; Bob Sutherland, 106; Virago, 91; Treasure Trove, 83; Larry K., 82; Blossom, 75.

Sixth race, seven furlongs, selling—Fairyland, 114 pounds; Lonely, 114; Canvass, 110; Relief, 107; Peralto, 100; Midget, 103; Naronic, 101; Romany, 114; Marcus, 110; Carmen, 107; Temple, 100; Van Wart, 106; Lita, 103.

Tuesday's Gloucester entries are:

First race, five furlongs—Capt. Brown, 102 pounds; Top Gallant, 102; Old Town, 102 (late Ophelia S. gelding); Belisarius, 102; Sonora, 97; Nana, 97; Ataman, 97; Artillery, 97.

Second race, six and a half furlongs, 3-year-olds—Dillon J., 110 pounds; Jack Lovell, 110; Lyndhurst, 107; Nist, 105; Monteil, 102; Brophy, 102; Deceitful, 101; Industry, 99; Warsaw, 99; Miss Nannie, 96; Walter, 96.

Third race, seven furlongs—Chauncy, 110 pounds; Juggler, 110; Greenwich, 107; Tioga, 106; Prather, 106; Stringfellow, 106; Ketchum, 106; Gonzales, 106; Renie, 103; Sister Ione, 103; Home Run, 102; Baby, 102; Deer Lodge, 102; Elyton, 102; American Lady, 99.

Fourth race, one mile—W. B., 112 pounds; Lady Pulsifer, 104; Dago, 101; Uncertainty, 99; Philora, 98; Musmee, 96; Lismore, 90.

Fifth race, four and one-half furlongs, 2-year-olds—Frank R. Hart, 108 pounds; Theodore H., 98; Traitor, 98; Ching Ching (late Billet Doux filly), 95; La Gartia, 95; Small Hopes, 95.

Sixth race, four and one-half furlongs—Godley, 114 pounds; Roman, 108; Adventurer, 108; Pessimist, 108; Glendive, 105; Addie C. colt, 105; Black Hussar, 105; Upstart, 105; Gretchma, 105; Maj. McNulty, 105; Headlong, 105; Freedom, 105; Tid Bit, 102; Agnes H., 102; Carousal, 102.

ONE FAVORITE AT KANSAS CITY.

Altair at Odds On the Only First Choice to Win.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 9.—Only one pronounced favorite won at Exposition Park today and that was Altair in the first race, who had a walk away. Favorites ran second in the next two events, while in the fourth Lucy Day at 4 to 5 ran unplaced. In the fifth the two fancied by the talent ran one, two. The summaries follow:

First race, six and one-half furlongs—Altair, 122 pounds (Seaman), 3 to 5, won; Carroll Donder, 117 (Hart), 2 to 1, second; Topstone, 122 (J. Davis), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:26. Stanley, Con Kinney, Newcastle, Ed Mack, Harlem, and Q. J. also ran.

Second race, selling, five furlongs—Dimples, 99 pounds (Bell), 2½ to 1, won; My Pear, 99 (Matthews), 4 to 5, second; Æolian, 103 (Huffmann), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:06. Wild Arab, Ship Ahoy, Alpha, and Wynona also ran.

Third race, selling, four and a half furlongs—Maud Row, 101 pounds (Davis), 5 to 1, won; Al Watts, 116 (Narvaez), 3 to 1, second; Nellie B., 98 (J. Davis), 8 to 1, third. Time, :58. Ben Harrison, Little Ell, Miss Sport, Orphan Girl, Mollie Mexico, Nellie Miller, Rosa A., and Rattler also ran.

Fourth race, five furlongs—Tanglefoot, 118 pounds (Barger), 3 to 1, won; Piccalilli, 110 (Piantoni), 3 to 1, second; Freedom, 115 (Boyle), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:05. Irish Girl, Lucy Day, Cassa, Frank Philips, and Belle F. also ran.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Red John, 109 pounds (Piantoni), 3 to 1, won; Collector, 102 (Narvaez), 3 to 1, second; Mountain Belle, 110 (Matthews), 5 to 1, third. No time taken.

Tuesday's Kansas City entries are:

First race, maiden, selling, nine-sixteenths of a mile—Glencoe, 100 pounds; Other C., 100; Josephine, 94; Queenie Fanatin, 109; Bodily, 100; You C., 100; September, 100; Violet Bellain, 94; Beway, 100.

Second race, selling, five furlongs—Ben Harrison, 108 pounds; Hattie B., 102; Harry Askew, 104; Champagne, 104; A. C. Tucker, 104; Poor Abe, 102; Mountain Belle, 102; Frank Ellis, 100; Volens, 102; Bird Dobson, 110; Lilly G., 100; Mildred, 100; Sheridan Clark, 104; War Boy, 100; Harry Edwards Jr., 100; Hailstorm, 100; Emma Long, 100; Jasper Clarke, 100.

Third race, selling, six furlongs—Spoon, 107 pounds; Leocolus, 101; Dan Meek, 97; State of Texas, 95; Major Duphy, 101; Bert Beart, 101; Horna, 109; Mary L., 97; Artless, 101; Sam Watkins, 101; Moose, 98.

Fourth race, selling, seven and one-half furlongs—Drummer, 107 pounds; Bonfire, 100; Muldoon, 108; Rosebud, 109; Nat King, 103; Carroll Donder, 104; Rover, 118; Mary Sue, 109.

Fifth race, half a mile—Sam Jones, 112 pounds; Emma A., 109; Bob, 117; Mollie Clyde, 107; Daisy W., 114; Ike S., 107; Jack Thomas, 112; Bo Peep, 112; Nellie Miller, 114; La Rue, 107; Mary Bell, 109.

MITCHELL REMAINS CONFIDENT.

Plenty of Hard Work Yet Before the English Champion.

Charley Mitchell and Jim Hall are in the city for a week's engagement.

They go from here to Pittsburg for a week and then into steady training for Mitchell's go with Corbett. There is plenty of work ahead of the Englishman, and it looks as though he might have taken a longer period of training, although it is against his ideas. He said last night that he was opposed to long periods of work and thought they tended to sap a man's vitality and make him stale.

This is true enough, but Mitchell may not find it as easy to get on edge as it once was. He is not as young as when he made his last fight and the goodly quantity of fat which has accumulated on his well-molded frame may not succumb as easily to hard work as it did in the old days. He looks big and strong, rather bigger than one would care to see him with a fight two months away. Corbett is already at work, and he needs far less work than the Englishman.

But Mitchell is confident.

"I think I can win," he said, "or I would not go on with the match. I would not go this far with a clean record and then rush to defeat at this stage of my career. I know that there is a good fight left in me, and I never felt better or stronger in my life. While I am not as young as Corbett, I have not trained steadily for years as Jackson and other men in the business have done, and so my powers remain unimpaired. My friends fear for my hands. They will last all right. True they might break, but that is the chance a fighter must take. I guess if the truth were known my hands are as good as Corbett's. His have twice quit in fights and they might break on me, too."

Mitchell says that he has no doubt that the fight will take place at Coney Island and fears no interference. He is not averse to fighting at New Orleans if necessary.

Foolish Charges from New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The postponed fight between Jack Dempsey and Dick Burge is off. Judge Newton, the matchmaker of the Coney Island Athletic club, today refused to make the match. Late in the afternoon a representative of the Olympic club of New Orleans stated that the Olympic club would not give a purse for the fight.

The reason given for the refusal of both these clubs to put up a purse for Dempsey and Burge is that the clubs are afraid that Burge will lay down. It was also intimated that the same reason might be applied to the failure of the New Orleans club to settle with Fitzsimmons after his fight with Hall.

Ernest Knocked Out by Leeds.

CONEY ISLAND, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The crusade of the Kings County clerical gentry against the Coney Island Athletic club did not deter a crowd of about 2,500 from witnessing the two contests scheduled for tonight. The first was between the two well-known middleweights Jim Sullivan and Charlie Kammer for a purse of $1,000, while the other bout was between Horace Leeds of Atlantic City and Billy Earnest of Brooklyn, for a purse of $2,500. After ten rounds of steady fighting the Sullivan-Kammer affair was declared a draw. In the other contest Leeds knocked Ernest out in the eighth round. It was fully five minutes before Ernest could be taken from the ring.

Telegraphic Notes of Sport.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 9.—The Bostons made five runs in the eighth inning today and beat the All Americas 7 to 6. Carsey and Kittridge, Gastright and Ganzel were the batteries.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 9.—Joe Goddard has been arrested at Sydney, first for thumping a journalist who criticised him, and then failing to pay over some money held by him as stakes in a bet.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Jack Dempsey thinks Corbett will defeat Mitchell by his ability to maintain any kind of gait the Englishman may set. He says Corbett can outgeneral Mitchell in the ring. He wants a fight with Billy Smith at 140 pounds.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Jockey Arnold, who had a piece knocked out of his skull at the East St. Louis track about three months ago, but miraculously recovered, today had his leg broken at the same track. In the first race Glendale fell and threw him against the fence. The horse also had a leg broken and was shot.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The Fair grounds owners are scattering. Capt. Billy Williamson takes his string, including Whirl, Prince Kinney, and Followday, to Louisville. The Kittlemans expected to go to California this winter with St. Joe, Gen. Marmaduke, Crimson, and Somnambulist, but the first three are not in good shape and will not be raced again until next spring.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

There's a Wonderful Difference

In teeth. On some the enamel is very thin. The tendency of SOZODONT is to strengthen and whiten this delicate sheathing, and also to impart fragrance to the breath.

Brown's Household Panacea, "The Great Pain Reliever," for internal and external use; cures cramps, colic, colds, and all pain. 25c bottle

The best worm lozenges for children are Brown's Vermifuge Comfits. 25 cents a box.

We recommend Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters to those who suffer with dyspepsia.

"Matchless for the complexion and innocent as milk." Buck & Rayner's Mars Face Powder.

ORA WILKES' BATTLE.

THE CALIFORNIA YOUNGSTER WINS LEXINGTON'S RICH STAKE.

The Race a Severe One of Five Heats, with Medio, a Michigan Colt, the Strong Contender—Florida Takes the 2:18 Class Race in Three Fast Heats—Hickok Wins the Two-Year-Old Event with Precieuse—Eloine Captures the 2:20 Class Race for Young Trotters.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—With a perfect day and a fine card, the Breeders' meeting had a great crowd to see the trotters battle for some $14,000. The $12,000 stallion representative stake for 3-year-olds was the star piece. The withdrawal of Silicon from lameness, which developed in her work last week, took something from the local interest.

Ora Wilkes, who had led the betting Saturday night, was a greater favorite than ever at $100 to $90 for the field. Medio drew the pole, and the big field got away well together. A big black colt shot away at a killing pace on the first turn, and when out of the cloud of dust was seen to be Axle, a son of the ex-champion Axtell. He kept in front to the quarter, but a break on the back-stretch disposed of him, while Medio regained the pole and had a good lead at the half. The favorite then moved up from seventh position and carried Medio home in 2:14¾, after going a long mile. The odds kept up on Ora Wilkes, and it was $25 to $18 on him before the second heat. This time he fell back in the first quarter and then coming around three others from the half got to Medio's wheel on the homestretch; Mediotires, and Ora Wilkes wins.

There the Michigan colt held the Californian, finishing a length ahead in 2:14½. Medio had shown a little weariness coming home and with two heats in hand only brought $50 to $40 over the field. It was now 2 to 1 against Ora Wilkes. The two had a third battle in the next heat, the Wilkes colt sticking to Medio's wheel to the last quarter and then outfooting him through the stretch in 2:15. It was evident that Medio was done, but the black colt had still some speedy ones to defeat, though Margrave and Mary Magdalene were shut out in the first heat and Axle shared the same fate in the third. In the fourth heat both The Conqueror and Havana gave battle to Ora Wilkes, but the game youngster shook them off in turn, finishing two open lengths ahead in 2:15¼. The issue was no longer in doubt, as the stout colt from the slope had the others at his mercy, winning the fifth heat away off in 2:17¼ and landing the richest prize, $9,950, ever offered for a 3-year-old.

The 2:20 class was open to 4-year-olds or under, and Eoline, a 3-year-old, was an easy winner, securing the necessary two heats without having to improve her record of 2:14.

For once thirteen was a lucky number, as it marked the size of the field in the 2:18 trot and the winner, Florida, was No. 13 on the card. She drew the pole and never lost it, though the finishes were close and the black mare had to reduce her record in each mile till she placed it at 2:14¾. Commodore Porter was close up each time and had the second heat won till he made a break near the wire.

A 2:50 class for 2-year-olds lasted for three heats, as Beuzetta was good for one but could not carry her speed far enough to beat Precieuse in the next two.

The card for tomorrow promises to be the best of the meeting, as it includes the Transylvania Stake of $5,000 for 2:18 trotters, and has nine crack campaigners as competitors. There are two other events for trotters, one of them a dash for yearlings and the Corncracker purse for 2-year-old pacers.

Summary of the Events.

2:20 class, trotting, 4-year-olds and under, purse $600:

Eloine, b. f., 3, by Anteeo—Myriad, by Stranger (Milan)	1	1
Aunt Deliah, b. f. (Stewart)	3	2
Greenlander Girl, blk. f., 3 (Shultz)	2	4
Uncle Tom, r. g. (Marvin)	4	3
Kratz, b. c. 3 (Thomas)	6	5
Dorfmark, b. c. (Davis)	5	6
Turner Boy, b. c. (W. T. Turner)	8	7
Gov. Strong, b. c. (Foote)	7	8

Time—2:17¼; 2:15¾.

2:18 class, trotting, purse $1,000:

Florida, blk. m. by Montana Wilkes—Alberta by Delgams (B. Kenney)	1	1	1
Commodore Porter, b. h. (C. C. Fuller)	2	2	2
Brazil, b. g. (McHenry)	5	3	8
General Cass, g. h. (Hills)	8	5	3
N. T. H., br. g. (Hudson)	3	4	6
Happy Promise, b. h. (Shultz)	6	12	4
Token, b. m. (Hayes)	9	6	5
Seaside, b. m. (Patterson)	11	9	7
Dan Cupid, b. c. (Salter)	10	8	9
Rustique, br. m. (Bither)	12	10	10
Niles Beauty, b. m. (Kelly)	13	13	11
Max King, b. h. (Weiant)	4	11	dr
Elfrida, b. m. (Dickerson)	7	7	dr

Time—2:16¼; 2:15¼; 2:14¾.

Stallion Representative Stake, $11,950, 3-year-olds, trotting, $8,000 to first, $1,250 to second, $750 third, and the surplus, $1,950, to the nominator of the winner's sire:

Ora Wilkes, bl. c., by Sable Wilkes—Ellen Mahew, by Director, Goldsmith	2	2	1	1	1
Medio, b. c. by Pilot Medium (Raybould)	1	1	2	6	8
The Conqueror, ch. c. (Chandler)	9	6	3	2	5
Georgia Lee, blk. c. (Rea)	5	5	5	7	2
Baronmore, br. c. (Jefferson)	4	7	6	4	3
Arena, ch. f. (Hickok)	8	9	4	3	6
Wilmarch, br. c. (McHenry and Carl)	6	3	7	8	7
Magdaline, b. f., Van Everette	7	8	8	5	4
Axle, b. c. (C. P. Doble)	4	3	dis.		
Mary Magdalen, ch. f. (Kelly)	dis.				
Margrave, r. c. (Dickerson)	dis.				

Time—2:14¾; 2:14½; 2:15; 2:15¼; 2:17¼.

2:50 class, trotting, 2-year-olds, purse $500:

Precieuse, b. f., by Stambula—Devotee, by Pancoast (Hickok)	4	1	1
Benzetta, ch. f., by Onward (Shockency)	1	2	2
Denteen, b. g. (Thomas)	2	3	3
Imitation, b. c. (Dickerson)	3	4	4
Nancy Rice, b. f. (Gurney)	5	6	5
Sylvia C., br. f. (Marvin)	6	5	dr
King Albert, b. c. (Darnably)	dis.		

Time—2:26¼; 2:25; 2:26.

Elloree Wins at Independence.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., Oct. 9.—Today was an ideal racing day and the track at Rush Park was in good condition. The 2:27 class trot, in which three heats were trotted Saturday, was the only race on today's card. Elloree, who won the second heat Saturday, was good today and took the event in straight heats.

The summary:

2:27 class, trotting:

Elloree, s. m., by Axtell	2	1	3	1	1
Lady Hare, b. m., by Forest Bismarck	1	15	12	2	2
Gold Baden, b. s., by Weis Baden	17	3	1	5	4
Alta Boy	10	2	2	12	10
Spokane	6	9	9	3	7
Utell	3	13	11	6	6
Wellington King	12	14	16	13	3
Emma Hayes	4	17	13	9	5
Haydee B	14	10	7	6	8
Tribute	7	5	6	7	12
Bazant	15	11	14	4	13
Joe	9	7	10	10	9
Ray McGregor	15	8	8	11	11
Mambrino	16	4	4	dr	
Chadron	5	6	dr		
Harold, Jr.	8	16	17	dr	
Maud	11	12	15	dr	
Queen Ann	dis				

Time—2:24; 2:23¾; 2:23¾; 2:21½; 2:22.

Good Sales of Palo Alto Trotters.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The Palo Alto trotters sold well here this morning. Electricity brought $2,900; Eleneer, $1,000; and Bernal, 2:17, $1,100. Hundreds of horsemen arrived last night and this morning. The twenty-four head disposed of brought $12,155, an average of $506. The following brought $500 or more:

Welbeck, br. c., 2, by Electricity, dam by George Wilkes, J. H. Pepper, St. Paul, Minn., $825.

Electricity, 2:17¾, blk. h., 9, by Electioneer, dam Midnight, by Pilot Jr., Graham & Conley, Lexington, $2,900.

Wirma S. (sister to Palo Alto), b. m., 7, by Electioneer, dam by Planet, Woodburn Farm, Spring Station, Ky., $750.

Eleneer, 2:21¾, b. m., 5, by Electioneer, dam by Mambrino, Timothy C. Anglin, Lexington, $1,000.

Bernal, 2:17, b. h., 6, by Electioneer, dam by General Benton, Brook Curry, Lexington, $1,100.

Limoneero, b. c., 2, by Piedmont, dam by Norman, F. W. Dickey, Marshall, Mo., $600.

Elma Sontag, 2:29, b. f., 3, by Electioneer, dam by Toronto Sontag, Graham & Conley, $1,050.

Mauzanete, br. f., yearling, by Electricity, dam by Electioneer, G. C. Schmelzer, Charleston, $500.

Spendthrift Yearling Sale.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The fall sales of thoroughbred yearlings commenced tonight at Tattersall's. Those sold comprised the Spendthrift stud yearlings. The best prices follow:

Chestnut colt, by Spendthrift—Imp. Maid of Athol; J. McDonald, $2,500.

Bay filly, by Spendthrift—Alcina; C. Littlefield Jr., $1,000.

Chestnut colt, by Spendthrift—Imp. Picadilly; George Waulbaum, $1,100.

Bay filly by Spendthrift—Janet; C. Littlefield Jr., $1,000.

Chestnut colt by Spendthrift—Treasure; George Walbaum, $1,000.

Bay colt by imp. Tossington—Miss Olive; George Walbaum, $1,750.

Gray colt by Hanover—Aconite; George Walbaum, $1,000.

Total for thirty-eight head, $22,950. Average per head, $604.

IVES HAS BEEN DISCHARGED.

The Champion No Longer the Employe of the Brunswick Company.

Frank Ives and the Brunswick-Balke-Collender company have split again, and as a consequence there may be no Chicago game between Ives and Schaefer in November.

It all came out of the Roberts match here. The more billiards that are played the better it would seem to be for the business, but the Brunswick company would rather that there be no billiards played unless on their tables. Ives is under contract to them, he selling his independence for a matter of $3,000 per annum.

When he made the match with Roberts and started to play it on an English table the firm was up in arms at once, and went so far as to threaten to get out an injunction restraining Ives from playing the match. When Roberts was in Toronto the firm telegraphed him that it could not handle the New York match as arranged, and Maurice Daly took charge of it at the last minute. Roberts will no doubt take back to England a most exalted opinion of American billiard manufacturers.

It is now said that Ives, who made a talk to the point after the match at New York, has been cut off from the firm's pay rolls. His best friends sincerely hope he has been.

Billiard championships are not won and lost in the office of a billiard table manufacturer, but before the public. Ives cannot afford to remain the employé of a firm which could treat the English and American champions in such an unsportsmanlike fashion. With such fostering it is scant wonder that the sport is at the low level it occupies.

Australians Win the Match.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 9.—The Australians won the cricket match from Philadelphia begun Friday last by scoring this morning the twenty runs needed without losing any more wickets. This gives the Australians the victory with six wickets to spare. The score: Philadelphia—First inning, 119; second inning, 106; total, 225. Australia—First inning, 153; second, 73, with the loss of four wickets.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Only Two Lost Near Deer Park.

AU TRAIN, MICH., Oct. 9.—Willard Carpenter, who was lost from the capsized fish-boat found near Deer Park yesterday, was an extensive fisherman and was moving his plant from Whitefish Point to this place. His brother Edward was the only one with him. It is believed their boat capsized eight miles from the Deer Park life-saving station in Saturday's northeast gale. Carpenter's family, consisting of his wife and two children, live here and are left penniless.

DEER PARK, MICH., Oct. 9.—The bodies from the fishing-boat wrecked near here last Friday night are coming ashore. That of Willard Carpenter was found this afternoon by the life-saving crew.

Freights and Charters.

TOLEDO, O.—Chartered—Blood, Buffalo, 1¾c.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal freights were quiet at unchanged rates. Charters—Coffinberry, Toltec, Miztec, Chicago; Pabst, Wolf, Lansing, Milwaukee, all 25c; Portage, Northern Wave, Duluth, 15c. Canal freights advanced to 4¼c wheat to New York.

DETROIT, MICH.—Chartered—Mont Blanc, wheat to Buffalo, 1¼c. Coal—Progress, Erie to Escanaba, 35c; Dominion, Cleveland to Owen Sound, 50c. Cedar—Brooklyn, St. Ignace to Toledo, $1.75 per cord. Gypsum rock—Jennie White, Alabaster to Erie, 80c. Sack gypsum—Ganges, Alabaster to Buffalo, $1.

Chartered—Pontiac, wheat to Buffalo, 1¼ cents.

CLEVELAND, O.—Iron ore chartering was lively from the head of Lake Superior and any advance in the grain rate will be followed by a prompt increase in ore. A large amount of tonnage was placed at $1, but the Escanaba rate remained unchanged. Charters—Ore—Hesper, Two Parkers, Ashland to Lake Erie ports; Georger, Two Harbors to Ohio ports, $1; Robert Wallace, David Wallace, 65c. Coal—John Mitchell, Ohio ports to Duluth; Fayette Brown, Fairport to Duluth; Roby, Huron to Duluth, all 30c; O. J. Hale, Detour; Sicken, Point Abino, Marine City; McVea, St. Clair, all 35c.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Coal—America, H. A. Tuttle, Iron Age, Iron City, Buffalo; Kate Buttironi, Oswego. Merchandise—Wyoming, Buffalo; City of Traverse, Ashland. Light—John Owen, Camden, N. K. Fairbank, Milwaukee. Lumber, etc.—City of Grand Haven, Pine Lake; John Spry, Naubinway; O. E. Parks, South Manistique; Ada Medora, Alpena; Worthington, Bronson, Jones, Cedar River; William Aldrich, Menominee; Olga, Marquette; Resumption, Ford River; Maggie Marshall, Traverse City; Clara, Marinette; Lotus, Escanaba.

Cleared—Grain—Sandusky, McLachlan, Kittie Forbes, John Owen, F. C. Pope, Buffalo; John Rugee, Ogdensburg. Light—John Otis, I. J. Boyce, Monominee; Worthington, William Aldrich, Bronson, Jones, Cedar River; Ed Buckley Ottawa, Manistee; Lottie Cooper, Pine Lake; Starke, Torch Lake; E. M. Stanton, Ford River; Soper, Ludington; Susie Chipman, Frankfort.

Vessel Movements.

ALPENA, MICH.—Arrived—Mead, Savidge.

MEROMINEE, MICH.—Arrived—Grand Traverse.

MANISTIQUE, MICH.—Arrived—City of Grand Rapids.

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.—Departed—Arabian, Kingston.

MARQUETTE, MICH.—Cleared—Wade, Cadillac, Cleveland.

GRAND HAVEN, MICH.—The steamer A. B. Taylow has arrived to lay up.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Arrived—Outhwaite, Barr. Cleared—Pueblo, Chicago.

CONNEAUT, O.—Arrived—Servia, Manhattan, Hundred and Twenty-six.

MANITOWOC, WIS.—Arrived—Kaliyuga. Departed—Raleigh, Tokio, Chicago.

MANISTEE, MICH.—Sailed—Apprentice Boy, L. Nau, Lawson, Hackley, Naghtin, Chicago.

ESCANABA, MICH.—Arrived—Edward Smith, Marvin, Filmore, Fryer, City of Chicago, Unadilla.

SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.—Arrived—Michigan, Matoa, I. N. Foster. Sailed—City of Venice, Buffalo.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Minnesota, Paige. Cleared—German, John Mitchell, Duluth; Roman, Gladstone.

LORAIN, O.—Arrived—Manola, Maumee Valley. Cleared—Continental, Northwest, Duluth; Columbian, Cleveland.

ERIE, PA.—Arrived—Alaska, Codorus. Cleared—Susquehanna, Barlum, Roumania, Chicago; Fitzgerald, Milwaukee.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Siberia, Redwing, Maytham, Superior, Alaska. Cleared—coal—Genoa, Milwaukee; Onoko, Duluth.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Pontiac, Ed. Kelly, Adriatic. Cleared—Green, Milwaukee; Australasia, Duluth; Frontenac, Samuel, Mitchell, Marquette.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR.—Arrived—Japan, Joliet, Sauber, Genoa, Brazil, Gratwick, Georgia. Cleared—Moran, Buffalo; Pasadena, Kirby, Lake Erie ports.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Wawatam, Castalia, Ranney, Ira Owen, Ironton, Metacomet, Sage. Cleared—Manola, Codorus, Conestoga, Caledonia, Iron Queen.

KINGSTON, ONT.—Arrived—Bannockburn, Marquette, Oregon and consort. Cleared—Bannockburn, Fort William; Marquette, Oregon and consort, Welland Canal.

STURGEON BAY, WIS.—Down—Oneida, Colin Campbell, 7 p. m. Sunday; Mills, 12:20 a. m.; Ludington, Goodman, 7:25; Perrett and barges, 1:45 p. m.; Burnham, 3:45. Up—Martin, Neff, Schroder, 7:30 p. m.

WELLAND CANAL—Up—Passed Port Dalhousie—Alta, Alcona, Superior; Rust, Toledo; McVittie, Langdon, Chicago; Melbourne, Duluth; St. Magnus, Fort William. Down—Passed Port Colborne—Glengarry and consort, Omaha, Doud.

MACKINAW CITY, MICH.—Down—Berlin, 12:30 a. m.; Johnson and consorts, 5; City of Paris, 6:15; Hudson, 9; M. T. Greene, 10:40; Farwell and consort, Owego, 11:40; Hope, Fitzpatrick, 12:30 p. m.; Cayuga, 2:30; Clarion, 4. Up—Tioga, 9:30 a. m.; Colwell and consort, 1 p. m.; Harlem, 1:20; Shores, 5:40.

Up—Livingstone, 6; Cuba, 8. Wind northwest, light, clear.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.—Up—Curry, 9 a. m.; Devereux, Chisholm, 10; Missoula, noon; Ward, 1 p. m.; Alva, Marigold, 3. Down—Gladstone, 11 last night; Cobb, Corsica, 12; Neshoto, 1 a. m.; Gilbert, 2; Wheeler, Ashland, 3; Hayward, Peshtigo, Schuylkill, 4; Spokane, Wade, 5; Cadillac, Arabia, 6; Northern Light, 7; Osceola, 9; Sibley, Twin Sisters, 10; Peerless, 11; Mariana, 1 p. m. Water—14 feet 6 inches.

Up—Colgate and consorts, 8. Down—Aurora, Adams, 7; Case, John B. Ketchum, Montgomery, 9.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Merrimac, Roby, Progress, Majestic, Iron Chief, Iron Cliff, Donaldson, W. B. Morley, Vance, Mather, Pathfinder, Sagamore, Hesper, Ely, Pabst, Russia, Rochester, Armour, Albany. Cleared—Coal—Tice, Marinette; Queen of the West, Schlesinger, Milwaukee; Parks Foster, Duluth; Coffinberry, Page, Chicago; Kingfisher, Green Bay; light—Progress, Chicago; Merrimac, Escanaba; Bradley, Woolson, Ashland; Roby, Superior; Fassett, Holland, Marinette.

DETROIT, MICH.—Up—Juniata, 1 p. m.; Seguin, Robert Packer, 1:50; Tuscarora, 3. Down—Whitney, Wayne, 9:10 last night; Wotan and barges, 9:40; Boston, 11; Lackawanna, 2:30 a. m.; Sparta, Sumatra, 5; Denver, 5:15; Glasgow, Dundee, Paisley, George, 7:30; Vega, 7:40; Seneca, 9; Hurlbut, Clint, Home, Fitzhugh, 9:40; Jewett, Northern King, 10:10; Bielman, Pahlow, Fedora, 11:20; Wolf, Maruba, C. B. Lockwood, 12:20 p. m.; Gov. Smith, 11:30; Mecosta, 1:20; Neosho, 1:40; Minneapolis, Sandiego, Sayeland 2:50; Mohawk, Fayette Brown, 3:40.

Up—Onoko, 6:10; Groh, Sweepstakes, Alfred, 7; Hoyt and consorts, 8. Down—Stevens, Fryer, 7; Cambria, 8; Lyon, 8:30.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Up—Livingstone, 8 last night; Plankinton, 8:10; Charles Eddy, 9:10; Forest City, McGregor, 9:30; India, 12:10 a. m.; Topeka, London, 12:30; J. C. Lockwood, 2:30; Rosedale, 3; Milwaukee, 3:50; Hadley, Massasoit, Washburn, 5:30; Florida, 6:40; Elphicke, 8:20; German, 8:30; Gratwick, 1:10 p. m.; Ionia, 3:40; McGregor, 3:50; Caledonia, 4:10. Down—Brown, 10:30; Monohansett, Aberdeen, 10:40; Fryer, 12:30 p. m.; Lyon, 2:10; Cambria, 2:50; Maryland, 4:10.

Up—Britannic, 6:10; Panther, Penokee, 6:20; N. Mills and consort, Watson, 7:20; Inter Ocean, Winslow, 7:30; Wilson and consorts, 7:50. Down—Grover and consort, 5:30; Louisiana, 5:40; Doty, Jeanette, 6:20; Miami and barges, 6:40; Lycoming, 7:30. Wind northeast, light.

Notes.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Oct. 9.—The schooner Stafford was righted this morning and towed into Sheboygan Harbor.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—The movement of grain out of Milwaukee continues steady. The Marion was chartered for barley to Buffalo at 2 cents.

EAST TAWAS, MICH., Oct. 9.—The schooner Home was pulled off the beach by tugs yesterday and is now here. It was not badly damaged.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 9.—Arthur Poipras, a watchman on the steamer Alva, fell overboard Sunday off Ashtabula and was drowned. He was 27, and lived near Montreal.

CLEVELAND, O.—The business of the Lake Carriers' Finance committee at its meeting today was confined to passing resolutions of regret upon the death of Capt. Thomas Maytham.

TORONTO, ONT., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Montreal steamers are being chartered to carry coal from Canada to England, owing to the famine there. The Kingston steamer Colonial will prove a total loss.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The schooner Arthur, bound for Toledo, encountered a gale off Cleveland and was blown back here today. It lost its mainsail and other canvas and looks badly battered up. The schooner Anna Grover is in about the same predicament.

DETROIT, MICH., Oct. 9.—The schooner St. Lawrence, with coal for Lake Michigan, arrived here today with its headgear and canvas gone and leaking freely. Its cargo will have to be discharged here. The steamer Mohawk, aground at Grosse Point since last night, was released this evening after lightering part of its cargo.

STURGEON BAY, WIS., Oct. 9.—The steamer City of Cleveland, which ran ashore near Little Sturgeon in Green Bay, was released at noon and immediately left for Green Bay, for which place it has a large cargo of coal. About 200 tons of its coal cargo had to be jettisoned before the steamer could be floated. The Cleveland is apparently injured little and did not leak any after being pulled off.

GRAND HAVEN, MICH., Oct. 9.—The steamer City of Milwaukee made a special trip from Milwaukee to Grand Haven today for the purpose of bringing its Captain, J. F. Smallman, who was taken sick at Milwaukee Sunday. He is now very low, and is not expected to recover. Capt. Smallman is one of the oldest Captains on the lakes, and has been connected with the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee railroad line for many years.

"Tribunes" Sell at 50 Cents.

Copies of THE TRIBUNE of April 30 last sold for $3.50 each. This was the highest price ever paid for a copy of a daily newspaper on the date of its publication. Yesterday THE TRIBUNE was better prepared to supply the demand. Yet notwithstanding the enormous edition printed, thousands of copies sold for 50 cents.

VIGILANT WINS AGAIN

VALKYRIE EASILY BEATEN IN WEATHER MADE TO ITS ORDER.

The American Sloop Takes the Lead Early in the Race and Wins a Most Decisive Victory—Valkyrie Over Ten and a Half Minutes Behind at the End—Plenty of Wind Over the Three Ten-Mile Legs of the Course—The Contest a Fair and Picturesque One.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—This was Great Britain day so far as weather for a yacht race was concerned, and Lord Dunraven and all the crew of the rakish black cutter were happy when they went down the bay in the morning. C. Oliver Iselin and the gallant crew of the white cup defender were the happy ones when the yachts came back in the afternoon. They led a triumphal procession of yachts and excursion craft up the harbor, for the Vigilant had added another victory to her score. She had walked away from the Valkyrie in a wind that topped the sea with foam and drove clouds of spray over her weather bow.

There can be no doubt in the minds of experts as to which is the better boat of the two, for the Englishman was beaten today on every point, and in its own weather. In no condition of wind or sea can the Valkyrie be reckoned the same class as the Vigilant, as it only remains for them to sail in a howling gale under working canvas and housed topmasts, for the American boat to win a still more decisive victory.

The day was an ideal one for an outside race. The air was clear as a crystal. It had the vigorous freshness of October in it. All felt that the comparative merits of the two crack single-stickers would be made plain before the day was over. The first of the international races was a run to leeward and return; that of today, the second in the series of three in five, was a triangular course of thirty miles, ten miles to the leg. There was bound to be windward work and reaching, and that always makes a prettier race than a leeward run.

Society Out to See the Race.

The crowd was not as large as Saturday but more select. The Dolphin with Admiral Gherardi on board was conspicuous in the fleet. So was William K. Vanderbilt's new steam yacht Valiant with the Countess Dunraven on board. Other crack steamers were ex-Commodore Gerry's Electra, E. C. Benedict's Oneida, Ogden Goelet's White Ladye, and John Jacob Astor's Nourmahal which recently ran on the rocks.

The contestants left their anchorage early. The morning wind was south-southwest and thirteen miles an hour. On board the Valkyrie were Lord Dunraven, Lord Wolverton, and one of Lord Dunraven's daughters. Others on the British yacht were Capt. Cranfield, Designer Watson, Sailmaker Ratsey, and Archibald Rogers.

On the Vigilant were C. Oliver Iselin, August Belmont, Nat Herreshoff, E. Willard, W. Butler Duncan Jr., Herbert Leeds, Newberry D. Thorne, Capt. Hansen, who was at the tiller, Capt. Terry, who looked out for the sails, and Charles Kerr, the representative of Lord Dunraven.

At 11:10 the course signals were fluttering to the breeze. The wind being then light from the southwest the first leg was to be a dead beat to windward, the second a run with the wind on the starboard quarter, and the third a broad reach on the port tack.

When the preparatory gun boomed the breeze had freshened a bit and the prospects for a close and exciting contest were encouraging. Both yachts were then maneuvering around the flagship under mainsails, club topsails, jibs, and stays. At 11:25 promptly the starting gun flashed from the Magic's port bow and the red ball was lowered from the triatic stay. The Valkyrie and Vigilant had both been a little over to the westward, but were soon bearing down for the line, the Valkyrie a trifle in the lead. They were both on the starboard tack with the Vigilant's nose almost abreast of the Valkyrie's weather-quarter.

The Start Nearly a Perfect One.

When the echo of the starting gun died away both boats put down their helms, shot up into the wind, and darted for the line, the American about five seconds ahead and a little to the windward. Both hoisted their jib topsails as they crossed, the Valkyrie an intermediate and the Vigilant a small one. Despite the seemingly great advantage the Vigilant enjoyed by having the weather gauge of her antagonist, the English cutter walked right through the American boat's lee and gained more than three lengths in the first ten minutes. Both yachts seemed to be pointed equally high, but the Vigilant's people were pinching too much, for its head sails were shivering in the breeze, while the weather leech of the set topsail was flat back at times. The sails of the Valkyrie were wrapped full and it seemed to be outfooting its rival with ease.

By noon the wind had freshened considerably, and the American boat began to hold its own. At 12:05 the Valkyrie was forced to take in its jib topsail, but the Vigilant held on. This, of course, heeled over the American boat, while the Englishman seemed to stand up stiff as a house. The Vigilant rapidly closed the gap, and when it looked as though it was going to pass it to the windward the Valkyrie went on the port tack, at 12:07. So rapidly had the American boat overtaken the English that had the latter gone about it could not have crossed the Vigilant's bow.

At 12:16 the Vigilant, heeling well over to leeward, was forced to take in the jib topsail. Both yachts began to watch each other closely and set their jib topsails each within a few seconds of the other, the fresh breeze finally forcing both to haul those light sails down. At 12:48 the Valkyrie went to the starboard tack, followed by the Vigilant one minute later. Again the Vigilant tacked at 12:51, followed by the Valkyrie. At 12:58 the Valkyrie stood off to the southward on the starboard tack, while the Vigilant stood in shore for the first mark on the port tack.

Valkyrie Nearly Five Minutes Behind.

Following is the official time of the first turn: Vigilant, 1 hour 6 minutes 35 seconds; Valkyrie, 1 hour 11 minutes 20 seconds.

The above figures show that in the thrash to windward from the start to the first mark the Vigilant beat the Valkyrie 4 minutes and 45 seconds. On this leg the wind was blowing at the rate of twelve miles an hour and the sea comparatively smooth, with a long swell setting from the southward and westward.

Both yachts eased sheets as they rounded, and bore away for the second mark with a fresh breeze on the starboard, setting jib topsails as soon as the course was shaped.

Following is the official time around the second mark: Vigilant, 1 hour 56 minutes 55 seconds; Valkyrie, 2 hours 5 minutes 52 seconds.

In the run on the second leg, from the first to the second mark, the Vigilant gained four minutes twelve seconds over the Valkyrie. The wind was a bit fresher than it was on the first leg, blowing at the rate of eighteen or twenty miles an hour, and the sea somewhat rougher, a few white caps appearing on the surface of the water. Both yachts carried their canvas remarkably well and the English cutter seemed a trifle stiffer, but it was outfooted and outsailed on every point.

From the second mark to the finish off Sandy Hook lightship it was a broad reach on the port tack, shifting to a close reach as the wind canted to the windward. The Vigilant seemed literally to fly through the water, for the moment it gybed round the mark the English cutter was hull down, fully three miles astern.

The Vigilant a Decisive Winner.

The Vigilant was determined that it would not only outsail, outfoot, and outmaneuver its antagonist, but that it would not have the credit of carrying an inch more canvas at any instant of the contest. Both boats were forced to take in the jib topsails, however, before half the distance had been covered, for their sharp prows were buried deep into the sea and lee rails were awash more than once. So the race was finished, the Vigilant a most decisive winner.

Following is the official summary of the race from start to finish:

Course, triangular, 10 miles to a leg, thirty miles:

Yachts.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed time.	Corrected time.
Valkyrie	11:25:00	3:02:24	3:37:24	3:35:36
Vigilant	11:25:00	2:50:01	3:25:01	3:25:01

Vigilant wins on corrected time :10:35.

Yachts.	First mark.	Second mark.
Vigilant	1:06:35	1:56:55
Valkyrie	1:11:20	2:05:52

Gain (Vigilant)—First leg, 4 minutes, 45 seconds; second leg, 4 minutes, 12 seconds; third leg, 3 minutes, 26 seconds. Total, 12 minutes, 23 seconds. Loss allowance, 1 minute, 48 seconds; 10 minutes, 35 seconds.

Course—First leg, S. W. by S.; second leg, E. ½ S.; third leg, N. N. W. ½ W. Actual starting time—Vigilant, 11:25:19; Valkyrie, 11:25:21.

The thirty-mile race was run in three hours and twenty-five minutes. The wind blew almost half a gale during the last half of the race, and the boats came in with decks forward wet with spray.

The next race will be Wednesday. It will be a beat to windward, fifteen miles and return. Should the Vigilant win again the America's cup will remain here at least another year, and the American centerboard will still be the champion yacht of the world.

77 YEARS OLD

I am seventy-seven years old, and have had my age renewed at least twenty years by the use of Swift's Specific. My foot and leg to my knee was a running sore for two years, and physicians said it could not be cured. After taking fifteen small bottles S. S. S. there is not a sore on my limbs, and I have a new lease on life. You ought to let all sufferers know of your wonderful remedy. IRA F. STILES, Palmer, Kansas City.

S.S.S. IS A WONDERFUL REMEDY—especially for old people. It builds up the general health. Treatise on the blood mailed free.

SWIFT SPCIFIC COMPANY,
Atlanta, Ga.

MISS TAYLOR FIRST.

SHE BEATS CHICAGO AT ITS OWN GAME AND GETS THE TICKET.

Her Ideas Were Not to Make Herself Famous—All She Wanted Was to Get Inside the Fair Grounds—She Made the Record, but Did Not Know It—The Struggle of the Clinton County Young Woman Showed She Possessed Nerve—She Is Pretty and a Dressmaker.

Miss Evalyn Taylor of Midland City, Clinton County, O., made a record for herself and achieved worldwide and lasting distinction yesterday morning. At 6:44 o'clock she was plain Miss Taylor, dressmaker, just outside the gates. One minute later she had handed ticket No. 83,077 of the special Chicago day series to the keeper of gate No. 3 at the Sixty-fourth street entrance and had passed inside. Miss Taylor is 23, brown haired, and buxom. The iron arms of the turnstile could not help but hug her closely as it gave a sharp click and registered the first paid admission of the day on the dial below. When Miss Taylor was told by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE that she had beaten the Chicago young man in his own city and on his own day at the Fair the color in her cheeks deepened as she disclaimed any intention of so doing.

"I have been in the city since last Wednesday," she said, "and am stopping with a young lady friend who came with me from home, over on Oglesby avenue. Our return tickets are good for only ten days, so I felt the necessity of improving every minute of my time. I visited the Fair for the first time Thursday, and have been on the grounds, early and late, every day since. Down in Ohio where I live we do not call this early in the morning if we have anything to do. I have been on hand as early as this at a common Sunday-school picnic, and am really sorry that I have deprived any Chicago young man of the honor of having been recorded as the first to purchase a paid admission ticket to the grounds on Chicago day."

It may have been courtesy or mere chance that placed Miss Taylor at the head of the line when the gates were opened, for she was not the first at the ticket window. That honor belongs to C. C. Hedger of Detroit, S. D. At 5:45 he stuck his elbow into the opening where the money is passed in and the tickets are passed out. A moment later he was joined by a farmer from Indiana, and they discussed crops and markets and the date of the first frost of the season and the damage done.

First Chicago Man.

The first Chicago man to arrive was G. B. Kooser, a piano salesman for Estey & Camp. He came in from his home at One Hundred and Fifty-fourth street, South Chicago, and it was just 6:03 when he pulled out his watch and soliloquized: "How long will it be before the ticket booths open." At 6:15 there were fifty men and four women in groups about the ticket booths. At 6:20 the first ticket seller entered his compartment and began to dust the shelves and arrange the tickets in convenient rows at his right. The crowd outside, money in hand, gave utterance to mild expressions of disgust as the ticket seller then unfolded his copy of THE TRIBUNE and began to scan the news of the day.

"We'll be ready in eight or ten minutes, boys," he said.

More ticket sellers arrived in a few moments, and the groups of men shifted into lines which extended from the booths to the center of Stony Island avenue. Ever since 6 o'clock the turnstile at the pass gate had been clicking steadily, and the attendant remarked to the supervisor of the stop list: "You can bet that every passholder will be out in full force today." The big gates, too, were swinging constantly to let in or out a seemingly endless procession of ice, bakery, and grocery wagons. The Sixty-fifth street gate had been open all night.

At 6:36 o'clock there came the sound of a measured tramp, tramp, tramp along the street at the west end of Transportation Building annex. It was a delegation of twenty-four uniformed ticket takers and inspectors. At sight of them the rapidly increasing crowds outside began to shift about nervously. Up went the ticket windows, and the scramble began. A. W. Deitzsch, a salesman of glassware and crockery of No. 318 Wells street, a young man born and raised in Chicago, had the longest arm at the Sixty-fourth street gate and bought the first ticket. The first purchase made at any gate was by Capt. W. L. De Reemer, chief inspector of admissions. He induced a Sixty-second street ticket seller to sell him a ticket at 6:30 o'clock.

While the first sales were being made the ticket takers were unlocking their turnstiles, placing their boxes, and labeling the gates. The inspector passed quickly along and taking a record of the register at each turnstile ordered the attendants to "open up." It was turnstile No. 3 at the Sixty-fourth street gate that turned first and admitted Miss Taylor.

Trouble with the Coupons.

Right at the start the ticket-takers experienced trouble. The public was not used to the coupon form of the Chicago day souvenir ticket. They would hand it, in its entirety, to the ticket taker and attempt to pass in. To tear the coupon and hand back or throw away the souvenir section required time. In anticipation of this work two men were placed at each turnstile. One of them detached the coupons and the other hurried the people through. Before an hour had passed the men were hoarse from shouting: "Hang on to the big end of your ticket and hold it tight." The coupons did not tear easily and every fifth man would present the tickets for his party in a bunch instead of singly. All this made the work slow, for the lesson impressed upon the mind of the man who had passed through could not be transferred to the man about to pass in.

July 4 the turnstile manipulated by Gus Jones registered 8,667 admissions. All the men were ambitious to beat that record yesterday, but the coupons probably thwarted them. At the main gates children and adults passed through the same turnstiles, their tickets differing in color. After 7:30 o'clock a. m. only one pass entrance was reserved at each gate and later even that was abolished and the free admissions were through the wagon gates. There were fluctuations in the tide at the turnstiles up to 8 o'clock, but from that hour until very late in the afternoon there were continuous and monotonous clickings at every gate. It took several minutes in some cases to get into line and into the grounds. The earliest arrivals were largely composed of clerks and workingmen, with an unusually large percentage of mothers with small children or babies in arms. They had come very early in order to avoid the crowds on the trains and to do a little sight-seeing before the great buildings were crowded. The early arrivals were invariably fortified with luncheon packages. The later arrivals were the patrons of the restaurants. Before 10 o'clock the crowd had become cosmopolitan, and represented every nationality, trade, profession, and condition of life to be found in the United States. The Sixty-fourth street gates turned their Mississippi River of humanity toward the Administration Building. At the Elevated terminal the Missouri was encountered. The latter flowed down the stairways like a living Niagara. Fifty feet farther on the two streams were completely intermingled, and they flowed on toward the lagoons and the Court of Honor as placidly as the Mississippi seeks the gulf. The crowds entering at the north end of the grounds drifted naturally to the Plaisance and the State buildings. It was nearly noon before they got down the grounds far enough to meet the masses that entered the south or Terminal station gates at the same hour.

Nearly 500 Miles of Paper Used.

Four hundred and sixty-four and one-third miles of paper were required to print THE TRIBUNE of yesterday. If the sheets in the edition of 208,671 were laid top to bottom and spread out in one continuous line the line would reach from Chicago to the suburbs of Pittsburg. It would lap over Louisville with 146 miles to spare. The end would approach within seventy-five miles of Buffalo. It would reach four or five miles beyond Kansas City. It would land within thirty-eight miles of Omaha, and within eighteen miles of St. Paul. It would stretch between Chicago and Milwaukee five times. It could pass over St. Louis with 141 miles to spare, enough to cover all the bill boards in that town several times.

Wine! Drink Cook's Extra Dry Champagne.
Wine! Pure juice naturally fermented.
Wine! Of forty years' record. Try it.

Take Bromo-Seltzer for insomnia
Before retiring—trial bottle 10 cts.

This store is by reason of its great size the shopping headquarters for nearly every family in Chicago, while to visitors it is one of the most noteworthy sights of the city. . . . . .

Printed diagrams showing ground plans of 1st and 2d floors and Basement are freely distributed in our store or will be sent to any address upon request by postal or otherwise. . . . .

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
STATE · WASHINGTON & WABASH ·

This great retail store is now, owing to recent enormous additions and perfected organization, capable of transacting annually a business greater by many millions of dollars than has heretofore been possible—Its great floor space allows it—Its perfect system makes it easy—Its wonderfully complete stocks, assortments, and variety all assist us in reaching very much the highest sales at retail in America.

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We are also pleased to announce that since the opening of our new Annex and consequent addition of room our increase in sales has been thoroughly satisfactory. . . . With the progress made in sales we also note with pleasure the added ease, comfort, and convenience which attends shopping under the present improved arrangements.

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The aisles are sufficiently broad to prevent unpleasant crowding.——The departments all (or very nearly all) are much larger in counter space and fixture room, thus evidently adding to the visitor's comfort.——The first floor of the main store has gained much daylight by removal of the balcony.—The many new elevators (*23 in all*) are highly appreciated.——The new stairways are great conveniences.——The added resting and waiting rooms have been readily adopted by the public.

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Every department is overflowing with bargains—from each we could select a score or ten score items upon which we are quoting prices very much lower than are named elsewhere in Chicago. . . . Never has this store been so filled with opportunities to buy the most desirable merchandise at less than regular prices as now—for example:

Dress Goods: Recognized by all who have given the matter attention as being by far in the lead among Dry Goods Departments in Chicago:

These Special Bargains are on center tables.

250 pcs.—Plain and Fancies—15 styles—*worth $1.00*	50c yd.—
75 pcs.—High Novelties—exceptional styles—*value $1.25*	75c yd.—
50 pcs.—English Suitings	65c yd.—
50 pcs.—Changeable Natta	$1.00 yd.—
25 pcs.—Ombre Plaids	$1.00 yd.—

In Basement Salesroom We Quote the Following:

200 pcs.—All-Wool Checks and Plaids—38 and 40 inch—*value up to 65c*	25c yd.—
150 pcs.—All-Wool Cheviots, illuminated and plain, in dark colors—*value 75c*	35c yd.—
BLACK GOODS—200 pcs. All-Wool Diagonals, Cheviots, and Serges, 48 in.—*value 85c*	50c yd.—

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Silks: Our stock is necessarily larger than formerly because of the phenomenal increase in our Silk Sales this year. We believe it to be the most complete stock of Silks in America:

Imported Armure Crystals—Glace effects—(45 colors)—*actual value $1.00*	50c yd.—
Black Ground Peau de Soie, with colored embroidered figures—*value $1.50*	$1.05 yd.—
All-Wool Filled Double Silk Warp Black Crystals—*value $1.50*	90c yd.—
Black Satin Duchesse—*value $1.25*	95c yd.—

In Basement Salesroom We Quote the Following:

All-Silk Black Brocade Velvets—*value $1.50 and $3.00*	75c yd.—
Figured Louisenne—in colors—*value $1.25*	80c yd.—
Japanese Printed Crepes—for draperies	25c yd.—

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Handkerchiefs: All Chicago and nearly every visitor to Chicago has seemed to purchase handkerchiefs this past week. Our prices have been the magnet.

Ladies' Unlaundered Initial Handkerchiefs—*worth 40c*	25c ea.—
Ladies' Unlaundered All-Linen Handkerchiefs	15c, 18c, 25c ea.—
Men's Unlaundered Handkerchiefs	12½c and 25c.—

In Basement Salesroom We Quote the Following:

Ladies' Handkerchiefs	5c, 7c, and 10c ea.—
Ladies' Initial Handkerchiefs	12½c ea.—
Men's Unlaundered Handkerchiefs	12½c ea.—

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Millinery: The newest, most stylish productions from Paris are shown in our Departments *almost* as soon as they are by the French houses.

Fine French Felt Flats—new shades	$1.50 ea.—
French Velvet Roses and Violets	50c bunch.—
Black Parrots (best quality)—were $2.50	$1.00 ea.—
Prince of Wales Feathers (black)	75c and $1.00 ea.—

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Furs: The enormous business now being done in this department is evidence that the extraordinary opportunities being offered are appreciated.

Capes from	$15.00 up.—
Cravats in all Furs	$3.50 up.—

In Fur Rugs we show the largest and most complete stock in this country.

Ladies' Gloves: We offer in Branch Glove Dept., *Basement Salesroom:*

8-Button Mousquetaire Suede	*Worth up to $1.50*	75c PAIR.
4-Button Glace (large pearl buttons)		
Biarritz Mousquetaire		
5 and 7 Hook Glace		

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Men's Gloves: Men's Gloves may be bought *this week* at these *special prices* in Men's Dept.—north entrance—State-st.—1st floor, or Main Dept.—1st floor, Annex. It will be well to buy enough to meet the winter's requirements.

Men's Street Gloves—1 pat. button, Pique sewed—with gussets.	$1.00 pr.—
Men's Pique Kid Gloves—2 pat. buttons—from our Alexandre factory—newest street shades—*worth $1.75*	$1.25 pr.—

In Basement Salesroom:

Ladies' Dogskin Gloves—4 button	90c pr.—
Ladies' Princess Kid Gauntlets—short cuffs—in Red, Mandarin, and Pearl—*were $1.50*	$1.00 pr.—

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Wraps and Outer Garments: The newest ideas—Garments from the best designers and makers of Europe at special prices. This week we offer:

Wraps—Odd garments which have been marked up to $50 will be found on the Bargain Tables marked—*to close*—	$15.00—
Jackets—Fall of '93—*were $12 to $15*—	$6.50—
Capes—Cloth—Astrakhan trimmed—worth $16.50	$12.50—

In Basement Salesroom:

Ladies' Astrakhan Jackets—lined in black, blue, grey, and Havana—*worth $20.00*	$13.—
Ladies' Triple Capes—cloth—fur trimmed—in black and blue—*value $14.00*	$10.—

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Hosiery: The special prices quoted below will more than fill our enlarged Hosiery Department with buyers:

75 Dozen Ladies' Silk Hose with double soles and high spliced heels—in pink, light blue, pearl, grey, cardinal and black—*regularly $1.50*	$1.00 pr.—
50 Dozen Ladies' Richelieu Ribbed Silk Hose	85c pr.—
35 Dozen Ladies' Pure Thread Silk Hose (black only)—*were $2*	$1.50 pr.—
25 Dozen Children' Black Silk hose—ribbed—1-3 regular prices.	
EQUESTRIAN TIGHTS—30 Dozen Ladies' Black Silk Equestrian tights—*were $4.50 pr*	$2.50 pr.—

In Basement Salesroom:

Ladies' Cashmere and Fleece-lined Hose—extra good values—*3 pairs for $1.00 or*	35c pr.—
Children's Ribbed Wool Hose—all sizes	15c pr.—
Children's Ribbed Wool Hose—double knees	25c pr.—

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Underwear: Every possible required weight, quality, size, and price from the very cheapest, *trustworthy* makes (25c each) to the finest goods made and *always* at the lowest prices. Special prices are quoted, however, for this week:

Ladies' pure Silk Vest—Richelieu ribbed—low neck and sleeveless—all shades—*were $1.25*	75c ea.—
Ladies' Jersey Wool Vests—Imported	$1.25, $1.50, $2.00 ea.—
Men's Merino and Cashmere Shirts and Drawers (heavy) usually *$3.50 to $5.00 each*	$2.50 ea.—
Broken Lines of Men's Jersey Cashmere *to close*	$2.00 ea.—

In Basement Salesroom We Quote the Following:

Men's Camel's Hair Shirts and Drawers—*worth $1.25*	75c ea.—
Men's Jersey Ribbed Balb. (heavy) Shirts and Drawers—*were $1.*	50c ea.—
Ladies' Jersey Balb. Vests and Drawers	25c, 35c, and 50c ea.—

DERNBURG, GLICK & HORNER
THE LEADER
STATE AND ADAMS STS.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, ☞ *Don't overlook the date.*

Our Winter Opening of
Fine Millinery

ORIGINAL EXQUISITE DESIGNS.
PARIS, LONDON NOVELTIES.

We will show—as usual—exclusive styles.
You cannot find them elsewhere.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY
SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER.

TOMORROW AT 10 A. M.,
At Salvage Wrecking Salesrooms, 126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago,
For account of Fire Underwriters,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
The Entire Salvage of
THE GEUDER & PAESCHKE MFG. CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS.,
WHOLESALE TINWARE,
Stored in Lindsay's Warehouses, consisting of 2,500 doz. Japanned and Galvanized COAL HODS, 3,000 doz. Galvanized Water and Fire PAILS, 3,000 doz. CUSPIDORS, 500 doz. WASH-TUBS, 300 doz. WASH BOILERS.
Also
$10,000 WORTH OF STAMPED TINWARE.
Mostly in Dish, Pudding, and Dairy Pans, Coffee Pots, Bread Raisers, Wash Boilers, Kettles, Bath Tubs, Chamber Pails, Ash Cans, etc.
Goods now on exhibition.
SAMUEL GANS, Manager,
Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

At 2246 Michigan-av.
THIS TUESDAY MORNING, 10 O'CLOCK,
We Sell Entire Contents
15-ROOM HOUSE,
Piano, Parlor Furniture, Chamber Sets, Bedding, Carpets, Crockery and Glass, and general housekeeping effects. Sale peremptory.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

AMERICAN DESK AND SEATING CO.
270-272 Wabash Ave. Chicago, U. S. A.
OFFICE, BANK, SCHOOL, HALL and CHURCH FURNISHINGS.

BARNES HATS
FALL SHAPES.
Unsurpassed for Quality and Style.
CHAS. W. BARNES,
71 MONROE-ST.

L. MANASSE—OPTICIAN.
88 Madison-st., Tribune Bldg.
Optical, Mathematical, and Surveying Inst's, etc. Magic Lanterns.
Artificial Human Eyes.
1868. Consult the Old Reliable. 1893.

Wood Sacrifice Sale of Mantels
Wood Mantels and Tile Flooring.
Also Brass and Iron Fireplace Trimmings.
337 Wabash-av.
H. M. SPIEGEL, Agt.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE ALWAYS SELLS BEST.
NEWS SELLERS should write for rates and terms. Prompt answers to all inquiries.
The "Tribune" is always sent express charges or postage prepaid—by quickest route.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.
STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

4 Mammoth Special Sales
IN COMMEMORATION OF THIS MEMORABLE WEEK.

A MAMMOTH SILK SALE—
A MAMMOTH BLANKET SALE—
A MAMMOTH CLOAK SALE—
A MAMMOTH DRESS GOODS SALE.

All today making the biggest offering ever made by any retail house in this country.

A Silk Sale—Comprising $350,000 worth of Silks and Velvets of the most elegant qualities at a tremendous reduction from real values.

A Blanket Sale—In which thousands and thousands of pairs will be sold at the lowest prices ever known.

A Cloak Sale—In which some 2,500 Fine Garments have been secured from an importer at exactly one-third less than the import prices, and are on sale today with that one-third in your favor. They are of the very finest and best makes and are fully capable of standing as representative bargains for this great occasion.

LADIES' CAPES.

In cloth, fur and braid trimmed, lined and unlined, colors black, navy, and brown, prices ranging from	$12.50 to $90 Which is ⅓ less than import prices.
In Velvet, Velour de Nord, and Seal Plush, plain and trimmed, elegantly lined, prices ranging from	$20 to $150 Which is ⅓ less than import prices.

LADIES' REEFER COATS.

The very latest aud most popular styles, with Worth collars, Derby collars, and the Loie Fuller collars, new backs, large sleeves, prices ranging from	$7.50 to $45 Which is ⅓ less than import prices.

LADIES' COATS.

Tight-fitting, single and double breasted, umbrella skirts, plain, fur and braid trimmed, prices ranging from	$20 to $75 Which is ⅓ less than import prices.

This big purchase, with its extra discount and the extreme low prices prevailing on every garment in our magnificent coat stock, will make it the most advantageous Coat and Cape Sale of the season.

In the very finest and most expensive Paris Wraps we are showing designs from such well-known makers as Sara Mayer, Emile Pingat, Emile Pasquier, G. Giles & Cie., in Cloth Coats, plain, braided, and fur trimmed, from $45.00 to $150.00.

Wraps and Capes of Cloth, Velvet, and Velour de Nord, from $50.00 to $350.00.

In Dress Goods—And only in the Basement Dress Goods Department—the most gigantic sale of Dress Goods ever shown by us. The goods offered in this sale are all fresh and new, and are mostly French and German Imported All-Wool Fabrics.

The prices quoted below will insure a speedy sale. For the display of some of these goods we have devoted six of our Washington-st. windows.

The following items are included in this sale:

36-inch Wool Mixtures, (Former price 25c)	15c per yd.
40-inch ALL-WOOL French Plaids, (Good value at $1.00)	48c per yd.
40-inch Cheviot Fancies, ALL WOOL, (A remarkable bargain)	39c per yd.
Genuine Imported French and German Fabrics, including such new weaves as Bengalines, Epangalines, Velours, Poplins, and Serges, in both plain and Jacquard, 40 inch, ALL WOOL	49c per yd. This is the regular $1.00 quality.

As a climax to this great sale we offer 150 pieces of 48-inch Imported *French* Henriettas, in all colors, at

49c per yd.

As above stated, *this* is a *French* Henrietta, and in weight and durability far excels all other makes.

We are taking orders in our Dressmaking Department for Costumes made of Imported Novelties and Plain Dress Goods at the special price of $45

See the Six State-st. Windows To-day.

OTT & Co.
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RABLE WEEK.

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Editorial Sheet.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.
Pages 9 to 16.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1893—SIXTEEN PAGES.

AS SEEN FROM ABOVE

Grand Panorama Unfolded to Bird's-Eye-View Observers.

CROWDS COME AT DAWN.

Turnstiles Still Click Merrily at Deepening Twilight.

PEOPLE MASSED TOGETHER.

They Surge Through Midway and the Court of Honor.

SCENES THAT STIR THE BLOOD.

There have been two or three people on the Fair grounds before. On several days a couple of hundred thousand men and women came down and lost themselves amongst the great white buildings. There have been days which smashed records and made the Centennial figures look like the story of a country fair.

But there never was a crowd until yesterday. Men saw it coming when they climbed up on the roof of Manufactures Building in the gray dawn to throw out the crimson banners along its edges. When the sun came up and showed against the spotless western sky, he made the crowd a certainty. Railroad locomotives which had been puffing and straining with their burdens for two weeks knew that there would be a crowd. Hotels with ten cots in a 4-by-6 bedroom knew there would be a crowd. Fifty thousand men and women who walked the streets all night or slept in the parks were very certain there would be a crowd. And the crowd came.

The early cable trains which are usually given up to the toiler with his dinner pail had twenty people mounted on the roof of each car, to say nothing of the mass that writhed and squirmed within the side rail. Luxurious suburbanites who go down to business on the daylight trains had their patent leathers trampled on by cowhide boots. Used to smoking an after-breakfast cigar in comfort they were obliged to stand on the bottom step of the platform with one hand twined in the hair of a tall gentleman from Jo Daviess County.

Came Early and Staid Late.

Horace Tucker knew the crowd would be there. He had the 420 men in his department set their alarm clocks at 5 o'clock when they went to bed Sunday night. Before 6 they went out to the gates and took 540,000 tickets with them. They didn't get there any too soon. Cute Chicagoans thought they would play sharp trick on the country cousin by getting up at an unearthly hour and making an early start to the Fair grounds. But the country cousin was there before them. That bench in the Lake-Front Park was comfortable enough, but it was not conducive of late rising.

At 6:30 o'clock the gates were open and 138 turnstiles went clicking at a rate that broke all records and put wheels into the heads of the twenty-five inspectors who were trying to oversee matters. Through all the gates at once, like a stream which had broken its dam, the people poured. A man climbed up to the top of the golden Administration dome and watched them come. Out in the west he saw black masses pouring down from each of the stations of the Illinois Central. He saw an unbroken cataract flow down over the high steps of the elevated station. He saw cross-town electric cars so loaded that even electricity was overworked. He watched ten minutes and then before he knew it the crowd was there. He cast his eye over on the Midway and saw the wide street swarming in a minute. Sixteen thousand people were turned loose on the Casino pier in the first hour.

Before 10 o'clock a man over at the Sixty-fourth street gate stopped long enough to catch his breath and read the figures on the turnstile. He wrote them all down on the back of an envelope, and the answer to the sum was 60,000. Returns from the Sixty-fourth street gate have always averaged one-fifth of the total returns. The man multiplied 60,000 by five and then sent a telephone message over to Horace Tucker. Horace Tucker told himself to keep cool and sent out reinforcements with more large tin boxes in which to stow away shining half dollars, for everybody's half dollar was a Columbian half dollar yesterday.

Deluge of People.

So the people came. When they got there they did just what they have always done since the Exposition opened. The buildings were islands. The people were the sea, and Columbian Guards were chips upon the surface. It was a quiet sea, untossed by tempest save when an ambulance with clanging gong made a ripple. It was moved by currents and countercurrents. The gulf stream swept about the Administration Building and the Court of Honor.

There was a whirlpool in Midway. Up along the State avenues the surf ran softly close to the shore. In the Terminal Plaza under the hot sun 10,000 people raised umbrellas. They were the black backs of porpoises rolling on the surface. The sea has its voice. It rises and falls and beats resistlessly like the voice of the ocean.

At 1:30 o'clock Horace Tucker drank a cup of coffee. There were some doughnuts on the table, but he did not have time to eat them. Three inspectors in brass buttons rushed in. "Four hundred thousand people on the first jump!" said the Superintendent. Then he began to figure on setting the printing presses to work to grind out more Chicago day tickets. And the people were everywhere. The pretty little guides in their imitation West Point uniforms tried to look as fierce and military as possible, but the old lady with the fried chicken in the market basket crowded right by them and sat down on the private settee of the Director-General himself. Then she gave Johnny a penny and sent him down for a glass of "Hygy" water. She had her luncheon and the Columbian guide lost his martial dignity.

Merry Sale of Tickets.

"Whing!" went a dozen telephone bells.

"How many people are there at the park?" asked a dozen voices.

"The story up here is that Horace Tucker has sold out all his tickets and has gone to selling soda water checks at the gates."

But everybody who knew enough to make a decent estimate of the crowd knew too much to risk it. Out in the midst of the crowd itself anybody who ventured a guess of less than a million was looked upon as not possessing the proper Chicago spirit. Everybody dealt in seven figures, and the enthusiast who threw up both hands and said that "all the bounds of human comprehension" are surpassed was the most popular of all. The crowd was very proud of its own greatness. It knew that it was a record-breaking crowd. It knew that it was the biggest crowd that ever got together within an inclosure, and it gloried in the fact that the little gathering about the Tower of Babel would thereafter be forced to take a back seat. Being an integral part of the biggest thing of its kind in the world was a new experience to most of the people, and they looked upon themselves as quite the finest exhibit at Jackson Park.

The crowd knew what it came to see, and if it did not see it it ran up against something else that was quite as interesting. A dog-fight or a fanfare of universal peace attracted about equal attention. In fact, everything attracted equal attention. There was so much attention that nothing escaped all it could stand.

Then the night came. And with it a spirit of quiet fell over the great throng. They were weary with tumultuous and eager sight-seeing. They were ready to sit down anywhere, on grass, bench, railing, or roadway. Darkness crept down over the White City and brooded over the multitude. Then after the tumult of the day came the golden glory of the night. The story, grown old now, of sweetness, and light, and beauty, was told again. The grandest spectacle in the world was rehearsed once more before its greatest audience. It was a fill of splendor, a surfeit of excitement. Home and sleep were the two things left to be desired. But between men and their homes lay weary miles. Thousands started early and were carried off in comfort. Others lingered, drinking to the dregs the cup of happiness. They were caught up and tossed and torn and swept about until at last, nothing but life left, they found a place to cling to the edge of some crammed car while the engine pulled them swiftly away through the night.

All day and all night the heart of the crowd was in the little room where Horace Tucker sat behind the uneaten doughnuts on his desk. He was Napoleon before the pyramids. Forty centuries looked down upon him, and the records of four centuries were laid away on that shelf when he footed up the long line of figures that marked the total paid attendance of the day. At noon Mr. Tucker sent out a bulletin. It was historic in its brevity. Not exactly veni, vidi, vici, but simply "the Paris record is broken to smithereens, and the people are still coming." And when Mr. Tucker tied on his white night-cap early this morning the consciousness of that fact rested like a crown of laurel upon his shining pate.

Scenes on the Sidewalk.

The movable sidewalk down on the Casino Pier was crowded from the time the sun came up until the first flight of rockets announced the close of the regular program of the World's Fair Chicago day. Fifty-six hundred people can ride on the movable sidewalk at one time, and during nearly the entire day every seat was filled and people were hanging on the posts and walking around on the stationary platform. At 2 o'clock one of the motors burned out, and for an hour and a half the sidewalk ran with the power from a single motor, and it was loaded down so heavily with the people that it couldn't run with a speed of more than three miles an hour, or half the usual speed. Up to that hour 20,000 people had deposited their nickels in the ticket windows and gotten red checks in return, and up to the closing hour the total number of passengers exceeded 38,000.

The Columbus caravels, consisting of the Santa Maria, the Nina, and the Pinta, were objects of great interest yesterday to Fair visitors. All day long the people crowded about waiting for an opportunity to get near enough for a close inspection, and all day long the people crossed the gang plank of the Santa Maria, walked the decks, and peered into the cabin of the model of Columbus' flagship and walked out over the other passage way. During the day 12,000 people visited the Santa Maria and twice as many more were disappointed in not being able to get on board. The Nina and the Pinta were closed to the public, but the soldiers on guard and the sailors were plied with curious questions from the crowd and requests put in persuasive words to be allowed to make an inspection of these boats. The same people who visited the caravels, increased and augmented by a good many thousands more, crossed the narrow bridge just south of the Santa Maria and swarmed to the reproduction of the Convent of La Rabida, looking with wonder on the documents lent by the descendants of Columbus and the Government of Spain for exhibition during the time of the World's Fair. W. E. Curtis, who is in charge of the convent, and his assistants were kept busy explaining the exhibits and the many wonderful things there. The objects which attracted most attention were the personal relics of Columbus and the mosaic from the Vatican.

INTRAMURAL HAS 80,000 PASSENGERS.

Packed Like Sardines, the People Take Their Ride Around the Grounds.

The first Intramural railway train that went north yesterday morning returned crowded. The term "crowded" with Intramural people yesterday meant all seats filled, an extra person crowded into each seat, and all standing room gone. After the first train, fourteen others went north. They all returned in the same condition as No. 1. The company placed fifteen trains to the hour on the line and from 7 o'clock until late at night every car of every train had all the passengers it could possibly hold. The way the people were packed in meant 500 passengers to each train of four cars. The estimated traffic throughout the day was 8,000 people each hour. And this could not accommodate nearly all the people who wished to ride on that electric road. From morning until night there were recorded something over 80,000 passengers, unofficial.

Those people who wished to go from one end to the other of the grounds did not experience the difficulty which confronted those who were at the half-way stations waiting to make a round trip just to see the sights. At the Terminal Station particularly it was noticed that the young people were able to fill any vacant places in the cars while the older people were compelled to wait on the platform from one to two hours before they would be able to get any chance whatever to use their tickets.

It was noticed that most of the people were from out of town points. Especially was this true when the young people succeeded in getting an entire car to themselves. Their shouts of laughter and the sounds as they would pass the different turning points in the grounds were somewhat different than if they had been city-bred. Especially was this true at the southern loop, where the railway goes past the Stock Pavilion. At that place the crowds inside the cars would cheer the people in the pavilion until out of sight. The crowd was a good natured one withal, and evidently out for a good time, which from appearances it had.

The intramural car does not offer the chance of hanging on the outside which the Chicago cable car does. In order to ride one has to get inside. This prevented the cars appearing like State street cable during the rush hours of the evening, when what is termed "hangers" are more numerous than the passengers who occupy the interior of the car. But the trains were crowded just the same. If you don't believe it ask some of those people who waited two or three hours for a chance to cover the distance over which they could have walked in twenty minutes.

Before luncheon the passengers were noticed to carry little pasteboard baskets and oblong packages done up in newspapers, suggestive of pie and "sinkers." Later in the day, could these lunch baskets have spoken, they would have told a tale of woe about how they had become twisted in the crowd, sat down upon by indignant individuals, and generally turned into boarding-house hash before their owners left the intramural. There is a song somebody wrote, principally for the dollars that were in it, about the Midway Plaisance. In one part of it the singer finds himself "dead broke" and thinks he is going home; but habit is stronger than good intentions, and he finds himself "on the intramural bound for the Midway Plaisance." The people bound for the Midway Plaisance from both ends of the grounds added materially to the patronage of the intramural yesterday and crowded the plaisance station from morning till night.

There were no accidents of any kind reported, and Chicago day proved a veritable harvest to the men who run the intramural.

Two Thousand New-Yorkers Coming.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The Erie's special World's Fair excursion which left Jersey City with 400 passengers this morning promises to be the largest of the season. Over 600 people from points on the Delaware and Hudson railroad join the excursion at Binghamton, and the number from points along the Erie will be exceedingly large. At least six trains will be necessary to handle this excursion, which will arrive in Chicago with over 2,000 passengers from New York State.

Builders' Exchange Favors Employes.

The Builders' and Traders' Exchange gave 400 of its members a day's outing yesterday at the Fair. They were in a party, filling ten of the big Columbian coaches. They drove to the Fair in a procession.

Treats for Out of Town Friends.

Twenty-five thousand copies of THE TRIBUNE, it is estimated, were mailed before 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Of the entire issue of 208,671 probably one-half were sent by the buyers to friends. THE TRIBUNE'S graphic story of the Wonder City, its ordeals and its triumphs, will be read in all lands under the sun.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.
Used in households throughout the world.

FOOD ENOUGH FOR ALL

BUT IT IS A TASK TO FEED THE CHICAGO DAY MULTITUDE.

The Restaurants on the Fair Grounds and Outside of Them Crowded at All Times, but with Increased Supply of Meat and Drink All Patient Persons Get What They Want—Thousands Carry Luncheons and Concessionnaires Help Out by Selling Them Coffee.

One of the herculean tasks of Chicago day was to feed the multitude assembled in Jackson Park. Fully 300,000 people ate their midday meal inside the grounds. One-third of this number went supplied with boxes and baskets containing sandwiches, pickles, pie, cake, and other articles of food generally contained in a well supplied picnic repast. The rest found an abundance in restaurants and at lunch counters to alleviate their wants. Thousands more ate at the neighboring hotels, cafés, and lunch counters outside the grounds before they purchased their tickets of admission.

One of the unique and most interesting features of the day was the sight presented in every part of the park, in the restaurants, and about the lunch counters from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m., when the multitude was scrambling to get something to relieve the inner man. Those who took their luncheons with them, of course, enjoyed them without any further effort than to seek out some quiet spot where they could settle down, either on benches, chairs, ledges, or the greensward and quietly refresh themselves. All through the Wooded Island and among the State buildings, on the Stock Pavilion verandas and grassy lawns, and under clusters of shade trees could be seen thousands of men, women, and children enjoying themselves in genuine picnic style. It was the thousands who depended on getting something to eat at the various restaurants in the World's Fair grounds that had to endure long waits and take what they could get.

However, the restaurants were well prepared and they handled the crowd in good shape. They had been anticipating a multitude and with the experience of former big days to work upon had sufficient quantities of provisions in store to accommodate all.

Food for Three Hundred Thousand.

The one concession that fed more people than all others combined was the Wellington Catering company. It had laid in a stock of bread, meat, milk, coffee, pie, cakes, and other eatables sufficient to allay the wants of 300,000 persons. And before midnight that enormous stock had been reduced to an exceedingly small minimum. This company had eight restaurants and forty lunch counters in operation. It commenced business in the morning with 40,060 pounds of meat, 12,000 loaves of bread, 200,000 ham sandwiches, 400,000 cups of coffee, 15,000 gallons of cream, and pies and cakes by the wagon-load. It also had two carloads of potatoes and 4,000 half barrels and 3,600 dozen bottles of beer. It was prepared to serve 22,000 people at one time. This number was duplicated as often and as rapidly as they could be waited on, eat, and get out.

At the restaurants in Electricity, Horticultural, and Administration Buildings there were crowds constantly in waiting large enough to keep every seat continuously occupied from the time the doors were opened until past the middle of the afternoon. At the lunch counters long strings of men and women stood in line ready to take their places on the stools or at the tables as quickly as they could. The same condition of things prevailed at other places. The Casino, the White Horse Inn, the California, the French Bakery, the Philadelphia, the Swedish and Polish, the Banquet Hall and New England Restaurants, the Woman's Building, and the Public Comfort cafés had all they could accommodate and more too. There was no possible means of estimating the number of meals these places would serve.

Manager William Warner of the Casino said he expected to accommodate fully 25,000 before midnight. When his doors were opened at 11:30 he had 100 forty-pound roasts ready to cut, 50 lambs on the heaters, 400 pounds of sweetbreads in pans, 400 pounds of "red hots," 250 gallons of soup, 1,000 loaves of bread, in addition to an endless supply of rolls, 120 gallons of ice cream, 200 pounds of cake, 400 gallons of coffee, 100 hams, 100 tongues, and other concomitants in proportion. He had also increased his force of waiters to 250, so that the service was rapid, and the throng was kept moving in and out at a good pace.

Great Demand for Clam Bakes.

At the Clam Bake restaurant they were feeding 500 at a time and the tables were kept filled all the afternoon and late into the night. The Banquet Hall cafe served about as many people as the Clam Bake, while the Polish and Swedish restaurants fed more than either of them. Besides the spaces inside, up-stairs and down, they had hundreds of tables around their buildings on the outside under awnings, where hundreds who wanted small lunches, such as sandwiches and beer, were served. In addition to the places named the Marine Café and the German Restaurant in Manufactures Building, also the Kentucky Café in the Kentucky State Building, served their proportion of a great throng. The German Restaurant fed probably 30,000 people and the Marine Café nearly as many. The restaurants up and down Midway Plaisance fed all the people they could attend to. It was a push and a jam everywhere.

In order to carry the work of the day it was necessary for every refreshment concessionnaire greatly to increase his force of help. The Wellington Catering company had 2,000 employés on duty continuously from early morning until late at night. Every other place in the grounds and on the plaisance doubled the number of its cashiers and waiters. So far as could be learned not a single place where anything to eat could be had ran entirely out of provisions. Some of the Wellington lunch counters got short of sandwiches, and they had to wait quite a while for a new supply, but that was due to the crowd that made it impossible for the company's supply wagons to get through the crowds of people that blocked the roadways. The regular restaurants ran far short of pies and cakes, but were not compelled to wait long at any time for their shelves to be replenished. The Illinois State Board of Commissioners helped out by serving luncheons for 600 specially invited guests at the Illinois State Building, and the Board of New York Commissioners did likewise, accommodating scores on the roof of their building.

Liberal Spirit Abroad.

For the first time since the Fair opened some of the established eating places were liberal enough to supply milk and coffee to a great many people who took their luncheons with them. It was probably the first time in the history of this country that such a multitude of people was accommodated in the matter of food with less annoyance and disappointment. So far as could be learned, not a person but had patience to wait a little while for a place either at the table or counter. There never before was a time when the restaurant keepers appeared to appreciate in advance the fact that they would be called upon to exert themselves in an extraordinary manner and prepare for the occasion. It was therefore only a question of time with them as to whether everybody got enough to eat. As is always the case the mass appeared to get hungry about the same hour; consequently all wanted to dine at one time. The result was that at 12 o'clock, and from that hour until 2 o'clock, the rush to the eating places was tremendous. Crowds stood around among the tables behind the chairs where people were dining in such numbers that in some instances it was almost impossible for the waiters to get through with their orders. But there was no place for the overflow to go to find any better condition of affairs. They simply had to wait. Hundreds tramped from one station to another, but they gained nothing by doing so.

At the German Café in Manufactures Building the scene presented was a crush. At the Marine Café the long line extending away out into the street waited to get in. At the Woman's Building the stairways leading up to the café on the roof were packed with people for more than two hours. During the middle of the day the lawns in front of the Art Palace, around the Colorado, the Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Kansas Buildings were literally piled full of people eating from baskets and boxes. The verandas around the Indiana, Michigan, and Pennsylvania Buildings had more the appearance of open-air cafés than of resorts for ease, rest, and comfort. Every bench and chair on the grounds, inside the Exposition buildings, about the Plaza, and along the lake shore were occupied with luncheaters.

It was the popular lunch basket that helped out the restaurants and lunch counters. Otherwise it would have been impossible for all the people to eat. The concessionnaires took note of this and were more liberal. It was an easy matter to procure milk, coffee, and beer.

The restaurants and lunch counters outside the grounds along Stony Island avenue and for two or three blocks back also did a rushing business. People who were waiting at the gates to gain admission to the grounds about noontime took advantage of the opportunity to procure something to eat before going inside. The earlier crowd while waiting also was thoughtful enough to buy lunches that are prepared and offered for sale at a number of places along Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets. In every way the eating features of the day were as nearly successes as they probably could be made under the circumstances.

At suppertime the scenes were a repetition of those at the noon hours.

PASSES ABOVE CROWDS IN A BALLOON.

Sam Baldwin Makes an Ascension at the Fair and Drops in a Parachute.

Sam Baldwin of Quincy, Ill., made his three hundred and eighty-seventh ascension from the shore east of the Manufactures Building yesterday. In all his experience of crowds he never went up in the presence of half as many spectators before. It was 4 o'clock when the balloon went up. Baldwin was sitting in a rope trapeze directly beneath the parachute. The balloon arose fifteen hundred feet in the air, and with an east wind was carried in a southerly direction over the Court of Honor, Administration Building, and Machinery Hall. Five hundred thousand people watched the swaying form of the aeronaut. Just as he got outside the World's Fair grounds he pulled the rope which cut the parachute from the balloon and fell two hundred feet. The parachute righted itself after that and Baldwin made an easy descent on a shed near the Illinois Central tracks and Sixty-seventh street.

An ambulance had been provided to follow Baldwin through the grounds; but there was no need of any medical assistance. After Baldwin came down he said:

"Well, I guess I've seen more of the crowd at the Fair today than any one else. The ground looked as though it was strewn with myriads of ants moving to and fro, and the roofs of the white buildings stood out against the black earth in great contrast. Was I afraid? No, not in the least. I never yet have had any serious accident. I would not have missed today's experience for a great deal. Perhaps I shall not have another chance to ascend before such a large crowd as long as I live."

There were many amusing scenes in the crowd of watchers, some of whom had never seen a parachute descend before. "O, he has lost his hold," cried several woman who were standing near the Mines and Mining Building as they saw the aeronaut take the drop. "What a foolish man. He surely will be killed," said one of them at the same time turning around. A kind stranger satisfied her that the man would land without any bodily injury and she seemed to feel easier. The balloon was picked up near Sixtieth street and Cottage Grove avenue. It is of canvas tightly woven and holds 40,000 cubic feet of air.

MRS. DEMENT'S HISTORIC DOLL.

Relic of the Big Fire That Was Present at the Grand Celebration.

Upon the desk of Isaac S. Dement, manager of public typewriting in Administration Building at the World's Fair, there sat in state yesterday a little personage of some historic value. Mrs. Dement, whose maiden name was Belle F. Becker, was with her mother at No. 163 South Clark street on the morning of Oct. 9, 1871. As that dreadful avalanche of fire leaped across the river and swept block after block her mother saw that it was folly to longer remain in her threatened position.

As the old Court-House bell dropped from its rusty hangings with a heart-broken groan and dashed amid the ruins of that once grand edifice the mother and daughter started forth in search of safety. The little girl's affection for her 4-year-old dolly made that the object of her first solicitude. She wound about it her own shawl and trudged beside her mother. During that long and terrible day her "dolly" received her full attention, and, though burning sand reddened her eyes and, with the aid of parching thirst and gnawing hunger caused the tears to flow, "Jennie" was never neglected for a moment. At last they found a safe harbor and the little ones were put to sleep. "Jennie" nestled close in the fond embrace of her little "mother."

Yesterday Mrs. Dement's two daughters, Geraldine and Ionia, took "Jennie" out to the World's Fair to celebrate her escape from the greatest holocaust the world has known. She has been tenderly cared for and is yet as blushing and rosy and her hair as dark and curly as on that day of Fire. She is still dressed in the costume she wore on that occasion and presents quite a stately appearance when placed amid her sisters of the present day. Could she but tell what she endured on that occasion it would add one more not uninteresting story to those which keep fresh in our memory the day which made Chicago glorious.

TICKET SPECULATORS MAKE MONEY.

They Besiege the Crowds in the City and at the Gates.

The souvenir tickets to the Fair fell into the hands of speculators yesterday, who reaped a harvest out of them. A dozen of this class were in the crowd before the ticket booths at the foot of Van Buren street. The people were waiting in long lines to get to the windows and the speculators went up and down these lines calling out: "It'll take you half an hour to get to the windows. Here's yer souvenir tickets."

"How much?" a tired man would ask as he sized up the long line ahead of him.

Well, it depended. Ordinarily they sold the tickets for 60 cents and sold Illinois Central tickets for 15 cents, but they took all they could get.

Very few farmers were caught. Their time was not so valuable that they could not wait till they got to the windows.

On Stony Island avenue and Lake avenue in front of the World's Fair gate the speculators were also on hand. They seemed to have an unlimited supply of tickets.

BAPTIST MINISTER MAKES A SENSATION.

Wants All Disputes Settled by Arbitration but Expects Bloodshed.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Addressing the Baptist Ministerial Association today, Dr. H. L. Wagland of Philadelphia, editor of the *National Baptist*, said:

> Why could there not have been 5,000 Pinkertons, and the war, instead of lasting several hours, have been continued for months, and instead of twenty being killed why were not 500 shot to death? It was an accident that the war did not grow.

Dr. Wagland was speaking of Homestead, and astonished his hearers by his remarks. His subject was "Compulsory Arbitration." He wanted all disputes settled by arbitration, and said there would have to be considerable bloodshed before the people could be educated up to it.

What the Old Timers Missed.

The population of Chicago the day before the great fire was 333,000. The adults numbered about 130,000. Enough copies of THE TRIBUNE were printed and sold yesterday to have furnished every adult with a paper, leaving 78,671 copies for the children.

Topeka Club Injunction Dissolved.

TOPEKA, Kas., Oct. 9.—J. G. Hazen of the District Court today dissolved the injunction in the Topeka club which grew out of the maneuvers of the Populist and the Republican parties to curry the favor of the prohibition element.

HUSSARS ON PARADE.

GREAT CROWD WITNESSES EVOLUTIONS AT STOCK PAVILION.

Twenty-five Thousand People Fill the Amphitheater to See the Drill of the Chicago Troopers and a Merry Time They Have—Horsemen Make a Fine Appearance—Children Spend a Jolly Afternoon Seeing Sampson and the Indian Lacrosse Game.

It was drawing near the noon hour in the Stock Pavilion yesterday when a bugler on a coal black charger with all the dress parade trappings of the Chicago Hussars slowly made his way through the solid ranks of humanity that surrounded the eastern entrance to the big amphitheater. Twice a score Columbian Guards used their short sabers to force a pathway to the center of the tanbark covered flooring. As the horseman gave the bugle blast announcing the approach of the hussars 25,000 people gave a shout of welcome.

Following the trumpeter came the Elgin Band, playing a quickstep, to the music of which the people in the great amphitheater were soon keeping time with their hands, their feet, and many with their voices. Behind the band there came, in all the trappings that have made them famous, 100 perfectly mounted, fully equipped men. Their appearance was the signal for a splendid greeting. The welcome was so inspiring that, unconsciously it seemed, sabers were placed at a "Present," horses were reined into line, and hands unbidden went in salute to helmets, as if thus to recognize the salute of the crowd. Then the music of the band came. A lively tune was started, the troops lined up for orders, the saber of the Captain flashed in the air, the order "Forward" was given, and the dress parade was on.

First the magnificent horses were walked around the ring. Suddenly a sharp order was given by Capt. Brand, Adjutant Quincy's horse took the lead, and away the troopers went at a trot. Around the ring once, then again, then the bugler gave the signal to gallop, from a gallop came the charge, first in twos, next threes, fours, finally down the arena twelve horses deep. Then came the cheering again. Cheer on cheer greeted the wheeling of the horses at the corners as they settled from the charge to the gallop, back to to the trot, then the walk, and finally at a dead stand at the order "Halt!"

Crowd Most Interesting.

During this time probably the most interesting sight was the crowd. It simply overflowed everything. Men, women, and children, some city people, mostly visitors from out of town, filled the great amphitheater from the topmost ridge at the back of the last row of seats in one solid mass down and into the arena. The four great entrances to the pavilion presented the appearance of a great peninsular, as the people extended out in a point from the middle of the openings. Columbian Guards, shoulder to shoulder, extra forces of uniformed men from different military organizations, occasionally a city policeman, part of the time the musicians of the band endeavored in vain to hold back the swarms that tried to get within sight of the prancing steeds and gallant uniformed Chicago Hussars.

Country boys glanced with admiration at the perfect mounts of the troops, girls discussed the gay uniforms of the troopers, and the men took pleasure in the perfect evolutions of trained horses under the guidance of skilled horsemen. In that vast crowd, seemingly but a drop from the throngs in the great Fair proper, were children evidently just out from school. They were formed in companies, in some places seemingly in regiments, and they were all there for what they called a good time. And they had it. Those youngsters were evidently Chicago school children who had seen something of the Fair before. From one quarter of the grand stand would come an imitation of the Indian war whoop. This would be answered from a far corner by the yell of a South Sea Islander, then in another place sticks, feet, hands, and voices would be used in a vigorous imitation of the music of the Dahomey village. Then rising louder than all other sounds would suddenly break in the yell of some college.

Overrun by the Children.

The children overran the place. They crawled between the legs of the guards, pushed their way through crowds, got in the way of the horses, drowned the orders of Capt. Brand and his lieutenants, and did it all in such a merry way that no one was offended. These children made up probably 8,000 of the 25,000 people estimated to have been in the Stock Pavilion at 12 o'clock yesterday. None of them was injured in the crush preceding and following the review.

Suddenly all was still. It was a moment of expectancy, one of those moments that seems just to happen. Capt. Brand took advantage of the opportunity, lined his men east and west down the middle of the pavilion, and the sword tactics were on. In response to orders the sabers flashed in the bright sunlight, first at "Present," then at "Guard," "Charge," "Salute," and then their points were placed in the silver scabbards. For five minutes this lasted. Then came the evolutions of the horses once more. This time the troop formed in single file, the head overlapping the rear, and in that manner walked, trotted, and galloped round the circle. Then came the quick work of forming into ranks of twos, fours, eights, and twelves.

After about forty minutes of exercise for horses and men Capt. Brand took his position near the middle of the pavilion and made a short speech to his men. His compliments on the appearance of the troop were brief and to the point. Then in a few words he dismissed them. He told them Adjutant Quincy would conduct them to the stables in the south part of the ground, where their mounts would be allowed to rest until 4 o'clock, at which hour the Chicago Hussars were to report once more for duty.

With the filing out of the horses the crowd went, too. Not all left, however, as lunch baskets were a noticeable adjunct to nearly all of the spectators and many staid where they were to dispose of edibles. This prevented any crowding at the exits and for once at least 25,000 people were handled without even the report of any one injured in any way. That the people were delighted with their entertainment was made evident by the tremendous cheering, which was in a form of a "good-by" and "thank you," to their entertainers, the Chicago Hussars.

Treat for the Children.

Sampson furnished great amusement for the children and the young folks in the Stock Pavilion yesterday afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock. While the grown people had to pay 50 cents each to see Sampson and his performance and the lacrosse game by the Indians, children were all admitted free and furnished more than one-half the audience. They took possession of the pavilion shortly before 2 o'clock and did not surrender it until the Indians had started their lacrosse game. They were principally school children who had taken part in the reunion of the States earlier in the afternoon, and their gay uniforms with strong colorings formed picturesque banks of color in the different sections of the amphitheater assigned to them. Overflowing these places the more lively youngsters got into the middle of the arena part of the pavilion and for over an hour gave the Columbian Guards a merry chase before they were finally driven out. A force of guards would start to clear the place, forming in ranks at one end and marching to the other. The children would flutter away to both sides, get into the seats, and look as innocent as though they had not been up to mischief just a moment before. While the guards were clearing those in front from the tanbark the boys and girls in the rear were cutting up great capers all to themselves, and by the time the guards would get to the opposite end of the pavilion they would find just as many children in the open as there had been before. This finally got tiresome, and then the guards formed into a close circle in the middle and marched toward the amphitheater sides in all directions, running out like the spokes of a wheel. In this way they succeeded in clearing the space partly.

When Sampson appeared in the ring, arrayed in his yellow tights, with silver bangles, the children did the cheering and they kept it up until the end of his performance. He went through the usual routine, and pleased old and young immensely with his feats of strength. It was the first time many of them had seen a professional strong man, and his strength seemed to astonish them greatly. When Sampson left the arena four or five children surrounded him, and he had to act according to their bidding for some moments before he could reach his dressing-room.

RED MEN PLAY A GAME OF LACROSSE

Iroquois Win Easily from Their Brethren, the Pottawatomies, in Stock Pavilion.

Lacrosse, the oldest known game in the history of America, was played within the gates of the greatest modern monument to civilization in the afternoon. Indians whose fathers and fathers' fathers had taken part in all the history of early Illinois and Chicago took part in the game. Paint, yellow paint, red paint, black paint, all kinds of paint, known and unknown, seemed to meet on an equal footing upon the faces of semi-savage Iroquois and Pottawatomie. Old eagle feathers and bear cloths handed down from generation to generation adorned the heads and necks of several of these savages, whose ancestors are mentioned in history as once having owned the present site upon which their descendants played, and who had hunted and were hunted in turn by their pale brothers who first found the Chicago River.

The game was between the Canadian Iroquois and the Pottawatomies. Old Chief Pokagon, whose father had much to do with early Chicago history, was the honorary umpire and occupied a seat in the press box. With him were his son and Thad Taylor, both of whom appeared in the night pageant later. The acting umpire of the game was Wak Cha Ghe Nee Ump Ka—the English would be White Spirit. The Captain of the Iroquois was Tali Keno. Supporting him were Louis Deer, Red Leaf, John Kanenho, Big Thunder, F. Kari Waken, Samuel Thompson, and John Tali Keno. Crazy Face was the chief of the Pottawatomies. His supporters were Red Cloud, Light House, White Thunder, White Cloud, Blow Snake, and Red Bird.

The game is played with two flags at each goal set five feet apart, and the object is to place a small ball between the flags of the opposing club. This ball is tossed up in the center of the arena and then both sides fight with sticks to get it. The sticks used by the Iroquois resembled a lawn tennis racquet with the curve all on one side. The Pottawatomies used a stick with a round cup at the end just large enough to hold the ball. Just as they do in baseball games, the clubs got in the center and tossed up for choice of place. The Pottawatomies won the toss and chose the west end of the pavilion so the sun would not be in their faces, the Iroquois taking the other side.

After placing some backstops and guards to the home base in position the game commenced. The ball went up in the air and when it came down half a score of sticks were up above the heads of the players and everybody tried to get possession of the sphere. The ball got down under their feet. Then the people in the amphitheater had some fun. This fun consisted of watching the struggles of twenty Indians in a heap in the middle of the arena, each one trying to get the ball or prevent his neighbor from getting it. Suddenly the ball left the mass of red faces and scant clothing and shot out a hundred feet to the west. With a first-class yell ten big Indians ran after the ball like a score of hounds after a rabbit. One of them got it and half a minute later the Iroquois were declared winners of the first heat.

The next inning was a repetition of the first, the Iroquois also winning with ease. Then the Pottawatomies began to get interested. In a half a minute the center of the arena was a pile of shoes, coats, hats, and all unnecessary garments. This didn't do much good, however, as the Iroquois seemed to carry everything before them. After a struggle of probably eight minutes they secured another touchdown, so to speak. This advantage was maintained, and the game was awarded to the Iroquois braves, who cheered lustily in the center of the arena when the umpire made the announcement of their victory. The Pottawatomies didn't exactly like the last decision of the umpire, and, like baseball players, began to get up a vigorous kick. When they found no objection would be strong enough to change the result they quietly gathered up their shoes, coats, and hats and strolled away, while their successful competitors, the Iroquois, remained in possession of the field, surrounded by several thousand men, women, and children, who evidently had never seen an Indian before.

An incident that came near proving serious occurred while the game was in progress. A commotion was noticed along the top of the south amphitheater. Suddenly a score of Columbian Guards left the north side where they had been keeping back the crowd and rushed across the opening. But few people in the audience, which numbered over 10,000, knew the cause of the trouble, and they began to swarm into the center of the pavilion, and follow the guards. In a short time four-fifths of the people were standing up in the south pavilion. Word was passed around in a few moments which seemed to satisfy the crowd that nothing was wrong, and a panic was thus averted. The trouble was that a party of Columbian Guards just south of the Stock Pavilion had become involved in a fight with a crowd of World's Fair visitors, and had called for assistance. The guards rushing across the Stock Pavilion in response to this call had created the excitement.

HOW A NORTH-SIDER GOT TO FAIR.

He Struggled and Fought and Lost Everything but His Determination.

"So you would like to know how I got down to the Fair this morning, would you? and also kept an appointment eh?" said a North-Sider yesterday morning. "Well, I suppose you ask the question on account of my general dilapidated condition. I might say, as a starter, that at this moment I am experiencing one of those tired feelings you have probably read about. But I don't miss Chicago day, not I. I live on the extreme North Side, as you know, and it was 8 o'clock when I started for the Fair. The North Side cable behaved itself admirably and there was little difficulty in getting down-town before 8:40. Five minutes later Van Buren street pier was reached. There was no possible way in reaching the Illinois Central trains for an hour, if I followed the usual pathway, there was such a crowd. The ticket speculators were doing a big business selling Chicago day tickets for 75 cents each. They were the regular uniformed guide-book sellers and seemed to stand in with the regular ticket-sellers in the offices.

"Unable to get around the crowd I thought I would show every one a trick worth trying. It didn't work though. I had gone around to where the empty trains were coming in and attempted to get a seat. One of Chief Brennan's young men was in the wrong place for me and I was told to get out. While I was proceeding to 'git' I happened to meet a sub-assistant to the road, a study in palmistry followed, and I was soon provided with standing room in one of the "cattle trains" and bound for the Fair. All the stations were crowded as we passed along at 9:15 o'clock and all the south-bound trains were packed.

"Arriving at the terminal station I got into a crush around the ticket office, not having a ticket. When through I was a sight to see. I had started out robed in my best—it was "best" no longer. I had an idea I was cute—that is gone. I had an umbrella—that's gone. I had a lunch—it's gone. Had a stiff collar and a new shine—both gone. Had an idea I knew something about Chicago crowds—that's gone. Was provided with a good supply of energy—that's gone. Had a determination to see Chicago day at the Fair—well, I have that yet, and you can gamble on my seeing some of it. When you remember that I was alone and took two hours to get here, possibly you can imagine how a family would make the trip."

And They Were Cheap at That.

The price of THE TRIBUNE every day except Sunday is two cents. Yesterday's copy was sold at that price at THE TRIBUNE office. On the street the extraordinary demand for the paper established a premium on the regular price before 8:30 o'clock. Inside of an hour copies were sold at 50 cents each.

Neuralgic headaches promptly cured by Bromo-Seltzer—trial bottle 10 cents.

TRIUMPH OF PEACE.

It Is Celebrated on the Plaza by Thousands.

CROWD AIDS THE CHORUS.

Joins in the Singing of Many Patriotic Airs.

MAYOR RINGS LIBERTY BELL

Pulls a Rope Made of Strands of Different Nations.

CHIEF POKAGON MAKES A SPEECH.

The exercises on the Terminal Plaza were interesting. It was a little after 11 o'clock when four trumpeters from Fort Sheridan climbed up the east front of the Administration Building and prepared to sound the inaugural fanfare. The costumes of the trumpeters were diverse in color and makeup. The one to the east was glorious and resplendent in a scarlet doublet slashed at the sleeves with orange silk and decorated with an abundance of gold-trimmed lace. The second herald was a miracle of tints and colors. No two of the twelve heralds were arrayed the same, but all in a way represented some era in medieval history. Four of the trumpeters were stationed on the Columbian Arch Peristyle, four on the Administration Building, three each on the Manufactures and Liberal Arts, thus flanking the lagoon. They played a short fanfare of peace, first in quartets and then in unison. This fanfare of universal peace was to give music to the motto, "Peace on earth, good will to men." The music to this verse was written especially for the occasion by S. G. Platt of New York and the verse itself was composed by Maj. Baird by direction of Gen. Miles.

This over, the great crowd in the Terminal Plaza listened to music furnished by the Iowa State Band. This band occupied the Music Pavilion, and opened its interesting program with the "Rienzi" overture from Wagner. Long before the Columbian chorus made its appearance the crowd was banked around the improvised platform where the musicians were to be stationed in numbers so great that it was almost impossible for the members of the chorus to make their way through the crowd. Four hundred members of the Apollo club and 900 members of the Columbian chorus were expected to take part in the singing. Of this number perhaps two thirds, with the aid of a platoon of Columbian Guards, managed to force a way through the constantly augmenting crowd to the stand at the east front of the Terminal depot. Around the stand, for twenty-five feet on each side, a rope was drawn, which was intended to keep the crowd back, but it proved a signal failure. Over the ropes the crowd was driven, and even into the seats reserved for the singers. It was, however, a good-natured crowd, and when Prof. Tomlins asked them to make room for the chorus they readily complied. Brand's orchestra of forty pieces furnished the accompaniment for the singing. The "Star Spangled Banner" was the inaugural song of the Columbian chorus.

Crowd Assists the Chorus.

But the chorus was not limited to the inside of the roped inclosure. First the people massed close in about the ropes began keeping time and humming the air. After the second verse they were joining in the chorus, and when the third verse was ended far out on the borders of the crowd came back the answering echoes, "the land of the free and the home of the brave." Director Tomlins took it all good-naturedly, and announced as much to the crowd as to the chorus that the next selection would be Keller's "American Hymn." This announcement was made in an inviting tone, much after the manner of a revivalist who invites without saying so everybody to sing, and they did sing, perhaps not exactly the words and music of the composer, but as near to it as the circumstances permitted. The great orchestra itself was but a circumstance in the mighty chorus. The blare of the many brazen instruments was lost in the voices of the people.

The "Watch on the Rhine" Director Tomlins announced as the next selection with some degree of confidence. He seemed to know that on this selection the chorus would stand a chance against the crowd. This was true only to the opening of the second verse. When the improvised chorus gathered about the ropes picked up the air they transferred it in a short time to those further out in the crowd, and before the Columbian Chorus sang—

They stand a hundred thousand strong,
Quick to avenge their country's wrong—

the voices of the multitude were with them. When the chorus reached the "Marseillaise," the fourth selection on the program, the crowd seemed content to let them sing alone, only evincing their interest by frequent applause. "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" struck a popular chord and an outburst of applause followed the ending of every verse.

It was at the ending of the third verse of this song that a shout which traveled from one end of the plaza to the confines of the grounds announced the arrival of the Chicago Hussars. The plaza itself was practically impassable. Not a foot of its broad area remained untenanted when a platoon of Columbian Guards attempted to clear a way for the Elgin Band, which preceded the Chicago Hussars.

After some little delay and considerable hard work on the part of the outriders of the Hussars a way was cleared. The company as it made its way through the Plaza to the Stock Pavilion was loudly cheered. When it had passed the crowd swept back into the open space like a returning tidal wave, and facing about took up the singing where the Columbian chorus had left off. With the singing of "Home, Sweet Home" the crowd grouped about the choral stand became restless, believing that the musical program had ended, and vainly endeavored to force its way over to the Liberty Bell, which was to be rung by Mayor Harrison at noon. But in this attempt they did not forget to assist the chorus. "America," the final selection on the program, was sung by perhaps more voices than ever before joined in the singing of one song. With the singing of "America" the musical program ended, and with one accord the vast throngs grouped about the choral stand turned their faces towards the great bell from whence a mighty shout announced that Chicago's Mayor had been discovered.

Mayor Rings Liberty Bell.

Mayor Carter H. Harrison was an Indian yesterday as he rang the great Columbian Liberty Bell for Chicago day. At least he said he was descended from Pocahontas and the crowd cheered as the man of many nations made the utterance. The ringing of the bell was not only to celebrate Chicago day but in recognition of the anniversary of the cession of the land on which Chicago stands to the United States Government. Before the Mayor made his address he was handed the treaty signed by the father of Chief Pokagon of the Pottawatomie tribe. It represented the transfer of 994,000 acres of land at 3 cents an acre, the money for which Chief Pokagon has not yet received. It was this fact that led the Mayor to reiterate his Indian genealogy.

His Honor had a difficult time getting to the bell. There were 75,000 people standing around. Most of them were strangers and did not know "Chicago's best Mayor." When he was recognized, however, there were cheers and he got up to the bell finally almost breathless. He carried his little gold-headed cane and had his ever present cigar. Before making a speech the Mayor was given a ponderous international rope with which to ring the great bell.

"Do you want any help?" asked Mr. McDowell.

"No," was the reply, and then with one hand he reeled off thirteen strokes. Before he could make his speech there were three cheers for him and then Miss Emma Sickles presented him with the title deed to 1,000,000 acres of land. She also handed over Pokagon's message from the red men. She said the authenticity of the treaty was corroborated by a copy, the heirloom of the son of one of the witnesses to the signing of the treaty. Then she added:

"From the Pottawatomies and the 70,000 Indians of the territory I bear a message, a request that you and your fellow-citizens help them to have a day set apart that they may speak for themselves, for those who have so far been excluded. They are progressive and wish to tell what they have done for themselves."

Receives the Treaty.

Then the Mayor spoke, saying, among other things:

Grateful to the spirits of the past, I am happy to receive this gift free from the hand of one worthy to bestow it. [Cheers.] Chicago is proving that it recognizes the benefits conferred through the treaty. I receive this from an Indian all the more grateful because in my own veins there courses the blood of an Indian. Before the days of Pokagon I had my origin in the blood that ran through Pocahontas. I stand here as an evidence that the Indian is worth something in this world. Now that I have the deed I will not prove to be a mean Indian giver and return it. Fellow-citizens, this is the proudest day I have ever had. [Cheers.] Chicago is determined to lead the world. I trembled for fear this would not be a good day, but I knew last night that God was on the side of Chicago. [Applause.] This great city arose from the fire, and what it has accomplished speaks in the buildings on these grounds. [Applause.] What we see around us here proclaims Chicago the center of the United States, and, aye, the world. I was afraid I couldn't get in here, but the ladies kindly moved aside, and I was not permitted to kiss any of them. May Chicago's day prove the proudest in the record of all expositions. I thank you. [Cheers.]

His Honor retired amid three cheers and a like number were also given for the Liberty Bell. Chairman McDowell of the Liberty Bell committee told the story to the thousands around him of the Liberty Bell. He mentioned some things that were cast into the metal and said substantially:

We have in it the copper kettle with which Thomas Jefferson prepared his food and the flint locks of the gun with which he was accustomed to hunt. But the donations are not limited to the United States. From South America we were presented with the watch-chain of Bolivar. Getting back home again we have the door-hinge from Lincoln's old homestead and relics of Daniel Webster. Two bullets, one fired from the North and the other from the South, during the war, met with such precision as to become unified; and those bullets, sent by Mrs. Roger Pryor, were cast in the metal of the bell. There is the front door key of Jefferson Davis' home, and pipes used by John Brown. From the pool of Bethesda we have a coin. It may or may not be the widow's mite. (Cheers.)

The international rope, which for the first time was used by Mayor Harrison when he rang the bell yesterday, is a wonderful rope. It has in it contributions from sixty-five nations and peoples—all that are represented at Jackson Park. The idea originated with Mr. Chappell, and within three weeks the contributions were given him. The basis of the rope is a rawhide manufactured in Chicago. Then about it is woven a conglomerate cord of many pieces. Next to the bell the contributions are fastened to the central cord by forty-four laps of silk. Then every thirteen inches there are thirteen strands, typical of the thirteen original States. One of the notable pieces in the rope is a contribution of flax woven by the Queen of England.

Greetings from Pokagon.

Chief Pokagon, the aged Pottawatomie chief, and his son went to Jackson Park yesterday to ring the Liberty bell. Seventy years have passed over Pokagon's head since he was born in the hunting grounds of the Pottawatomies. It is sixty years since his father, Chief Pokagon, met with representatives of the United States Government on the site of Chicago and transferred from his tribe 1,000,000 acres to the United States Government, including the ground on which the city stands. The venerable chieftain was not able to tug the clapper of the big bell and assistance had to be rendered. It was a double ringing, for on the opposite side of the bell from Chief Pokagon was a husky Indian warrior decked in his war paint and eagle feathers. He was John Young, the Indian whose father is said to have named Chicago. John Young didn't call it Chicago. He stopped with the letter "g" and named it "Chicag." This is the tradition which has come down.

Thus it appears that the descendant of him who ceded the title to the site of Chicago and the son of the red man who gave the city its name celebrated together the anniversary and the glory of Chicago day at the Exposition.

Chief Pokagon is still endeavoring to secure the money due him for the land. He parted with it for three cents an acre and Congress has not yet seen fit to comply with the condition of the treaty. After he had joined in the ringing of the bell he delivered a message of greeting. His voice was too feeble for the multitude, and after reading a portion of his address it was repeated by Mr. McDowell. He had this to say as his message from the Pottawatomies:

Through the untiring efforts of a few friends of another race, I greet you. If any of you, my countrymen, feel the sting of neglect because your rights have been ignored in taking part in the world's great Fair until now, I beseech you to lay aside all bitterness of spirit, and with hearts so pure and good, that these noble mothers and daughters that have so labored in our behalf for this, may rejoice that the kind seeds that they have sown have not fallen on dry and barren ground.

Let us not crucify ourselves by going over the bloody trails we have trod in other days; but rather let us look up and rejoice in thankfulness in the present; for out of the storm cloud of darkness that is around about us we now see helping hands stretched out to aid and strengthen us; while above the roar and crash of the cyclone of civilization are heard many voices demanding that to the red man justice must be done; demanding that no more agents, through party influence, shall be appointed to deal with us; demanding that places now filled by Indian agents incompetent for the trust shall be supplied by good and competent men; demanding that no more fire-water, the "beverage of hell," shall be sold or given to our people at home or abroad; demanding in words not misunderstood that we must lay aside all tribal relations and become citizens, kings and queens, of this great republic.

The question comes up to us again and again, "What can be done for the best good of the remnant of our race?" The answer to me is plain and clear, and it matters not how distasteful it may seem to us. We must give up the pursuits of our fathers; however dear we may love the chase, we must give it up; we must teach our children to give up the bow and arrow that is born in their hearts; and in place of the gun we must take the plow and live as white men do; they are all around about our homes; the game is gone never to return, hence it is vain to talk about support from game and fish. Many of our people are now successful in raising grain and stock, and what they have done we all can do. Our children must learn that they owe allegiance to no clan or power on earth except these United States. They must learn and love to wave the stars and stripes and at all times to rejoice that they are American citizens.

Plea for Education.

Our children must be educated and learn the different trades of the white men. Thanks to the Great Spirit, this government has already established a few schools for that purpose and to learn of their success you have but to visit the Indian schools on these grounds, examine the work of the children, see the different articles they have made, examine their writing-books, and you will be convinced that they will be able to compete with the dominant race.

I was pained to learn that some who should have been interested in our people discouraged our coming to the Fair, claiming openly that we are heartless, soulless, and Godless. Now let us all as one pray the Great Spirit that he will open the eyes of their understanding and teach them to know that we are human as well as they. Teach them to know that:

Within the recess of the native's soul
There is a secret place, which God doth hold;
And though the storms of life do war around,
Yet still within, his image is found.

I am getting to be an old man, I often feel that one foot is uplifted to step into the world beyond, but I am thankful that the measure of my days have been lengthened out, and that I am able to stand before you in this great congress for our people, in this the 400th year of the white man's advent in our father's land. In my infancy I was taught to love my chief and tribe, but since then the Great West has been swallowed up by the white man, and by adoption we are the children of this great republic. Hence we must teach loyalty to this nation, to our children, and solemnly impress upon them that the war path leads but to the grave.

I shall cherish as long as I live the cheering words that have been spoken to me here by ladies, friends of my race; it has strengthened and encouraged me; I have greater faith in the success of the remaining few of my people than ever before. I now realize the hand of the Great Spirit is open in our behalf; already he has thrown his great search light upon the vault of heaven, and Christian men and women are reading there in characters of fire well understood: "The red man is your brother, and God is the father of all."

RINGS IN HONOR OF THE NATIONS.

Liberty Bell Strikes a Welcome to Countries Which Contributed.

In the afternoon Liberty Bell rang again in glorification of the various nations of the world that had contributed to the international rope which is to form a feature of the bell in its trip around the world. Thirty-six nations had contributed of their native fibers, and a representative from each of these nations had been invited to be present to give one stroke of the bell in honor of the country represented. When the hour came there were representatives of half the countries invited on the grounds. Mr. McDowell explained the object of the gathering, told of the rope which was stretched out between the walls of people who were watching, and held it up high enough for all to get a view of it. Then he called upon Mrs. Kunz, whose husband gave the meteorite which serves as end piece and handle to the bell to ring the bell. Following her came Mrs. W. W. Gordon of Savannah, Ga., born Nellie Kinzie, the fifth white child born in Chicago, and a niece of Mrs. Bates, who was Ellen Kinzie, the first white child born in this city. Following came representatives of the countries which had contributed in the order in which their pieces of fiber had reached Chairman McDowell. These countries, with several societies, in honor of each of which one tap of the bell was given, were: Great Britain, Russia, Spain, Denmark Belgium, China, Switzerland, Australia, the New Netherlands, Ontario, Canada, Algeria, Sweden, British Guiana, Jamaica, Siam, Ireland, Bombay, Norway, the South Sea Islands, Monaca, France, Persia, Mexico, Manitoba, Liberia, Johore, Hawaii, Scotland, Guatemala, Alaska, Paraguay, Ceylon, the Navajo Indians, the Red Cross Society, the St. John's Association, Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, the Iroquois Indians, Orange Free States, Japan, Egypt, Brazil, Argentine Republic, Trinidad, Puerto Rico, Corea, Iceland, Turkey.

WITH TRUMPET NOTES.

Music Program at the Fair Begun from Tops of Buildings.

Seen from the top of the Peristyle as the heralds stepped forth to their appointed places the scene was an inspiring one. The vast throng in the Court of Honor, the glistening of the lagoon and the MacMonnies fountain, the white palaces on every hand, and above all a sky as blue as June—these formed part of the picture. The overtone of enthusiasm was a something that cannot be forgotten long after the scene witnessing it is vanished. Four trumpeters in gay costumes were stationed on the Peristyle, four on the Liberal Arts, four opposite on Agricultural Building, and the balance on Administration Building. Answering each other in turn the message of "Peace on earth, good will to men" passed on, presently to combine in unison strong and clear. When the last notes of the fanfare ended a cheer went up, the bands took up the refrain, and the music of Chicago day was begun. Facing the Liberty Bell the Chicago Columbian chorus of 800 voices sang patriotic songs under the direction of Mr. Tomlins. This portion of the program was of an international nature and the selections embraced the "Marseillaise," "Austrian Hymn," "Die Wacht am Rhein," and other national airs. The homelier melodies dear to all Americans were not forgotten and "Home, Sweet Home" and "Suwanee River" followed in their turn.

Six bands made a series of continuous concerts and the air was almost as full of music as it was of sunshine. The Cincinnati Band, Michael Brand, conductor; the Elgin Band, J. Hecker, conductor; the Iowa State Band, under the diretion of Frederick Phinney; the Pullman Band, led by J. F. Hostrawser; the Chicago Band, directed by Adolph Liesegang, and the Mexican Band, conducted by Encarnacion Payen, had all prepared especially elaborate programs. These shared the attention of the shifting throngs and added to the festal air of the occasion.

In Festival Hall at 11:30 a. m. the Lineff Russian Choir of thirty gave a representation of a Russian peasant wedding. Mme. Lineff directed, and the incidental songs were given with expression and rare fidelity and naturalness.

Immediately following, indeed almost before the hall was cleared, Frank Taft gave an organ recital. Here again the patriotic predominated and a program suitable to the occasion was presented. Bucke Fugue "Hail Columbia" and two original compositions by Mr. Taft, potpourri of "War Songs of the Republic" and variations on "The Star Spangled Banner" being included.

At 4 o'clock the Chicago Columbian chorus again assembled, and under Mr. Tomlins' direction sang a number of patriotic songs, songs of home, and songs of other lands. Festival Hall was crowded upon this occasion, and the numbers were given with great spirit. Louis Falk presided at the organ, assisting Brand's Band in the accompaniments. Immediately before beginning Mr. Tomlins made the following announcement:

"Ladies and gentlemen: This has been announced as a concert, but it is not a concert. We are all Chicagoans, and friends, and will join in having an old-fashioned time singing the songs we all know so well. I hope you will help with heartiness."

It was only in such stirring numbers as "The Star Spangled Banner," and "John Brown," however, that the audience heeded the invitation, apparently content with the pleasure of listening.

A number of the selections sung in the morning were repeated, and untiringly encored. In addition, "Flow Gently, Sweet Afton," "Robin Adair," and other old songs were given delightfully. The program ended with "America," and thousands left the hall happy in the memories awakened by the old-time melodies.

Frank Taft of New York City will play the second of a series of three organ concerts in Festival Hall today at 12 o'clock noon, with the following program:

Second Sonata	Mendelssohn
Romance and Pilgrim's Chorus, "Tannhaeuser"	Wagner
Offertoire de St. Cecile in C minor	Batiste
Fantasie, "Faust"	Gounod-Eddy
Toccata in F	Bach
(a) Serenade (b) Regal March	Taft

In Festival Hall at 3 o'clock p. m. the Lineff Russian choir of thirty will give their daily performance of a Russian peasant wedding.

Exposition band concerts will be given during the day as follows:

Cincinnati Band, Michael Brand conductor, Administration square, 2 to 4 p. m. and 6 to 9 p. m.; Pullman Band, J. F. Howstrawser conductor, lake-front, 12 to 2 p. m. and 4 to 6 p. m.; Iowa State Band, Frederick Phinney conductor, band stand south of Illinois Building, 10:30 a. m. to 12 m. and 3 to 4:30 p. m., and north of Art Building 4:30 to 6 p. m.; Elgin Band, J. Hecker conductor, north band stand, 12 m. to 2 p. m. and 4 to 6 p. m.; Mexican Eighth Cavalry Band, Encarnacion Payen conductor, Administration square, 10 a. m. to 12 m.; Stonewall Jackson Band, lake-front, 10 a. m. to 12 m. and 2 to 4 p. m.

Women at the Polls.

The town elections held in Connecticut Monday last marked the opening of a new chapter in the political history of that State, and likewise in the annals of the woman suffrage movement, since the women for the first time were allowed to exercise the right of suffrage. And although the franchise was restricted to voting for school officers, the readiness with which the sex availed themselves of their newly acquired privilege demonstrated plainly that its bestowal had not been premature. It is estimated that fully 4,000 women voted in the various towns and in several instances their ballots were the first in the box, indicating that women are not only anxious to vote but that they are willing to get up early in the morning to discharge the duty. In New Haven it is recorded that the sugragists "were mostly young, well dressed, and good-looking, of course. They voted their respective tickets straight, the paster being to them an unknown quantity and something to be avoided."—*Philadelphia Record.*

How a Cold Is Due to Bacteria.

Bacteria are likely to be blamed for all the ills that flesh is heir to. Prof. Schenk now maintains that what we call a "cold" is really due to these invisible pests. When one enters a cold room after being heated the bacteria in it flock to the warm body and enter by the pores of the skin. Whatever may be said of his hypothesis he seems to have proved by experiment that bacteria in the neighborhood of a warm body move toward it. The confirmed smoker may derive some comfort from the fact that tobacco is inimical to them.—*London Globe.*

Would Have Done Them Good, Too.

Every man, woman, and child in Utah might have been given each a copy of THE TRIBUNE of yesterday. Had this been done there would have been 666 copies left over. There are 207,905 people in Utah. THE TRIBUNE's edition yesterday was 208,671 copies.

She Was Superseded.

Mr. Huggins—"Is Miss Fosdick still President of your society for the suppression of slang, Miss Skidds?"

Miss Skidds—"No; she got too fresh and we turned her down."—*Judge.*

Likely to Get Left.

Father—"Always keep the company of those who are better than yourself."

Son—"But suppose that kind of company has the same end in view where am I going to come out?"—*New York Press.*

MIDWAY PACKED FULL

STEADY STREAM OF HUMANITY POURS IN AT THE WEST GATE.

Many People Lose Their Traps in the Jam—Guards Actually Haul the Comers Through the Turnstiles—Arrival and Parade Down the Street of Nations by the Chicago Hussars—Street Cars All Loaded, Including the Roofs—Concessionnaires Do Much Business.

It were a good deal easier to count the leaves in Vallombrosa than to number the mighty throng that surged in through the West Midway gate all the morning. The people began to come in numbers before 7 o'clock and by 9 Cottage Grove avenue in front of the gate was packed from side to side and remained so until after noon. The street cars ran in never ending succession only about twenty seconds apart and were not only packed to the extreme limit within and on the platform, but every car had ten or a dozen people on the roof. There were only two policemen in the crowd outside the gates and they made little impression on the crowd. More officers were telephoned for to Cottage Grove Avenue Station, but they were refused. Inspector De Remer said as far as he could learn all the city officers were on duty inside the grounds, while in the crowd outside the gates, where they were really needed, they were scarce as hen's teeth. He said there were easily twice as many people coming in as had ever been handled before, and the fact that the majority of them had souveuir tickets from which stubs had to be torn made it take nearly twice as long to handle them. Like sheep they would make an insane rush for one gate at a time, frequently leaving the other seven comparatively uncrowded until it was discovered, and then the rush would turn to the next.

Leaving Their Traps Behind.

Stalwart guards had to stand at each turnstile and actually haul people in. When they had landed the breathless victims inside the guards would frequently have a cloak, cape, umbrella, overcoat, or shawl left in their hands. A great many people went inside leaving these things in possession of the guards. By noon these valuables were stacked up in profusion around the ticket-takers.

The make-up of the crowd was different from the ordinary Fair attendance. Those coming on the street cars and entering this gate were almost entirely artisans, mechanics, laborers, and small shopkeepers, who had seldom, if ever, visited the Fair before, and it was all new, strange, and bewildering to them. Their wives and families were along, and most of them carried bulky lunch baskets. Their expressions when they got through the gates were amusing. The sighs of relief could be heard a long distance. One woman felt herself all over carefully and said she was certain she had broken a rib or two in the crush, and all of them were squeezed as never before and praised the Lord most devotedly when they finally escaped within the gates.

Chicago Hussars Ride In.

It was nearly 11 o'clock when the Chicago Hussars in brave array came riding through the park, led by Capt. E. L. Brand, who cleared a way with great difficulty through the crowd, and standing in his stirrups poked his horsehair plume over the gate and waved his hand to Inspector De Remer. The inspector dismounted from his saddle horse and unbarred the gate and then, four abreast, the Hussars rode in. They were sixty-five strong and presented an attractive appearance with their dark blue uniforms slashed with silver, their helmets with flowing horsehair plume of white, and every horse a spirited, well-trained beauty. The Elgin Band of fifty pieces was in waiting and preceded the Hussars down Midway playing a stirring march to which the horses pranced in perfect time, and the crowd on Midway shouted and clapped enthusiastic approval. They passed down Midway and on into the grounds in perfect order, their drawn sabers flashing in the sunlight and plumes waving gayly in the gentle breeze.

Heavy Business Along the Street.

The decorations on Midway were not remarkable. Old Vienna had a goodly profusion of flags of all nations and bunting attractively displayed, while over the main entrance was a sign "Welcome Chicago in Old Vienna." The Irish villages were gay with flags in which the green and the harp predominated, and both had a bigger crowd in attendance than Irish day, if that were possible. But then so did every place of entertainment on Midway. The theaters were crowded as never before, the eating places could not accommodate half that applied, though so many brought lunch baskets. The "missing link" in the Java village never had so many visitors before, and the crowd who looked into the Moorish palace mirrors was reflected back in bewildering numbers.

The crowd continued to struggle in at the west Midway gate without cessation until after 3 p. m. It was said in that time thousands of people became tired out and disgusted at the futile struggle to get past the gates, gave up the attempt, and went back home. Numerically they were not missed.

An inspiring and wonderful sight was the Midway east of the Ferris Wheel at any time in the afternoon. West of the wheel the crowd was not so great, but east of it, from side to side and end to end, a black mass of people was moving slowly in either direction so tightly packed that one could have walked on the heads from end to end without ever taking a long step or missing footing.

Big Business by Concessionnaires.

The concessionnaires' record of admissions was a queer one in that some of the places on Midway did a phenomenal business while others had no more patronage than Saturday. The Ferris Wheel led in the matter of attendance, having the enormous total of 40,000 people for the day, 15,000 more than were ever carried before. In the afternoon the wheel was carrying over 4,000 an hour. It ran over sixteen hours yesterday.

Hagenback's did the next largest business. The arena put in an extra performance and had 25,000 paid admissions as the record for the day. The crowd in front was something phenomenal, being packed so solidly that movement was difficult all day. It was absolutely impossible to get either way at the 5 o'clock free performance. For a distance of over a block each way from the show, which is given in a cage over the entrance, the people were pressed so tightly that sardines in a box were in easy circumstances in comparison. It was a good-natured crowd, however, and stood its squeezing well, even the women not appearing to suffer from it. Occasionally one would lose her temper and berate somebody soundly for crowding, but she was in the minority. The most of them seemed to consider it a good joke.

Some Village Managers Disappointed.

In the Samoan Village they had the best day of the season, but did not do so well in the theater, though even there the business was better than for any day previous. The Javanese put up a sign "Java greets Chicago," but it did not appear to have much effect on the crowd, as the business was reported to be actually smaller than on many preceding days. There appeared to be as many people peering through the bamboo fences as were on the inside. The grass plots could not be protected by any iron chain on a day like this, the people tramping over the greensward in reckless disregard of the signs "Keep off the grass." No sign of that or similar import was considered for a moment or even noticed yesterday.

The German Village had about double its usual number of patrons and the Military Band played popular selections all day. The Swiss Panorama had about the same business as on other days, while the Moorish Palace had a tremendous rush all day, entertaining 20,000 people. The Ice railway was crowded all day, so much so that all could not buy tickets who wished, and they rode five in a seat in the cars. The managers did not attempt to carry people more than once around, a trip of a minute and a half. The Street in Cairo had but a moderate crowd, while the Ostrich Farm entertained something over 8,000 people, an increase of only 1,000 over Saturday's business. The Wild East show reported business was decidedly bad, not nearly as good as any day last week. It was about the same way with Dahomey, where the business was indifferent, while right next door at Lapland it was good.

Rides on the Top of a Ferris Wheel Car.

It was really remarkable to see the country people stand and stare with open-mouthed astonishment at the Ferris Wheel. All day it was the same. It was the biggest thing they ever had seen and they said so freely. Those who were fortunate enough to be there at 1 p. m. saw a sight they will never forget, and they can go back to Podunk and tell it to the incredulous folks at home for ages to come. Miss Maude Gill is a pretty and attractive young lady from Ladoga, Ind. She is also of a fearless disposition. She is a cousin of Manager Rice. She insisted yesterday on doing something strange and startling.

"Has any woman ever ridden on the top of the car?" she asked.

"No."

"Well, then I will."

There is no railing or anything else around the tops of the cars, and the ride was a dangerous one for a young lady to undertake. She insisted, however, so firmly that Mr. Rice consented and went with her. She was taken to an upper platform, climbed a rail, and thence was helped to the top of the car. She stood alone, not clinging to Mr. Rice or anything else, and as the car slowly ascended she waved an American flag which she carried. The people below held their breath in mute astonishment and then applauded and cheered her for her pluck. Twice around she went and when she had descended averred that it was splendid and that she was not scared a bit.

Between 4 and 5 p. m. the tide of people began to drift westward out of the grounds and a never-ending stream poured out of the gates, but it seemed to make no diminution in the Midway crowd east of the Ferris Wheel. As night came on the people grew a little more hilarious and the frequent shouts, cat calls, and college yells were vociferous enough to put a football crowd entirely in the shade. But through it all the utmost good humor prevailed, and hardly an angry or impatient word was heard.

The fireworks at the west end of Midway were not sufficient to attract the jaded people who by the time they got there were intent solely on getting home. Old Vienna and the Mexican Pavilion did about all the evening business at the west end of Midway, while at the east end the Turkish and Persian Theaters seemed to monopolize nearly the whole crowd.

PERFECT DAY WITHOUT A FLAW.

The Weather of Yesterday Could Not Have Been Improved in Any Way.

It was a big day with a score of features, each of which was sufficient for the ordinary big day at the Fair. But it is doubtful if any feature of the day was bigger than the weather. Chicago weather beats the world, as every World's Fair visitor knows, but never since the Pottawatomies turned over the site of Chicago to Uncle Sam did the sun rise upon a fairer day. It was a gem without a flaw.

At 5 o'clock there was a shade of gray in the sky, such as Smiley loves to put into his pictures. Over the lake the horizon resembled nothing so much as his "Gray Day by the Sea." Half an hour later, off in the direction of Michigan City, there was a faint tinge of crimson. In another horizon a huge wedge of smoke seemed to be trying to split the sky in twain. Its thin edge was being driven toward the heart of the city and its head seemingly hung motionless over Pullman and Grand Crossing. The air was so clear that the puffing of the great engines—that miles away were adding color to the smoky wedge—could be distinctly heard. The sharp, clear, and distinctly sounding whistling of the locomotives on inrushing trains conveyed in fact the first impressions to thousands of half-awake brains that "Chicago day" was to dawn brim full of the purest ozone ever inhaled.

As the smoky driftings in the West died away the crimson tingeing in the East was being diffused. There were such rapid changes in coloring that it seemed as though the eastern shores of Lake Michigan were ablaze. There were such shades of red as only a rising sun can paint against a background of gray sky. When the deepest red had been attained, rising above it all, there were fringings of yellow light that painted further prophecies of a perfect day. The yellows then slowly conquered the reds until the whole skies were covered with a filmy lace-like tissue of a shade of the lightest lemon. The sun, no longer to be restrained, then fairly shot above the horizon in seeming eagerness to smile upon the projectors of a World's Columbian Exposition and a celebration by the rebuilders of the greatest city on earth.

Before 7 o'clock the heavens were of purest azure and reflected a sunlight that blended softly and beautifully with the white walls and gilded domes of the World's Fair city. From its commanding position on the dome of the Agricultural Building St. Gaudens' Diana about this time whirled on its toes and pointed its arrow full against the breast of a northeast breeze just sufficiently strong slowly to unwind the flags of nations from a myriad of poles and straighten them out for the sun and winds to kiss. Chicago day had dawned.

As the morning grew older the sun poured down in unclouded splendor, bringing the joys of warmth and sunshine. As the sun grew warmer the breeze freshened, bringing fresh stores of ozone. It was a day of comfort and beauty and joy on lake and land. The Chicago day air was no discouraging thing. Any place may have blue sky, a pleasant breeze, and warm sunshine. But with these essentials there was the additional blessing of the ozone-laden air. It was an air which made a man fill his lungs and feel like standing on his head. It put "go" into everythying. It made the crowds good natured. It made people wish to be up and doing. It made transportation difficulties and the thousand and one annoyances of a vast assemblage of people seem light and trivial. In short the weather yesterday was like the strawberry: "Doubtless a good Lord could have made a finer fruit, but he never did."

The automatic instruments in operation at the weather bureau exhibit recorded weather conditions at the World's Fair up to 5 p. m. as follows:

The minimum temperature was 58° at 6:30 a. m; maximum temperature, 62° between 7:15 a.m. and 9:15 a.m., after which the temperature fell slowly, reaching 55°, the minimum of the day at 5 p. m. Westerly winds prevailed until 6:35 a.m., shifting at that time to northwest, and to the north at 7 a.m. Northeast winds prevailed after 10:30 a. m. Continuous sunshine was recorded after 6:55 a.m.

At Evening.

Upon the hills the wind is sharp and cold,
The sweet young grasses wither on the wold,
And we, O Lord, have wandered from thy fold;
But evening brings us home.

Among the mists we stumbled and the rocks
Where the brown lichen whitens, and the fox
Watches the straggler from the scattered flocks,
But evening brings us home.

The sharp thorns prick us, and our tender feet
Are cut and bleeding, and the lambs repeat
Their pitiful complaints—O, rest is sweet,
When evening brings us home.

We have been wounded by the hunter's darts;
Our eyes are very heavy, and our hearts
Search for thy coming—when the light departs
At evening bring us home.

The darkness gathers. Through the gloom no star
Rises to guide us. We have wandered far.
Without thy lamp we know not where we are.
At evening bring us home.

The clouds are round us, and the snowdrifts thicken;
O thou, dear shepherd, leave us not to sicken
In the waste night—our tardy footsteps quicken;
At evening bring us home.

Would Not Receive Silver Dollars.

A gentleman who took thirty-odd silver dollars to a Maine Central ticket office the other day, to buy a mileage ticket, was politely informed that the Maine Central was "not receiving silver for such sales." This side of the double-standard question has not received much attention from the noisy silver advocates. "You may lead a horse to water, but you cannot make him drink," is as true now as ever. Silver may be a legal tender as current coin for the payment of debts, but you can't make a man sell his commodities for silver, all the same. Silver must adjust itself to business needs, instead of expecting the business of the country to adjust itself to silver. —*Lewiston Journal.*

Woman Suffrage in New York.

In respect to the political enfranchisement of women the State of New York now stands foremost. The women of the State will be able next month to exercise the highest right of citizenship. They will then be lawfully entitled to vote for delegates to the convention that is to be held for the revision of the State Constitution, and they may even be nominated as candidates for membership in that most powerful body. The Legislature of New York has conferred upon the women of the State an authority that has never yet been exercised by the women of any State, not even by those of Wyoming, where women can vote in all elections.—*New York Sun.*

Why He Was Cut Off with a Nickel.

Mr. Soley's Rich Aunt (who has been visiting him for five months)—"I think I'll go back to Philadelphia tomorrow, Thomas. Will you get my ticket today?"

Mr. Soley (unguardedly)—"With the greatest pleasure."—*Judge.*

HELP TO CELEBRATE.

STATES JOIN HEARTILY IN THE SPIRIT OF THE DAY.

Their Buildings, Attractively Decorated with Flags and Bunting, Receive Chicago's Visitors—Illinois Leads in the Matter of Adornment—Its Board of Commissioners Gives a Reception to 500 Invited Guests—Throngs Visit Independence Bell in Pennsylvania Building.

Every State in the Union represented at Jackson Park was deeply interested in the success of Chicago day. Those that specially decorated their buildings in honor of the event were Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, Colorado, Washington, South Dakota, Minnesota, North Dakota, Kansas, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Idaho, and the United Territories.

Illinois of course led off. Its great building was beautiful in a many-colored robe of flags and banners and bunting. Away at the top of a flag-staff on the dome floated a red, white, and blue pennant with the word "Illinois" emblazoned on its sides in large black letters. From the apex of the dome to either end of the roof of the structure were stretched ropes on which fluttered the miniature representations of the banners of the various nations of the world. All around the base of the dome and along the eaves of the building flags were draped in attractive figures, while from the cornices and window ledges and over the various doorways were suspended an immense amount of red, white, and blue bunting, and large flags that fluttered in the breeze out over the heads of the multitudes constantly passing in and out.

During the day the Illinois Board of World's Fair Managers received and entertained hundreds of prominent citizens from various parts of the State who had come to help swell the attendance and make memorable not only the greatest day in the history of Chicago and of the Columbian Exposition, but of the greatest day that has ever been celebrated in the history of this country. Among the visitors were Gov. Altgeld and his staff, ex-Gov. Richard J. Oglesby, State Treasurer Ramsay, ex-Representative F. W. Cox of Bridgeport, Col. Reeves, Thomas Spillman of Danville, Representatives Tice of Petersburg, Preston of Havana, Paddock of Kankakee, and many others. To some 500 specially invited visitors the Governor and board served luncheon from 1 to 3 o'clock, composed of sandwiches, coffee, ice-cream, and cake. Of this number the Governor gave out invitations to fifty persons, each member of the board to twenty, and the President and the Secretary to the rest. During the parade in the evening the building was gorgeously illuminated and especially invited guests occupied seats reserved for them on the balconies and in the windows from which to view the parade.

While the California people made no effort in the direction of decoration they did as much as anybody else towards entertainment and making the festivities of the day a success. They sent baskets of grapes, peaches, and pears to the officers of the Exposition and served all those who called on them with samples of their California wine, and in the evening gave up all the advantageous spaces in their building to friends of the Exposition people from which to witness the pageant of floats.

Among California's prominent visitors were ex-United States Senator Williams and wife, Irwin C. Stump, Vice-President of the Midwinter Exposition. Over the portals of Colorado's building was a large shield and eagle set in a festoon of flags and bunting, and from the eaves above hung two immense national banners. Each front of the three wings of the Washington Building was made gay and bright with the colors of the Union. All over the exterior of South Dakota's building were festoons of flags and bunting. North Dakota, Kansas, and Minnesota, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and Wisconsin, clustered about in the same vicinity, were equally attractive in the amount, variety, and beauty of their decorations.

Crowds at Independence Bell.

Down along the Mall, Pennsylvania's building was first to catch the eye of the visitor. Its front and sides from the roof to the ground were covered with shields and flags and banners. Two great specimens of the Stars and Stripes hung and drawn aside so as to form a curtain covered the entrance to the building, through which a constant stream of people pushed each other in eagerness and anxiety to get a sight at the old Liberty Bell. This ancient relic of independence was made attractive with myriads of little flags and yards of bunting, artistically festooned over and about its frame.

Maj. Thomas J. Anderson of Kansas was one of the first visitors to enter the grounds yesterday morning and he made his way immediately to the Kansas Building. If the Major is anything at all he is one of the most loyal men in America when it comes to celebrating any event that will add luster to the history of the country. He was most enthusiastic yesterday on the subject of Chicago day at the Fair, and for that reason caused something of an excitement in the Kansas Building because the Commissioners in charge there had not shown interest enough to decorate. In a few minutes he had everybody hustling around, gathering up flags and fastening them to the front of the structure so that it quickly blossomed out as one of the most attractive on the circle.

New York made no effort in the way of decoration, but the Commissioners and the managers of the New York Building were active all day receiving and entertaining a multitude of people. They claimed that more sightseers passed in and out of the front doors of their chateau than any other two State buildings on the grounds. They were good enough to permit hundreds of people to go up on the roof and eat their lunches, and those who had no lunches with them to eat were served by the caterer of the building restaurant with sandwiches and coffee. Last night the building was beautifully illuminated inside and out, top and bottom, and all around. At the Massachusetts Building a splendid brass band from Lynn played patriotic music all day. Away over in the northeast corner of the grounds the gray-stone structure occupied by the State of Iowa was decked from top to bottom with flags and bunting, and its interior was jammed with people from morning till night to such an extent the only way in which a person could get in, or get out when in was to join the ranks of the moving column and follow it in place. The buildings of all the New England States entertained people through the day and until the night. The big log hut of Idaho was gay with flags and bunting. Missouri, Louisiana, and Utah showed that they were interested in the success of the celebration last night by giving up the most advantageous locations on their verandas and in the windows of their buildings to sightseers.

State Buildings Illuminated.

There was nothing lacking in the part taken by the various States in the Chicago day jubilee. Last night that part of Jackson Park occupied by these buildings was as attractive as any portion of the grounds. All the buildings were illuminated and filled with people. Every foot of elevation from which a sightseer could advantageously view the parade of floats was occupied by women and men. All over the front of the great white New York structure were banked masses of people, and the verandas surrounding the Pennsylvania Building were packed with invited guests, while the raised lawn in front of the Massachusetts Building offered a comfortable place for thousands. No discrimination was shown except in the selection of windows and upper balconies, where the Commissioners and their particular friends were stationed. Along the Mall from the lagoon bridge at Fifty-seventh street entrance to the Intramural railroad on the east were stretched lines to which had been fastened at frequent intervals Chinese lanterns and national banners. They made a pretty sight. The street was black with people.

Most of the foreign buildings also showed their interest in the success of the day in various ways. Nearly every one of them floated the American flag from their flagstaffs and decorated around the doorways with an abundance of bunting representing the colors of their several nations with those of the United States.

REUNION OF MANY STATES.

Parade and Review of Representatives of Various Commonwealths.

Promptly at 2 o'clock the review and reunion of States took place in the Court of Honor. In all its appointments the afternoon pageant was worthy of the day in which it played a conspicuous part. In the short parade over 3,000 youths and maidens took part, and though not previously drilled in the parts to which they were assigned they went through the program without a break. Long before the hour for starting the parade the broad ways bounding the Court of Honor were gorged with people and every vantage point along the line occupied. For every foot of space in the Court of Honor there were at least two claimants and sometimes more.

It was not a moving crowd, for motion under such circumstances was impossible. From the Administration Building to the Peristyle it was impossible for any one to advance over a rod in half an hour's time. The great white statues along the waterways were black and indiscernible as to shape and form, for the crowd, despite the protests of the Columbian Guards, had climbed up and kept their stations there. The balconies, windows, and roofs looking out upon the Court of Honor were black with people, and places even along the walls where it seemed impossible that a human could cling to were occupied as vantage points by some of the more adventurous. The children who were taking part in the reunion and review of States came in at the Sixty-second street entrance and were escorted by a strong guard of honor to the rendezvous just back of Agricultural Building.

Encircling the Court of Honor.

There was little time lost in preparation. All who were to take part in the afternoon pageant came to the ground dressed as the characters they were to represent. Each detachment of school children was in charge of the teachers and there was little confusion in assigning them to their proper places in the line formation.

The procession entered the Court of Honor at the south end of the Peristyle and there was no need of a band to announce their presence to the waiting crowd. A mighty shout greeted the head of the line as it entered the Court of Honor. It seemed at first impossible that a way could be cleared through the dense throng. But hardly had the line become visible before in some unaccountable manner a way was cleared, but leaving a lee way in front at all times of only a few yards. The children were forced to march in close rank. At the head of the advancing column came thirty-four representatives of Chicago as a guard of honor, the idea being to have one youth for each ward in the city.

Members of the guard of honor bore shields on which the municipal seal was emblazoned in varied colors and about which in large letters was the word "Welcome." Immediately following the guard of honor came the Diocesan choir of 100 boys under the marshalship of F. A. Dunster, the choir director. It was the original intention that this choir should sing the patriotic hymn "Love and Liberty," which was especially prepared for this occasion; but after the first attempt the director decided that singing was not in order, as the shouts of the mighty throng drowned every note. Before the thirteen original states represented by young girls bearing shields, olive branches, and various other emblematic tokens, marched the Ninth Presbyterian Cadets. The cadets were under the leadership of H. F. Wenk and made an imposing appearance.

New York in the Post of Honor.

In the review of the procession of States New York was accorded the post of honor, the head of the column. The States were divided into sections or divisions of the parade and were represented by alternate groups of youths and maidens. Each State was allowed one representative for each county in it and six to typify the six principal cities in the State. Before every State came the coat of arms, which was borne by the youth or maiden representing the principal city in that State, and cords running from the top of the silken banners were carried by the other representatives of municipalities.

After the thirteen original States the order of precedence was given to the States first admitted into the Union. Under this rule Vermont, admitted in 1791, and represented by fourteen young girls, led the second section of the parade. Kentucky, admitted in 1792, with 117 counties, was next in line, and the other States in this section followed in the order named: Tennessee, admitted in 1796, with 96 counties; Ohio, in 1802, with 88 counties; Louisiana, in 1812, with 52 counties; Indiana, in 1816, with 92 counties; Mississippi, in 1817, with 75 counties.

The counties in the States in the second section were represented by children from the Fuller, Doolittle, Fifty-fourth street, and Kenwood schools. Miss Eleanor Thorn, Mr. B. F. Hill, Mr. A. L. Stevenson, Miss L. J. Poice, and Miss Sollitt, teachers in the schools, marched with the children in the line of parade. Most of the young misses were dressed in simple gowns of white, their uniform consisting of a silken sash, shields bearing the coat of arms of the State and county represented, and a crown in which was set a single gilded star. The youths wore caps of white, around which ran a band in which were blended the national colors. In the first section the cities bore flags, on which were printed in big letters the name, and in addition to this, in some cases, a shield, on which was emblazoned in colors the municipal seal. To avoid the appearance of too much sameness the shape of the flags as well as their color was changed in each succeeding State and many minor changes in the make-up of the line formation.

To Typify the Section.

While laurel and olive branches were borne by a large per cent of representative counties, in many cases the typical flower and even cereal of the State represented was used instead. The young misses who represented the counties in Indiana bore great stalks of corn, while those representing Louisiana counties bore stalks of sugar cane. The youths in the Ohio section were fairly weighed down with buckeyes, and in all the States represented a certain fitness was observable in the emblems carried.

Children from the Brownell, Carter, Champlain, and Louis schools represented the counties in the States of the third section. In this division of the parade were Illinois, admitted in 1818, with 102 counties; Alabama, admitted in 1819, with seventy-six counties; Maine, in 1820, with sixteen counties; Missouri, in 1821, with 115 counties; Arkansas, in 1836, with seventy-six counties; Michigan, in 1837, with eighty-five counties, and Florida, in 1845, with forty-five counties. As Illinois, heading the column of the third division, went through the crowd tumultuous cheers greeted the young misses, who took the reception as though it were a matter of every-day occurrence. The children in this division wore Liberty caps of red, with an upturned crown of blue, studded with stars.

In the Final Section.

The fourth section was made up of Iowa, Texas, Wisconsin, California, Minnesota, and Oregon. To the Lone Star State, with 244 counties, was given the station of honor at the head of this parade division. Iowa, with its ninety represented counties, bearing sheaves of wheat, followed Texas, and Wisconsin, the Badger State, with sixty-eight counties, was next in line. The fifty-four counties of California were typified by boys, each of whom carried a gilded stalk of corn. Minnesota, with eighty counties, and Oregon, with thirty-one, the last State in this division, also made a striking appearance.

Miss Burke and Miss Dewy acted as Marshals of this division. Kansas, with 102 representatives, each bearing great stalks of corn, headed the fifth section. The States in this division were made up from pupils of the Duncan avenue, Madison avenue, Parkside, Brookdale, and Cornell schools, and Miss Julia P. McEachron, Miss Irene Forte, Miss Johnson, Miss Plimley, Mrs. Jocelyn, and Mrs. Colt, teachers in these schools, marched with the children and acted as Marshals of the division. In this final section of the parade was West Virginia with fifty-four counties, Nevada with fourteen, Nebraska with ninety-two, Colorado with fifty-five, Washington with thirty-four, Montana with seventeen, North Dakota with fifty-four, and South Dakota, the last State admitted to the Union, with seventy-eight counties. The parade of States in this section was in this order.

Before the parade reached the Administration Building the crowd, which first had managed in some way to open the passage for them, surged forward and the line of march was at this point badly broken. Under the guidance of the Marshals, however, the line was quickly put in order and the remainder of the parade was finished as programmed.

Pages, Columns, and Words.

There were 5,008,104 pages in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, in which there were 35,056,728 columns. There were many illustrations and display advertisements in the paper. Had the columns been made up of solid letter-press they would have contained 56,090,764,800 words.

Before going to the World's Fair take Bromo-Seltzer. It clears the head and invigorates.

"IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN."

What a Depth of Thought in Those Few Words.

How Often and With What Sadness Do We Quote Them.

It Might Indeed Have Been Had We Only Known in Time.

Probably no words are more frequently quoted than these, and surely none could have a greater meaning or show more clearly that some calamity in our lives, caused perhaps by ourselves, through ignorance, carelessness, or insufficient attention to the laws of nature, might have been averted. How true is it especially in regard to the sick. Might it not have been the case with nearly all of us at some period that had we but known what to do at the proper time much suffering could have been saved?

No one knows this better than Mrs. Mary Henderson, who lives at 89 Congress avenue, Flushing, Long Island.

"I suffered terribly," she said, "from rheumatism, and was weak, tired, and nervous all the time. I was so sore all over when I would rise in the morning and felt so tired that it seemed as if it would take me an hour to dress.

"I am thankful to say, however, that all these troubles have passed away, thanks to a wonderful remedy which I have used. This remedy is Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy,

MRS. MARY HENDERSON.

and I feel it my duty to tell what benefits I have derived from the use of this great medicine.

"The news is too good to keep, and I feel that it should be made known, and I certainly will do all that lies in my power to spread it because the medicine has done so much for me. It will surely help others if they will only give it a trial.

"Why, I feel like a new person, and I am now able to do all my work and stand it well. I am surprised at myself and the strength and vigor this wonderful medicine has given me."

And now, readers, if you have been suffering from nervous or blood disease, causing debility, dyspepsia, or any of the conditions depending upon diseased nerves or blood, and have been thinking of what might be if you could but recover your health, we say to you in all confidence take this wonderful medicine and you will be cured.

DR. GREENE, the noted specialist in curing all chronic and nervous diseases, is its discoverer. He can be consulted at his office,

35 W. 14th-st., New York,
free of charge, personally or by letter.

MILWAUKEE A PREFERRED CREDITOR.

Decision Rendered by Judge Johnson in Wisconsin Book Cases.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Judge Johnson today decided that the City of Milwaukee is a preferred creditor of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank to the amount of $1,648,276 and the County of Milwaukee a preferred creditor of the Commercial Bank to the amount of $317,484. Judge Johnson also held that the State of Wisconsin and City of Columbus are also preferred creditors of the Marine Bank.

Judge Jenkins this afternoon appointed Milton B. Whitney, Charles S. Fairchild, Harry T. Mooney, Sanford B. Ladd, and Frank Hagemann receivers for the Lombard Loan and Investment company of Kansas, the Valley Loan and Trust company, the Investors' company, the City Real Estate company, and the Alliance Trust company upon a petition of the New York Security and Trust company. They qualified in bonds of $200,000 each.

A proposition to charge the cost of a boycott to the international union instead of the local union was defeated at today's session of the Cigarmakers' International Union.

The grand jury has adjourned for a week to await the return from Chicago of William Plankinton, assignee of the Plankinton Bank.

Through the sale of an additional $100,000 of notes and $180,000 of bonds, the City Treasurer is now able to meet all outstanding obligations.

Mrs. Beatrice Howard of Chicago was today granted a divorce from Charles S. Howard and $65 a month alimony.

The expectation now is that a dividend of the Plankinton Bank assets will be declared by Assignee Plankinton early in December.

A STORY OF AUSTRIA'S EMPEROR.

He Helped a Young Woman Look for Her Lost Dog.

From Ischl comes the following incident, which is reported to have happened a few days before the Emperor Joseph left that lovely mountain city for the maneuvers in Galicia, says the Vienna correspondent of the London *Daily News:*

The American ladies in Ischl have a maid with them who is a quadroon speaking very imperfect German, and whose duty it is to lead a beautiful little dachshund by a chain. When the ladies were out walking one morning the dog tore himself away and disappeared into a thicket. The girl guessed that the dog had entered private grounds, but jumped over the hedge and followed him. Suddenly an elderly officer stood before her and asked her what she was looking for. She told him, and he said, "We must call him; that will bring him back faster than running after him. What is his name?" "Waldmann," was the reply.

The officer took a silver whistle out of his pocket and alternately called and whistled for the dog, who did not respond, though he was heard barking hoarsely in the distance. Then a forest guard came, and the officer told him to find the dog, and asking the quadroon where the ladies lived told the man to take it to the hotel she named. He then bowed politely and went his way. The quadroon asked the forest guard who the gentleman was. When he told her "That was our Emperor" she left him to look for the dog himself and ran back to tell her ladies. In the evening an imperial servant appeared in the hotel to ask whether the dog had been found.

Lacked Probability.

Edwin—"What do you think of that artist who painted cobwebs on the ceiling so naturally that his housemaid broke her heart owing to her ceaseless and vain efforts to remove them?"

Angelina—"Well, there may have been such an artist, but there surely never was such a housemaid!"—*Drake's Magazine.*

Australian Churches.

The Australians have more churches in proportion to population than any other people.

SAFETY FROM A PERIODIC SCOURGE.

Do you want to be insured, dweller in a malarious region, against the periodical scourge which threatens to assail you in the form of chills and fever or some of the forms of miasma-born disease? It goes without saying that you do. Then, instead of using quinine or other alkaloid and mineral drugs, which merely relieve and are always detrimental to general health, seek aid where it is always forthcoming—from the thorough preventive and remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, in regions where malaria is far more violent and prevalent than it is on this continent, eradicates it completely from the system. Biliousness, dyspepsia, constipation, kidney and nervous complaints, neuralgia, and rheumatism are among the maladies to which the national tonic and corrective is adapted. Physicians everywhere know its genuine worth.

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an hour to dress.
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h I have used. This remedy is
rvura blood and nerve remedy,

. MARY HENDERSON.

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EENE, the noted specialist in curing all chronic
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14th-st., New York,
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medy, Hostetter's Stomach
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and prevalent than it is on
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ALL GO TO THE FAIR.

FEW PEOPLE ATTEND SESSIONS OF THE CONGRESSES.

Empty Chairs the Rule at the Meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, but the Program Is Carried Out Because Speakers Cannot Make New Arrangements—"The Religious Condition of Protestant Christendom" the General Topic for Discussion—Conference Meeting Postponed.

Today's program—Evangelical Association, Hall of Columbus, 10 a. m—"Christian Coöperation in Church Extension," the Rev. Dr. De Witt Hyde, President Bowdoin College; addresses by representatives of Baptist, Congregational, Lutheran, Methodist, and Presbyterian Home Missionary Societies. 8 p. m.—"The Work of the Evangelical Alliance of Great Britain," H. R. Arnold, London; "The Aims of the Evangelical Alliance of the United States," the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong; "Christian Coöperation and the Social Mission of the Churches," the Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Pierson, Philadelphia. Sectional conferences, Hall 22, 10 a. m.—"The Kindergarten," Mrs. E. W. Blatchford, Chicago; addresses by Miss Lucy Wheelock, Boston; Mrs. Alice H. Putnam, Miss Bertha Payne, Miss Stella Wood. Hall 24, 10 a. m.—"Social Purity" (for men only), Anthony Comstock, New York; the Rev. G. W. Puddefoot. Hall 20, 10 a. m.—"Open Air Services," the Rev. E. M. Byington, the Rev. Grayham Taylor, Chicago; "Tent Work," F. Schiverea, Chicago; the Rev. Reuben A. Torrey, Chicago. Hall 24, 2:30 p. m.—"Social Purity" (women only), Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, Chicago; Anthony Comstock, New York. Hall 20, 8 p. m.—"Manual Training," the Rt.-Rev. Samuel Fallows, Chicago; address by Henry H. Belfield. Hall 22, 8 p. m.—"How to Reach Non-Church-Going Workingmen," the Rev. Dr. Joachim, Elmendorf, N. Y.: the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, New York; the Rev. Dr. C. R. Henderson, University of Chicago. Hall 7, 10 a. m.—Congress of Public Health.

The three-score persons who attended yesterday morning's session of the Evangelical Alliance were lost in the wilderness of chairs in the Hall of Columbus. For the one day things theoretical and historical had to give way for things material. "Chicago day" was a factor with which the committee did not reckon when they made up their program, but at yesterday's session it was a factor largely in evidence.

President Dodge, in opening the session, said he had doubts as to the expediency of holding a session, but the program had been arranged and it was impossible to rearrange it without great inconvenience to many of the speakers, who had come from abroad. "The Religious Condition of Protestant Christendom" was the general topic for the morning session. After devotional exercises, conducted by the Rev. Dr. P. Moerdyke, Prof. Jean C. Brace spoke on the "Condition of Protestantism in France." He traced the change of religious thought in France from the time of the domination of the church at Rome down through the era of extreme materialism. He told of the publication by Ernest Renan of his books upon Christ and the belief by the church at the time that those works were particularly dangerous and inopportune, but instead they proved to be the inspiration to research and investigation which had resulted in the complete establishment of the historical fact of Jesus and the universal admiration of his sublime life and character by the French people. Among the promising signs of the times were the changes now steadily going forward in the Catholic Church in France. Where that great organization had once impressed upon the mind its immutability all were now struck by its power of transformation. Prof. Bracq spoke of the efforts of Protestant societies in France, naming among others the McCall Mission and the Societe Evangelique and the changes they had wrought. The College of Sorbonne, which once burned Protestants, now had a Protestant at the head. The condition of France was today more promising than at any time in its history. The people were thinking upon religious questions, and "if there is more faith in honest doubt than in half the creeds" the condition for a religious revival in France was most hopeful.

In the Netherlands.

President Dodge then introduced Col. L. Roosmale Nepven, from Doorn, Holland, who spoke on the condition of religious unity in the Netherlands. He said:

> Since the last published report an important change has taken place in the religious condition of the churches in our country. In 1891 an amalgamation of the two dissenting churches was agreed upon in principle under the name of "Netherdutch Reformed Churches." It is exceedingly difficult for me as a Netherlander to give a totally impartial judgment in this matter, and I therefore propose to limit myself to a bare statement of facts.
>
> A great amount of passion and embitterment has been brought into the strife on both sides and has been the cause of a lamentable alienation and discord even among believing Christians. On the other hand, however, it is not to be denied that the zeal and the activity of both parties, the Netherlands Reformed Church as well as the Dutch Reformed Church, have been much increased since the separation. Another favorable feature is the fact that the attendance at the churches where the gospel is preached according to God's word has been much augmented, whilst those churches where the so-called modern theology is taught are almost deserted. Enumerating the members of the different churches in round figures the Netherlands Reform (Established) Church may be said to count 2,000,000 members and the two dissenting churches combined about 500,000 members. Much activity has been shown in Holland in the last few years in the fields of gospel work and Christian philanthropy.

Col. Nepven then gave a detailed account of the work done by the various religious and philanthropic organizations, and concluded by saying:

> Much is being done to improve as much as possible the social condition, to provide work, and to give assistance to the laboring classes. Among others laboring with true devotion for the interest of the laboring classes may be mentioned a workman's union called "Patrimonium" and a Christian workmen's masters' association called "Boaz." It cannot be denied, however, that, notwithstanding the increase of activity in Christian and philanthropic work, there is a noticeable spirit of depression in our country which gives rise to anxiety. The deplorable discord among the churches, which threatens to be carried on political ground, often prevents believing Christians from coming forward with decision.

Religious Condition of Germany.

An interesting paper on the religious condition of Germany, prepared by Count Andrea von Bernstorff, Berlin, was read. The writer said while only two-thirds of Germany was Protestant, yet the great social problems are being fought out on the basis of Protestantism. He said there were many problems in Germany still to be solved, the most important of which is the condition of the workingmen. They are at present in the hands of socialistic leaders, he maintained, and as a consequence have become atheists. These conditions are being fought with workingmen's organizations. The religious spirit, or rather the lack of it, among the students is also receiving much attention. Count von Bernstorff paid a high compliment to the Emperor and Empress of Germany, saying no one was more earnest or interested in Christian work, and this was especially true of the Empress.

The condition of religion in Scandinavia was exhaustively treated in an address by the Rev. M. Falk Giertsen.

Lack of attendance compelled all the sectional conference except the one devoted to the work of deaconesses to adjourn until today. The work of deaconesses was discussed by Mrs. Lucy Rider Meyer, M. D., Chicago; Sister Dora (Miss Dora Stephenson), London, and Margaret Dyer, Chicago. At the evening session addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. James M. King, Secretary of the National League for the Protection of American Institutions, on "Religious Liberty and the State"; by Bishop Fowler of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on "Religious Liberty and the Progress of Mankind"; and a paper by J. L. M. Curry, LL. D., special agent of the Peabody and Slater Funds, Washington, D. C., on "The Present Condition of Religious Liberty Throughout the World," was read by the Rev. Dr. J. Elmendorf, New York.

Kills His Wife and Their Guest.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Oct. 9.—At Hazelton, a suburb of this city, shortly after midnight, James Campbell, aged 60, killed his wife with a revolver and attempted to murder Patrick Finney, aged 64. The wife died almost instantly, and Finney was taken to the hospital in a dying condition. He lives at New Bedford, Pa., and was visiting the Campbell family. Jealousy without any cause and the use of liquor are the reasons assigned for the double murder. The murderer was formerly a saloonkeeper in Pittsburg.

Figures That Tell a Story.

There were 208,671 copies of THE TRIBUNE sold by 10 o'clock yesterday. This was the number printed exclusive of all spoiled and all free papers.

PROSPEROUS, PROGRESSIVE PASADENA.

Numerous and Substantial Improvements Going Forward in the California City.

Los Angeles *Times*, Oct. 2: It is a source of sincere gratification, both positive and comparative, for Pasadenians to contemplate the present prosperous and aggressive condition of this city. It is a positive gratification when the numerous and substantial improvements now going forward are summed up; when the testimony of the school enrollment to the steady growth of the place is taken; when the evidences of individual thrift are canvassed, and when the assurance of all the prophetic indications is invoked that goes to show that an unusually prosperous season is just ahead. It is a comparative gratification when these conditions are contrasted with those of any other place or locality, and the inevitable conclusion is reached that no other communities are in better shape, and few are in as good.

The situation will bear specification as well as generalization. In every part of town there still resounds the music of hammer, and spade, trowel and saw, and the new homes are everywhere; homes of comfort in cottages as well as homes of luxury in mansions. Everywhere missing links of street grade and cement walks are multiplying convenience, appearance, and comforts. The leading educational institution of this part of the State, the Throop Polytechnic Institute, has just dedicated a substantial and convenient building to its purposes of good for the young, and its school year begins with a registration almost equal to even its enlarged facilities to accommodate. As a tourist center the completion and successful operation of the Mount Lowe railway adds to the attractive features of the locality its chief, for it conquers to the use and enjoyment of all classes of comers hitherto inaccessible sights and experiences. The pavement of the town's principal thoroughfares, now well under way, marks the progressive and aggressive character of its men of means, and will add vastly to the sum total of the city's beauty. The greatly enlarged Hotel Green and the added accommodations of the Raymond are earnest of the coming among us of hundreds of tourists eech season, in addition to the numbers who have hitherto been our visitors.

So it may readily be seen that, viewed either in the light of the general feeling of confidence and hope that is all-prevalent in the community, or judged upon the more tangible basis of the added advantages that may be listed and counted, the winter will dawn upon Pasadena as upon a community stable in her past achievements and certain of a future advance.

FROM CHICAGO FIRE TO WORLD'S FAIR.

The Rev. Dr. Collyer Preaches at New York on the Wonders Seen Here.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The Rev. Dr. Collyer yesterday took as the subject for his sermon: "From the Chicago Fire to the World's Fair." He was pastor of Unity Church in that city for twenty-one years. His discourse was highly eulogistic of Chicago, its resources and remarkable development since the great fire, at which time he was residing there. He spoke from Isaiah, lxi., 3: "Beauty for Ashes and the Garment of Praise for the Spirit of Heaviness," and from II. Kings x, 6 and 7: "She said to the King: It was a true report that I heard in mine own land. Howbeit I believed not the words until I came and mine eyes had seen it, and behold, the half was not told me."

Dr. Collyer declared the quotations might aptly apply to himself when he visited the White City. He had been reading of its wonders to a great extent and his imagination had been aroused, but what he actually saw went beyond his expectations. A near friend of his used to speak of the time when she had seen deer run past her door where the now "magnificent structures stand, in the very heart of commerce that reminds you of the Babel they would build in the old time, whose pinnacles should reach to heaven; while in some I could mention they were stricken also with a confusion of tongues."

Since the time he was in Chicago the population has increased fourteen fold. Dr. Collyer then gave a description of the great fire as he witnessed it and the incidents connected therewith. Only by so doing, he said, could the true story of the World's Fair be told. For the fortitude shown by those then afflicted he gleaned this lesson: "Kindness in another's trouble, courage in your own." It was the personification of love and hope for the city, of faith and courage in themselves, which enabled Chicagoans to grasp the opportunity for the World's Fair in spite of competition. It was this courage which led them to subscribe millions without expecting to get a dollar back. No lies were told about the untold treasures gathered there as far as he could find out. A noticeable thing was that crowds gathered there was made up of what President Lincoln used to call the "plain people." They carried back with them visions of beauty which will always remain.

"If you say," said Dr. Collyer, "I saw only the best things, I answer frankly that was what I went to see, because the best stays and the worst withers away. Chicagoans have a love for their city which we cannot have for ours, because they built their city with their own hands, but New York was built by generations 270 years ago.

WALL STREET GOES TO THE YACHT RACE

Quotations Drag Along Without Feature—Chicago Gas Strongest of Trust Stocks.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Yacht racing has again been more attractive to the average man of Wall street than is the short market. Quotations drag along without feature, aside from trivial fluctuations in one or two specialties here and there. Louisville and Nashville dropped a couple of points on what seemed to be selling of long stock for European account. Still the always explanatory friends of the property distributed assurances that the slump reflected merely the attacks of bear speculators. This same explanation has been on tap every day since the stock began to go down from a point thirty points or more higher than the present price. As has been pointed out clearly in THE TRIBUNE, Louisville and Nashville must be the protégé of the angels if it is not in a bad way. Every other railroad down South has troubles by the regiment. Only a miracle can be making Louisville prosperous in the face of the universal bankruptcy spread all around it. Some of the trust stocks gained a trifle today. Chicago gas was strongest of the industrials—probably because there is a bigger short interest in that than in any of the others. Chicago did something in a bull way to help along Northwest and some other grangers. Union Pacific is still freely gossiped about and the stock is weak. The receivership rumor persists in circulating. Railway earnings continue generally poor. The money market is dead. Call money is a drug. Time funds are not in demand by Wall street, and only Wall street on gilt-edged collateral is having a chance at it. The commercial world still finds small accommodation. H. ALLAWAY.

MOODY'S RECOLLECTION OF THE FIRE.

His Church Was Burned and Congregation Scattered.

Evangelist Dwight L. Moody preached to 2,000 people in Central Music Hall yesterday. A large number of World's Fair visitors were in attendance. He said:

> I remember in 1871 I went with Philip Phillips and he who is now Bishop Vincent to California. When I returned my congregation had become scattered. While pondering over the question of how to get the people back to Farwell Hall a thought came to me. I resolved to give them talks on Bible characters. When I came to the life of Christ I took six nights in which to treat the subject. On the last night, being Saturday evening, Oct. 8, I had my largest congregation. My text was: "What Shall I Then Do with Jesus?" In closing I asked the congregation to consider the subject, think over it during the week, and at the meeting the next Sunday evening to make some decision in the matter. I have not seen that congregation since that time. The fire burned the hall and the audience became separated. I have had hard work today in keeping the tears back. There was one lesson I learned from the occurrence, and that was to exhort my people to decide at once for Christ, and not put it off from time to time.
>
> I remember when that flaming tongue of fire swept over this city. God was your protector that day, and you were near the hearts of the civilized world. I remember talking with Treasurer Hardy of the Relief committee, and he said that the most touching gift he received was a box of clothes that came from one of the most destitute parts of destitute Ireland. The box contained most all the poor clothes of every description in which Ireland is rich. When you pass by the big dry goods stores that almost reach the heavens I want you to think of that box of Irish patched goods that came as an evidence of good faith from sympathizing hearts.

If exhausted from your trip to the World's Fair take Bromo-Seltzer. It invigorates.

SLEEP IN THE CHAIRS.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE UNABLE TO GET BEDS AT THE HOTELS.

Only One Hostelry Not Turning Visitors Away, and a Single Room Remains Unoccupied There—Cots Put Up in Parlors and Banquet Halls—The Overflow Given Directions for Furnished Rooms Away from the Down-Town Quarter—Canvass of Leading Caravansaries.

Never before has Chicago been called upon to house so many visitors within its borders as at the present time. The multitudes that came Saturday, Sunday, and Monday have been besieging the hotels for a place to sleep, and every hostelry is filled to overflowing. After all the rooms were filled the parlors and other public rooms were furnished with cots, lounges, and even chairs were pressed into service, wherein weary humanity might dream of the glories of the great Fair. Where the hotels could not accommodate the people they were given a list of furnished rooms in the residence part of the city and in this way many were cared for. The Grand Central Passenger Station Hotel was the only one found yesterday that had rooms. One apartment there had not been taken. A canvass of the principal hotels showed how the crowd was being handled, as follows:

Palmer House—The number of applications unprecedented. The house has cared for all of its regular patrons and a large number of persons who can seldom come to Chicago. The rooms have all been filled and every inch of space is being utilized. All the guests have kept in good humor, and, by offering to take others into their rooms, have aided the management in accommodating the crowd. People kept coming all Sunday night. Of the late arrivals, the ladies were given a pillow each and allowed to sleep on the lounges in the parlors; and the men were cared for in the club rooms. The Palmer House decided to turn no one away who came to the Fair on Chicago day, and no one has been refused. Many who made application, however, went away to try to find better accommodations than the hotel had left to offer.

Leland—People were turned away by the hundreds all Sunday night, and all day and evening yesterday. Every room was filled, and every cot put in use. The public rooms, and even some of the halls, were pressed into service as sleeping apartments.

Sleep in Rotunda Chairs.

Victoria—Five hundred guests were well taken care of, but half that number were turned away both last night and the night before. Cots were made use of in the parlors. From fifteen to twenty persons, who were unable to find a better place, slept in the chairs of the rotunda Sunday night.

Wellington—All available space is taken and guests have been given cots in the parlors and private dining-rooms. Hundreds have been turned away.

Auditorium—There was no special rush. The management declined to crowd the rooms and was kept busy refusing people accommodations.

Richelieu—Telegrams were received every half hour for the last two days to reserve rooms, but the hotel was filled. Hundreds have been turned away.

University Hotel—The people slept in blankets on the floor. From basement to attic the house was crowded. In the forty-two rooms 120 people were accommodated last night. If the management could have bought cots yesterday it could have filled the basement with people. More than 200 were turned away yesterday.

Gore's Hotel—Hundreds were turned away yesterday, and people kept coming in until late at night. Every resting place was occupied. The annex, halls, and parlors were taken up with cots. More were registered yesterday afternoon than could be put in the beds and cots of the hotel. Many stragglers who came in late at night, having been unable to find another place, passed the remainder of the night in the chairs of the office.

McCoy's Hotel—Two or more persons have been put in each room for the last two or three nights. When every room was occupied Sunday night thirty-two women were put in Parlors B and C, and twenty-two men were housed in the clubroom. Many who would not take a cot in a public room went away. The halls were filled with cots, and several persons slept on chairs. The management will turn no person away if they will accept the accommodations offered. The demand for rooms yesterday at 4 o'clock was 20 per cent greater than at the same time the day before.

Niagara—Omnibus loads of people came Sunday night and until 3 a. m. yesterday, but were compelled to seek another stopping place. The hotel was filled to overflowing.

Windsor—As many guests as were cared for were refused. Every kind of accommodation was provided.

Saratoga—All the rooms were filled and every one of the 400 cots engaged. Many were turned away.

Clifton—The hotel has been crowded and, although application was continuously made yesterday, no more could be taken.

Great Northern—Sunday night 1,171 people were sheltered, and during Sunday and yesterday the hotel turned away as many more. There were 300 cots in use in reading-rooms, banquet halls, and parlors.

Grand Pacific—Over 1,000 cared for. Not many were turned away who were willing to take a cot. The demand had not been much greater the last few days than usual. The hotel had a large number of cots in private dining-rooms and private parlors.

National—Every room filled and seventy cots placed about the parlors and halls. The hotel had turned away 200 people during the late rush. Many guests passed the night in chairs in the office.

Hotel Grace—One hundred and fifty cots placed in regular rooms and another 150 placed about the halls. Many slept on the floor, as there were not enough cots to supply the demand. Over 1,000 were turned away since 10 o'clock Sunday night.

Marquette—Doubled its capacity and everything was full. A G. A. R. hall in connection with the hotel looked like a large hospital with its scores of cots. People were crowded before the register from 9 Sunday night till 2 Monday morning looking for rooms.

Atlantic—Turned but few away. Yesterday the hotel increased its capacity by forty more cots and every one was taken. The average was more than three occupants to a room. Has one room vacant.

Grand Central Passenger Station Hotel—The only place found that was not full, there being an unoccupied room. Nobody was turned away.

Nicollet turned seventy-five away before 6 p. m. yesterday. The average was three guests to the room.

Briggs House had fifty cots divided up among the banquet halls, parlors, hallways, etc. But few were sent away.

Cosmopolitan European Hotel—Full and rented a number of chairs out at 50 cents apiece, which were occupied during the night.

Tremont—One hundred turned away between noon yesterday to 5 o'clock. One hundred cots were scattered about the club-rooms, reception-rooms, and halls.

Commercial—Turned away 100 between noon and 3 p. m. yesterday. Eight hundred were kept there during the night. One hundred and fifty cots were placed in the parlors and halls, those in the parlors being taken by women and those in the halls by men.

Brevoort—Eight hundred people cared for by adding 300 cots to the regular accommodations. Two hundred people were turned away yesterday before 5 p. m.

Kuhn's Hotel—Kept 425 guests last night by putting from three to eight in a room. Chairs were occupied by many persons who were unable to find better accommodations. No charge was made for them.

Ex-Secretary Foster's Clerk Arrested.

FOSTORIA, O., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—William M. Day, confidential clerk of ex-Secretary Charles Foster, was arrested today charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. The warrant is sworn out by Levi D. Mussetter, who had given Secretary Foster three notes of $200 each. They were put up as collateral by Mr. Foster to an insurance company. When Mr. Mussetter called at the bank to make indorsements a certificate of deposit was issued, as the notes were not there. Before the indorsements were made the bank failed. The suit is brought to fix responsibility of debtor and creditor.

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you detect no fish-oil taste. As it is a help to digestion there is *no after effect except good effect.* Keep in mind that Scott's Emulsion is the best promoter of flesh and strength known to science.

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State and Madison-sts.

It Ranks with the World's Best.

Schlesinger & Mayer have more than ordinary pleasure in directing your attention to their **Cloak and Suit Department.** The superiority of the make, the exclusiveness of the styles, the moderate system of pricing, has affixed the great seal of public approval on this most important department. We want every visiting stranger to remember us very pleasantly, We arrange these very unusual—we may say extraordinary offerings with this end in view.

One thousand 34-inch Jackets, double-breasted loose front, tight-fitting back, full circular skirts, Worth collars, collar, cuffs, and skirts braid trimmed, self-faced, half satin lined, in all shades, $15 (The undeniable every-day value is $22.50.)

One thousand 38-inch Jackets, tight-fitting full circular Skirts, Worth cape and storm collars, large full sleeves, military braid trimmed waist, braid trimmed skirt, collar, and front, Astrachan edged, $25 (The undeniable every-day value is $35.00.)

Six hundred imported Capes, 40-inch triple capes, satin lined throughout, shaded braid trimmed, navy, browns, and greens, $18.75 (The undeniable every-day value is $35.00.)

Two hundred and fifty imported Capes, satin lined throughout, Derby and Worth collars, serpentine, military, and plain braid trimmed, navys, black, reds, greens, browns, $15 (The undeniable every-day price is $25.00.)

Five hundred Dresses, every one a manufacturer's sample dress; among them Suits with round surplice waists, with the Craven collars, in Creson, Dresden, and all leading shades; also tailor-made and dressmaker-made Suits with Prince Albert coats, full umbrella skirts, in all the new weaves; also beautiful House Dresses trimmed in moire, Cecilian, and cut velvets;

$15, $20, $25 (The undeniable every-day value is up to $50.)

→ **These offerings** are altogether out of the ordinary—they're extraordinary.

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Furs! Furs! The finest of Furs.

One of the most luxurious spots in the whole house is the large space devoted to the sale of **The Finest of Furs.** The selling of Furs has proceeded here all summer and has grown in intensity, as our fur stock and fur facilities have gotten widely known. You should be as sure of your fur house as you should be of your diamond house. *We know furs!* We know these are much below such qualities are usually sold for.

The Finest of Alaska Seal Jackets,	$200.	(add one-third for their real value.)
The Finest of Mink Jackets—the Finest of Natural Otter Jackets—the Finest of Natural Beaver Jackets—the Finest of Mink Sacques,	$175.	(add one-third for their real value.)
The Finest of Astrachan Jackets,	$35.	(add one-third for their real value.)
The Finest of Electric Seal and Astrachan Fur Circular Capes,	$12.50	(add one-third for their real value.)
The Finest of Mink Scarfs,	$3.75	(add $1.25 for their real value.)

→ **Be particular,** be very particular of whom you buy your Furs.

THE TRIBUNE, Tuesday, Oct. 10, 1893.

If you've

Got Back Yet

from Chicago Day at the Fair you're in luck,—many are probably still getting back.

Time to think very seriously about winter clothes, inside and outside. Overcoats, Suits, Underwear, Shirts, Neckwear, for Men and Boys, for Fall and Winter, are what we want you to see us about—but only good goods at fair prices. We don't claim to be the cheapest, cheapness and good quality are often strangers.

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We rent Full Dress Suits to proper reliable parties.

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This elegant fireproof house is located midway between World's Fair and business center; 15 minutes' ride to either; Illinois Central Station and cable cars one block away. Magnificent view of lake from nearly every room.

European Plan. Fine restaurant, billiard room, roof garden, etc. Rooms, $1.00 to $5.00 per day. Suites of 4 to 6 rooms, including bath, $8 to $20. Furnished or unfurnished apartments of 5 to 7 rooms to rent by the year. W. W. SOMES, Mgr.

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CHAS. E. LELAND, Manager.

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Strictly first-class; full east and south front; cuisine the best; large rooms; quiet residential hotel for permanent or transient guests; no World's Fair prices. Cable cars and elevated road running direct to Fair Grounds.

HOTELS.

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New, First-Class, European or American plan, corner 23d-st. and South Park-av.; choicest residence district, overlooking Lake Michigan; block from 22d-st. depot Ill. Cent. R. R. main line World's Fair; cable cars two blocks, reaching Fair, business district, or theaters in a few minutes, 5c fares; elevators, electric lights, baths, etc.; family parties, clubs, or others visiting the Fair can obtain rooms, single or en suite; moderate charges.

THE GLENARM HOTEL,
N. E. COR. INDIANA-AV. AND 22D-ST.,

American or European plan, offers those who wish to avoid the annoyance and expense of housekeeping this winter newly and handsomely furnished rooms, single and en suite; elevator, steam heat, first-class service; all conveniences. Come and examine. Cuisine a special feature.

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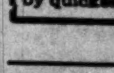

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The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1893.

Whew!

It is over.

Anything the matter with Chicago luck?

Those who went early did not avoid the rush.

Chicago cheerfully acknowledges its indebtedness to the rest of mankind for a portion of yesterday's crowd.

It was a great day for the human race, most of which appeared to be on hand.

As to the World's Fair going out in a "blaze of glory," the blaze of glory part of the performance has been carried out.

It is perhaps not too late to say that the police officers behaved admirably at the primary elections last week. They only interfered to quell rows. They did not take sides with partisans and factionists. They were not overzealous. Perhaps they were not zealous enough. If they had been some of the Democratic delegates and committeemen might be in jail now.

Not much will be gained by the city through the annexation of Sec. 18 of Norwood Park, which has been petitioned for and which will be voted on at the forthcoming election. The section is that which includes the County Farm. It also has several of the saloons which depend for support on the County Farm employés under Democratic rule. If the annexation is effected, which is probable, the County Farm will be supplied with city water, and the sewage system of the farm can be connected with the city system without interminable negotiation. These are the principal advantages of the proposition.

Mr. Larry Boyle, candidate for Circuit Judge on the City Hall machine ticket, still holds on to his $4,000 job as attorney of the Election Board. He also retains a Master-in-Chanceryship. Boyle is a thrifty person. Seeing that he has two jobs at present and that he is a gay bachelor with only himself to support, it is barely possible that the voters of Cook County may conclude that he ought not to have a third office. He was once before a candidate for Judge. The people refused to give him the position that time for good and sufficient reasons. There are additional reasons why he should not get a Judgeship now.

The senior Democratic organ explains that it was impossible for the Democrats to nominate Judge Gary because "he was not a Democrat, and therefore had no standing in a Democratic convention." Yet he is as much of a Democrat today as he was in 1887 when a Democratic convention nominated him. He is as much of a Democrat as he was in 1881 when a Democratic convention nominated him and Mayor Harrison voted for him. Judge Gary may be said to be more of a Democrat today than he was in 1869 and 1875 when Democrats nominated and voted for him—not that the Judge has changed his views, but that the Democracy has advanced a little and drawn nearer to him. What is the use of trying to hide the manifest fact that the failure of the Democrats to renominate a man who has been a good enough Democrat for twenty-four years to make a Judge of him is due to the desire of certain Democratic leaders to gain the votes of Anarchists and Socialists, not so much for judicial candidates nominated this year as for legislative candidates to be nominated next year. Were it not for the Senatorial contest and the intriguing for anarchistic votes the Democratic convention of 1893 would have voted that Judge Gary was a good enough Democrat to be a candidate for Judge once more.

After the experiences of Sunday and yesterday it is not likely that the assertion will be made that Chicago is unable to care for any crowd which may pour in upon it, no matter how large it may be. It is true that there were several thousands who could not find quarters Sunday night and sat up in chairs or rested in hallways. The night was a warm one luckily and they did not suffer. But that they found themselves "houseless by night" was to a certain extent their own fault. There were sleeping places in abundance if they had only known where to look for them. The capacity of the smaller hotels and boarding-houses on the West and North Sides was by no means exhausted. They would have taken in these strangers gladly had they found the way to their doors. Had the visitors set to work as soon as they came to find quarters instead of waiting till evening and spending the day in the parks they would have been cared for. There is no other city anywhere which could have absorbed with as much ease as great an addition to its population as did Chicago Sunday. Trains were entering the stations every few minutes and disgorging their thousands, and yet food was provided for all of them and all except some thoughtless ones had sleeping places. Were all the political parties of the country to hold their national conventions here on the same day and scores of other organizations to hold their annual reunions here at the same time Chicago could care for them all without the least difficulty.

If Populist Senators really believed the statements they make, they would be fit candidates for an insane asylum. The Populist, Allen of Nebraska, asserted solemnly last week that "the free and unlimited coinage of any metal made the bullion value of that metal equivalent to its coinage value." That is to say, if the owner of silver bullion were allowed to take it to the mint and have it coined into 371¼ grain dollars, on a ratio of 16 to 1, he could take sixteen ounces of silver to any goldsmith and could get an ounce of gold for them. If the effect of free coinage on a ratio of 16 to 1 will be to make the commercial value of silver $1.29 an ounce, then the government, having in its power to do so much, should not stop there but should authorize free coinage on a ratio of 8 to 1, the immediate effect of which, according to Allen's doctrine, would be to raise the commercial value of silver to $2.58 an ounce. Nor would this be all the good which would be accomplished. The Populists claim that free coinage on the ratio of 16 to 1 would raise the value of farm products as well as the commercial value of silver. Then free coinage on the ratio of 8 to 1 would nearly quadruple the commercial value of American farm products.

Senator Allen believes none of these things. He does not believe free coinage would have the least effect on the commercial value of silver. He does believe that the purchasing power of the silver in a coined dollar would drop to its bullion level so that men could get more of such dollars for their products, and could use them for the payment of their debts instead of 100-cent dollars, thus cheating their creditors out of nearly half what was due them while holding on to all the land or goods bought from them. Senator Allen talks like a simpleton merely to hide his knavery.

THE MEMORABLE CHICAGO DAY.

If Director-General Davis and President Higinbotham had selected the weather for Chicago day, and the clerk of the weather had honored their order, they could not have secured conditions which would have been more propitious for the great celebration. It was an ideal day. There was not a cloud in the sky. The sun shone warmly and a delicious east wind, curling the lake into little white caps, tempered its rays. The White City never was more beautiful, standing out in such delightful contrast against the blue of the sky, with the blue lake for its foreground, covered with steamers, steam yachts, and sail vessels, each one of them black with its living freight. To the aspect of beauty which it always wears, be the weather what it may, was added a holiday aspect of gayety from the profusion of flags and banners which everywhere fluttered in the breeze.

It was apparent at an early hour in the morning that the crowd would be the biggest ever seen on the grounds. Before 9 o'clock the Art Gallery thoroughfare was packed from Stony Island avenue to the lake shore. The Midway Plaisance was black with thousands of artisans and working people out for a day's pleasuring. The Illinois Building was the nucleus of another immense crowd. The Court of Honor and the Terminal Plaza were filled with a sea of humanity, so densely packed that it was difficult to move about. The interiors of the buildings were as crowded as the grounds, and the fact that immense numbers of working people were in attendance was emphasized by the way in which the Manufactures Building and Machinery Hall were crowded. By 10 o'clock in the forenoon it was apparent that the Fourth of July record had been broken, and by noon it was estimated that there were between 300,000 and 400,000 persons within the gates, and still the rush continued at the turnstiles. Every train was crowded. Hour after hour the continuous tide of humanity poured in. The expected half-million mark was reached and passed. At 11 o'clock last night the attendance was estimated to have been over 700,000.

Like all American holiday crowds the multitude was huge, hilarious, and good-natured. The morning exercises attracted an immense part of it. The Terminal Plaza had the last man who could get into it. There was not room for one more. There was not room enough, indeed, for those who were in it, but being once in they could not get out. There was no going away before the last piece. They staid through the whole program. It was an enthusiastic throng. When the Apollo club sang the "Star Spangled Banner" it did not warm up much, for band and chorus were at variance notwithstanding the anthem has been sung and played several thousand times since the new musical régime came into power. When the club struck up "John Brown's body," however, the crowd began to sing. When it reached "Marching Through Georgia" and "America" it shouted, and the club singing was lost. It sang verse after verse, and when Mr. Tomlins dismissed his own singers it wanted more verses. It was in the singing mood. Then it listened to the deep tones of the Liberty Bell ringing the noon hour, and finally moved slowly away to find some point of vantage from which to view the afternoon procession, only to be diverted from its course by the strong currents of humanity continuously pouring in at the Sixty-third street gates and the cross-currents from more northerly stations.

The immense crowds that from early morning had blocked all the city approaches to transportation facilities did not perceptibly thin down till past noon, and it was long after that when the different cars and boats ceased to arrive at the Fair grounds with less than the largest number of human beings that could possibly be packed into and upon them. But from and after that they were full, and all the afternoon up to a late hour there was no let up in the pressure to get into the Fair, those arriving from the city being reinforced by trains coming in from the country. The result was even a greater and more dense crowd than that which was on the grounds during the morning exercises.

The scene from a balcony on the northwest corner of the Administration Building at 2 o'clock is but faintly described by the use of such words as vast, imposing, or magnificent. Far as the eye could reach round the building, and from that eastward between the lagoon and the structure devoted to the Liberal Arts, the vast area was literally packed with humanity awaiting the procession, which was the principal event of the afternoon. The crowd was only a little less dense in the other portions of the grand square and was in process of reinforcement by a broad stream from the Sixty-third street entrance and by another coming in between the Mining and Electricity Buildings. One might have thought it impossible that all should find standing room in and around the noble Administration structure, but somehow or other the newcomers squeezed themselves in among the rest.

Of course not one in a hundred of those who were there could see anything of the procession, and when it came in from the Live-Stock Pavilion the crowd was perceptibly thinner than it had been a quarter of an hour earlier. The band had left the grand stand to form at the head of the procession, and its exit for awhile was thought by many in the throng to be a sign that the exercises were over. Perhaps this was a fortunate mistake, as others who were pouring in turned back and the double reflow left room for the rest, including those who took part in the procession. That was an imposing one to those who were privileged to view it, but numberless thousands must have been disappointed at their inability to perceive anything more than the tops of numerous banners as they were borne through the sea of human heads. All the States were represented, nearly in the order in which they joined the Union. The counties and principal cities in each had representatives selected from the city schools, who were appropriately escorted by a juvenile guard of honor, including one for each ward in Chicago. Of course this concourse of youth and beauty met with an enthusiastic welcome from the assembled throng, and not a single accident occurred to mar the joyfulness of the occasion.

This reception over, a portion of those who had witnessed it joined the sight-seers in the different buildings, but there was still as great a number whiling away the time till evening in sauntering about the grounds and watching the ripple of the waters of Lake Michigan, which towards the middle of the afternoon freshened up from their previous placidity. The evening procession of floats was simply superb in its completeness and the length of the route chosen permitted its different features to be closely scanned and thoroughly appreciated by the multitudes who remained to witness it. Following this came the evening accession of visitors to see the gorgeous display of fireworks, which, in the opinion of many, surpassed everything previously attempted in the line of pyrotechnic effect. And after that came the return home, the delays and thrills incident to which will be by not a few remembered for years as not the least memorable incident in their visit to the Fair on the day which was set apart for celebrating the progress of Chicago during the twenty-two years next following its destruction by fire.

Great as was the Chicago crowd it must be conceded that the crowd of strangers was as great, if not greater. Their attendance in such numbers was a graceful tribute to the new Chicago and the White City. It showed that in spite of some envious, carping critics the heart of the people of this country is with Chicago. It demonstrated that they appreciate what Chicago has done and that they are proud of its position as the great Western metropolis. And Chicago has every reason to be grateful to them. It was a day all concerned will remember with the liveliest of pleasure as the consummation of the success of the Fair and as a celebration of the remarkable prosperity during the years which have passed since the ever memorable Oct. 9, 1871.

"THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE" OF MONDAY, OCT. 9.

The Tribune announced Sunday that the souvenir issue of the following day would be a "notable one," and advised those who wished copies for themselves or their friends to give their orders in advance and avoid disappointment. That the people coincided with The Tribune in its opinion of the excellence of yesterday's paper is proved by the fact that 208,671 copies of it were printed and sold. Nor was the demand exhausted even after this enormous number had been run off. Copies brought handsome premiums of 5, 10, and sometimes 50 cents. It seemed as if about every visitor to Chicago wanted to get one of these souvenir issues to take home with him to preserve as a memento of a memorable day in his life. Not expecting so very heavy a demand, The Tribune had provided itself with only 150,000 copies of the colored picture of the old Ogden house. Had it had any idea that its efforts to please its readers would have been so successful it would have obtained a larger supply of the beautiful art souvenir it distributed.

As yesterday's was the greatest crowd Chicago ever saw, so was the edition of The Tribune of yesterday the largest edition ever printed by any Chicago paper. Its 208,671 copies are the high-water mark up to this time. Nor was this edition what may be called a padded one. No copies were purchased by advertisers to be distributed among customers, and none were given away by The Tribune. Every copy was paid for.

It is needless to say anything in commendation of the special artistic and literary features of yesterday's paper, for the reason that this sale of 208,671 copies—and the demand still unsatisfied—is much stronger praise than anything that this paper could say. It is evident that the Chicagoans and the strangers within their gates know a good thing when they see it, and are convinced that when The Tribune says it is going to furnish them something worth having they can rely on its statements.

This paper is gratified that its efforts to please a large and intelligent audience met with so hearty a response. It will not forget the cordial reception given the souvenir issue of Monday, and on all future great occasions will provide as well for the instruction and entertainment of the people as on this. There will in the future be greater crowds here than yesterday, but until then yesterday's issue of 208,671 copies will be the ne plus ultra of any Chicago paper. When greater crowds come The Tribune will surpass that great figure, and it will not be surpassed till then.

GOLD HAS NOT "APPRECIATED" BY THE LABOR STANDARD.

In the *Forum* for October the Hon. David A. Wells denies the statement that prices of all commodities have steadily declined in the last thirty or forty years, as demonstrating that the appreciation of gold has thrust them downward. He says the decline has been extensive, but has fallen far short of embracing all commodities, and has not been manifested simultaneously. It is chiefly confined to those commodities the production and distribution of which have been cheapened by new inventions and discoveries. It has been largest in those like the mining and smelting and working of metals, in which new discoveries and inventions have been most numerous and successful. On the other hand, all that class of products which are exclusively or largely the result of handicrafts, which are not capable of rapid multiplication by the aid of machinery, or do not admit of increased economy in production, have as a rule exhibited no tendency to decline in price, but rather the reverse.

The fact is that in nearly all that class of labor service where labor-saving machinery does not effect a reduction in the cost of producing a stated quantity of goods the purchaser of the product of such labor has to pay far higher prices than were the rule thirty to forty years ago. Take, for instance, the village cobbler, tailor, tinker, wagonmaker. They all charge much more. Take the village blacksmith. The latter charges far more for the making of needed repairs on wagons and for fastening shoes on the feet of horses than was the rule before our civil war. The same is true of all the other numerous jobbers, and repairers in the cities, as can be testified to by any citizen well along in years who will compare current bills for mason, carpenter, plumbing, or roofing repairs on his house with those of his youthful days. If any others are in doubt on the point they may compare the present cost of a pair of shoes or a suit of clothes as bought in a store with that of the same grade of goods made to order, which means "made by hand." In the first case the material is cut out by machinery and the different pieces put together by similar agency, the result of which is a great cheapening of the cost to the consumer. In the second most of the work done is by hand labor, and the purchaser of the goods has to pay for them much more in gold than he paid for about the same grade of goods in his younger days.

In respect to the one thing that is everywhere purchased and sold for money to a greater extent than any other—namely: labor—there can be no question that its price, as measured in gold, has increased in a marked degree everywhere in the civilized world during the last half of a century. A dollar a day in 1840 was considered as good wages for a day's work of 12 hours as $2.00 or $2.50 for 10 or 8 hours of the same kind of labor in 1892 and up to the time of the present monetary troubles. It is quite within the truth to say that all kinds of employment (except in sweat shops) are now paid twice as much per hour in gold as was paid in 1850—that is 43 years ago. Had the intrinsic power of gold increased during that period, as the free silverites and Populists contend, then a given amount of gold would now buy more labor than in the '40's or '50's; but it is notoriously just the other way, which flatly and completely upsets and refutes the whole argument of the Populists and free silverites.

If under such circumstances wages have risen the cheapening of commodities could not have been due to a scarcity of gold. As measured by the price of labor gold has depreciated. None can suggest a better measure for testing the fact. The price of wages in gold is the real and only true test of the question whether gold is appreciating or depreciating.

The free silver advocates affect to regard the decline in prices, due to invention and labor-saving processes, as an unmitigated evil, which it is the business of the government to counteract by some form of currency debasement. That is nonsense. A decline caused by superior machinery and effectiveness in method, in manufacture, and greater skill and economy in distribution and finding markets is a blessing and a benefit to all mankind. The first and great object of what is called civilization is to increase the abundance of things which contribute to material welfare and to give to the masses a greater amount and use of the essentials of living and comfort with a decreased effort of labor or expenditure of capital. And the surest index of the progress of civilization is the rapidity with which these results are attained. And there is no stupidity so stupid, no nonsense so nonsensical, no folly so foolish as the contention that a debasement of the Nation's currency or the adoption of a depreciated dollar standard would tend to rapider national progress or greater national prosperity and happiness of the American people.

BLACKBURN TALKS OF "COMPROMISE."

Senator Blackburn is opposed to the repeal of the purchasing clause in the Sherman law, but is in favor of a "compromise" on the silver question. He wants a compromise which, he says, "will put us back to the position defined for us by the Constitution [?] of the United States, placing the country on a bimetallic basis." The first ratio was adopted by the Congress of 1792. By the best estimates then made fifteen ounces of silver bullion were deemed the par of one ounce of gold, and silver and gold coinage was started on that parity. But where does the Constitution say anything about the ratio that must be established? Nowhere. Nor does it demand the coinage of gold *and* silver on any ratio. Senator Blackburn is exceedingly careless and reckless in his assertions, and is consequently always liable to exposure and refutation.

He says we "must adopt the gold and silver standard according to the promise in your party platform on even terms." (The Democratic and Republican platforms are substantially alike in regard to that.) And the only condition on which he would compromise is the unlocking of the doors of the mints to free silver, giving it "equal rights" of coinage. But would it be giving gold "equal rights" to require 23¼ grains, worth 100 cents, in the dollar and only 371¼ grains of silver, worth 58 cents? That is Blackburn's idea of equal coinage rights of the two medals. He did not intimate that 100 cents' worth of silver should be put in the silver dollar, and yet that is just what the Democratic platform demands if it means anything.

Disregarding what the Senator says in his unfounded assault on the national banks and his expressed wish for a paper currency that shall be "filtered to the people" through State wildcat agencies, all of which shows pretty clearly what sort of a currency he would like to have, let us look for a moment at the one condition he would impose. The Democratic platform, which is the one that should interest him the most, seeing he is a Democrat, says the silver and the gold dollar must be of "equal *intrinsic* value." This must mean that the silver dollars which under free coinage would be coined for the holders of silver bullion must have the same intrinsic value as the dollar's worth of gold that is put into coin for the holders of gold bullion. That is all right. If the Senator means that he is in accord with the platform of his party.

Furthermore, Senator Blackburn says we must go back to the Constitution, and place the country on "a bimetallic basis." What was the bimetallic basis of the legislation of 1792 and the Constitution? It was to make as close inquiry as possible as to the relative bullion or commercial values of gold and silver, and find how many ounces of the one were worth a single ounce of the other in the markets of the world. Having, as they fancied, ascertained that, Congress, on the advice of Secretary Hamilton, based the currency on the ratio of 15 to 1. This was done because 15 to 1 was believed to be the actual commercial ratio. But that was subsequently found to be a mistake, and so bad a one that in 1834 Congress tried to rectify it by trying to fix on what was then the commercial ratio, and adjusting the coinage to it. Evidently the legislators of both those periods were bent on providing that the man who took his silver bullion to the mint should get in return for it dollars each of which was *intrinsically* worth a dollar's worth of gold, no more, and no less.

This was the condition with which the legislators of the first 80 years sought to "hamper," as Blackburn calls it, the admission of silver to the mints of the United States. Is Senator Blackburn willing to have the owners of silver bullion in the Rocky Mountain States "hampered" with that solitary condition now, that they shall put 100 cents worth of silver metal in their free coinage dollars? In other words, will he impose in his compromise just that one condition that the number of grains in the silver dollar coined for the Rocky Mountain men shall have a commercial value equal to that of the gold in the gold dollar that is coined for "the other fellows"? But does he mean what he says about equal intrinsic value? No, since in the same speech he said he was willing to "compromise" by raising the ratio to 17, 18, 19, or would even make it 20 to 1. But he says this should be in the way of a "compromise," not as an act of justice. If the only condition he wants to impose is that imposed by the fathers of the Republic he will be in favor of a ratio of about 27½ to 1. That is the present commercial ratio, and any ratio short of it would be unjust. It would inject so much of fiat into the silver dollar as was represented by the difference between the artificial and the true ratio. Whether he is for the commercial ratio of other days or for a false ratio bringing with it a slump to the monometallic silver standard, which he says he does not want to see, he is lost in a mental fog. He says he is in favor of adhering to gold as well as silver, but does not seem wise enough to know that we could only retain the gold standard under free coinage by using silver at its true commercial ratio, just as they tried to do in 1792 and in 1834, or by using silver on an artificial ratio of 16 to 1 and propping it up by the use of a sufficient quantity of gold to prevent it from slumping down to its commercial value of 58 cents.

COMPROMISING IS SURRENDERING.

The Washington dispatches state that the latest compromise plan which has been devised for the purpose of seducing weak-kneed Democratic repealers from their duty is that the purchases of silver shall be continued for three years at the rate of two million or two and a half million ounces a month and that the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to sell bonds to raise his stock of reserve gold to two hundred million dollars.

One of the manifest objections to such a proposition as this is that the silver question instead of being driven out of politics, as it would be were the silver purchases stopped now, will remain in politics. The silver men will come to the front again during the Presidential campaign of 1896. They will threaten both parties and try to obtain concessions from them which trading politicians might be inclined to make. Both parties will be asked to promise either that the purchase of two and a half million ounces of silver shall be continued, or that a larger amount shall be purchased. If the free silverites are not whipped out now they will be as active as ever three years hence. When possible kill the snake instead of scotching it. The former will convince those foreign nations with which the United States does business that the silver delusion is at an end forever. Any temporizing and compromising with the free silverites would make foreign nations think that there was danger of their getting the whip hand in the future.

Another reason why there should be no compromise is that the readiness of some of the compromisers to give the Secretary of the Treasury authority to buy gold, though only to the extent of a hundred millions, is a sign that they themselves are weakening and that if they are only pushed hard enough they will fall into line for unconditional repeal. When they admit, as they are doing, that it is necessary to buy gold in order that the silver money may be kept at par they admit that silver is used on an artificial and a dangerous ratio and that the gold standard must be preserved or the monetary system of the country will be thrown out of gear. If they are pressed with energy they will concede still more, especially when they see that public sentiment in their communities is more and more for Mr. Cleveland's policy and against theirs.

If in spite of all these things a compromise is cooked up it will be the work of Democrats and not of Republicans. It will be fixed up to accommodate a handful of Democratic Senators who dare not break wholly with the free silver men. That being the case, the Democratic party will have to assume the responsibility. The Republicans will have to bear none of it. And if the people are angered, as they will be, the Democratic and not the Republican party will be the one on which they will vent their wrath.

GOOD MONEY DEMOCRATS IN KANSAS.

Last week the Nebraska Democrats by a vote of three to one repudiated free coinage and said they were in favor of the unconditional repeal of the silver purchase clauses of the Sherman law. The Democrats of the adjoining State of Kansas are giving indications that they, too, are recovering from the free silver delusion and are coming back to good money. The fusion with the Populists and the avowed or tacit acceptance of Populist financial follies is drawing to an end. The Democrats of three of the more populous counties of Kansas, two of them in the eastern and one towards the central part of the State, have just held their county conventions. In all of them straight party tickets were nominated—in one county for the first time in four years. The Democrats cannot have much hopes of success when they "go it alone," for each of these counties gave Harrison a heavy majority in 1888, though they all went for Weaver last year; but the Democrats feel that they cannot afford to remain united with a rotten organization.

In one of these county conventions a free coinage resolution was offered and defeated, and instead of it one was adopted indorsing President Cleveland's course. Last year or this spring no body of men calling themselves Democrats assembled anywhere in Kansas could have been induced to vote down a free coinage resolution. Evidently there has been a great change of heart during the last few months even in as stubborn a community as that of Kansas. When Kansans and Nebraskans begin putting themselves on record against free silver and the business men of the cotton States are sending delegations to Washington to ask for the passage of the repeal bill it is time for those free silver Senators who do not represent the silver mining States and whose constituents have no fixed delusion that free coinage would raise the price of silver bullion to notice these signs of the times. They want to be on the winning side. They have been for free coinage not because they thought it was a good thing for the country but because they fancied the majority of the voters in their States were for it. If they do not look out they will find that while they have been talking free coinage in Washington the process of conversion to good money has been going on rapidly among their people.

The repeal Senators should take notice of these straws and be all the more determined not to listen to compromise propositions, when the tide is evidently setting strongly in their favor even in the State of Peffer and of Simpson.

PRESIDENTIAL INFLUENCE AND THE REPEAL BILL.

Senator Morgan thinks that the President of the United States is meddling with matters that do not concern him when he makes efforts to secure the repeal of those portions of a law which are endangering the present and future prosperity of the country. He objects to "executive influence," and wants Congress to be left alone by the Executive Department to work out its own will and pleasure on the country.

Much of what the Senator seems to regard as interference on the part of the President is the plain discharge by the latter of duties imposed on him by the Constitution. It says that "he shall from time to time give to the "Congress information of the state of the "Union; and recommend to their considera-"tion such measures as he shall judge neces-"sary and expedient." It is provided further that "he may, upon extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses." The President believed that an "extraordinary occasion" existed which made it his duty to call Congress together. Does Senator Morgan deny that and think he should have waited for Congress to meet in regular session? Mr. Cleveland believes, as do most of the people of the United States, that the silver purchases should be stopped. Believing that, it was his duty to ask the legislative branch to repeal the obnoxious parts of the Sherman law; it was his duty to lay before Congress his reasons and conclusions, which are those of all intelligent, honest men. If its members were influenced thereby, so much the better for the country.

Since President Cleveland has a constitutional right to tell Congress that he recommends the repeal of parts of the Sherman law it cannot be improper for him to say informally the same thing to others—to a Governor of Georgia or to a private citizen. He has a right to say it daily to every man who calls on him. He has a right to send a telegram expressive of his gratification at the passage by the House of the repeal bill. If a President, after having constitutionally informed Congress what he thinks should be done, must remain thenceforth bottled up and muzzled he becomes little more than a wooden figurehead on the prow of a ship.

If Mr. Cleveland has exerted influence in a manner not warranted by the Constitution Senator Morgan failed to give the details of his offending. If he has used patronage to influence votes the Senator did not state who were influenced and by what offices. If the President has threatened any Congressmen with his displeasure because they would not vote as he wanted them to Senator Morgan has failed to give the names of those thus threatened. Why?

There have been Presidents who have influenced Congresses rather dictatorially. When Mr. Jefferson was in the White House and his son-in-law a leader in the House of Representatives Mr. Jefferson's wishes were easily stated and promptly obeyed. Gen. Jackson did not tolerate insubordination on the part of Democratic members of Congress. Refractory Congressmen got little mercy at the hands of Pierce or Buchanan. What these Presidents did is well known. But if Mr. Cleveland has sinned as they did Senator Morgan has failed to give the proofs. He has not made specific charges. Until he does it would be wrong to condemn the President. Senator Morgan should make out his bill of particulars. Then it can be told whether the President has gone farther in the direction of influencing Congress than the Constitution enjoins on him.

A Criminal Candidate for Judge.

If Isaac H. Maynard is elected Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York it will not be with the unanimous assistance of the Democratic press of the State. The New York *Times*, an honest Democratic paper, says that Mr. Maynard "stole and suppressed a corrected election return, allowed the false return to be counted by the canvassers, he being present and not protesting, and through this crime, punishable under the penal code by five years' imprisonment, his party gained a seat in the State Senate to which it was not entitled, and with that seat the control of the Senate. The people had voted the other way. Judge Maynard's act thwarted their will. It was in its nature and intent one of the gravest crimes known to the laws of a republic." The *Times* asks the people of the State whether they propose to elect a criminal to the Court of Appeals bench, and, believing that other than political considerations should prevail as to such an important office, recommends all good citizens to vote for the Republican candidate.

And now with simulated grief
Hear envious Gotham say:
"Chicago's in its yellow leaf—
Chicago's had its day."

There are some very tired cables on the South Side this morning.

Is it so long ago?
Have two-and-twenty winters with their frosts
Silvered the flowing beard of Father Time
Since Dame O'Leary's cow recalcitrant
Upset the lamp and this predestined seat
Of empire made a howling wilderness
Of ashes? Yea! Measured by achievement
Since wrought, twice two-fold longer it doth seem!
And measured by the terms successive of
Mayor Harrison, in long procession
Looming up, a thousand years it seemeth!

Do the railways see now what they might have done if they had begun earlier to be liberal?

If the good Dr. Dana could have occupied a perch on the summit of the Administration Building and feasted his eyes on the scene his happiness would have been complete.

The when-I-was-at-the-Centennial man had nothing to say yesterday.

The esteemed clerk of the weather never ushered in a great day with a lovelier morning.

On and after today children will be tolerated at Jackson Park. We trust they will be properly grateful.

George Francis Train still claims that he has saved the Fair.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Lease is receiving $50 a night for telling the Kansas people how miserable they are. Many of them don't realize that they are miserable till they hear Mrs. Lease.

M. Chauvin, the barber, elected to the French Chamber of Deputies, has given up his business. He felt that he no longer required vindication at his customers' polls.

Emperor William may be called a royal spanker. He frequently gives his oldest boy a thoroughly old-fashioned spanking by way of keeping down the youngster's impression that he, too, is a war lord.

King Charles of Roumania spends a large portion of his time every fall at a forest cottage, where his favorite room and bed are in the garret. He may thus be said to have a regular autumn attic movement.

Mrs. Tanner, the only living child of Theodore Hook, is a widow in failing health, 74 years old, and greatly in need of assistance. An appeal to the English public for aid has recently been made in some of the English papers.

Col. A. K. McClure of the Philadelphia *Times* continues to suffer very seriously from a prolonged attack of rheumatism. Two operations have been necessary to relieve abscesses which had formed at the wrist and the ankle.

Mrs. Jane P. Thurston of Portland, Me., signs herself "Proprietor of the United States, Great Britain, and the Colonies." She could satisfy the ambition of the people who want the earth if she would include Asia and Africa and hand over her holdings to them.

Maj. Rofner, who has given a $50,000 park to the public in Stockton-on-Tees, sold hot rolls on the streets of Hartlepool, Eng., when a lad. He afterward established himself on the Tees, when hot rolls would have been appropriate enough, but not so lucrative as the shipping trade he built up there.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain expresses his profound astonishment at the marvelous physical and mental vigor of Mr. Gladstone. He says the Grand Old Man is vastly better now in both respects than he was in 1885, and he goes so far as to say that he wouldn't be surprised to see him Prime Minister at the age of 100.

Miss Mary Hamilton, an adventurous English lady, has started to ride from Paris to St. Petersburg on horseback, a distance of nearly 2,000 miles. She is accompanied by a groom, and other servants will await her at various points with necessary baggage, having preceded her by railroad. The journey in the opposite direction—from Poltava to Paris—was once performed by a Russian Lieutenant of dragoons in thirty days.

Count de Casa Miranda, the husband of Christine Nilsson, the singer, is much older than his wife and is said to be correspondingly jealous. He occupies a prominent position in Spain and is often forced away from home. On such occasions he leaves his daughter by a former wife to look after things and see that the Countess does not flirt with the young cavaliers of Madrid, a precaution which is entirely needless, from all accounts.

Phillips Brooks' grave in Mount Auburn Cemetery is an old-fashioned lot surrounded by a plain iron fence. The only ornament there is a bed of myrtle by which the mound is thickly overgrown, and the flowers which friends supply abundantly and keep fresh. There are innumerable visitors to the great churchman's grave, and the laurel bushes that stand on each side of the gate have been almost bereft of their foliage by persons in search of mementos.

Tumultuous Silence.

Philadelphia *Press*: As an indication of the sublime and soul-satisfying harmony which exists among New York Democrats, it is very necessary to call attention to the tumultuous silence which reigned in the State convention when Mr. Cleveland's name was mentioned.

An Old Story Retold.

Minneapolis *Tribune*: "Somebody head us—we're running away!"—G. Cleveland.

CURRENT NOTES.

The cartwheel hat is bound to be retired.—*Plain Dealer.*

It is considered a man gets good advancement these days if he holds on to the same job.—*Atchison Globe.*

Leaders of men may be versatile, but they're seldom equal to leading both the ward and the german.—*Vogue.*

A tax on spirits that would break up fake "mediums" would be a wholesome thing.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Many people become poorer as they become better informed. There's a good deal of information that's expensive.—*Oil City Derrick.*

She—"It is rank injustice to say that a woman is inferior to a man in reasoning powers." He—"Why?" She—"Because."—*Detroit Tribune.*

Customer (likes to talk shop)—"I suppose with such an enormous crop there must be something in peaches this year?" Fruit Dealer—"Yes; the stones."—*Buffalo Courier.*

Mr. D. Poor Aymer (after missing for the third time)—"The birds seem very shy this season, Parker." Parker—"Yes, sir. Perhaps if we fired together it might give them more confidence, sir."—*Life.*

Visitor—"You oughtn't to keep the pigs so near the house." Countryman—"Whoi?" Visitor—"It isn't healthy." Countryman—"That's wheer you're wrong; them pigs ain't never had a day's illness."—*Tit-Bits.*

"Have you," said the man who was describing some of his travels and adventures, "any conception of utter loneliness?" "I have," said the politician; "every time I think of an idea in one of Senator Swollygosh's speeches."—*Washington Star.*

THE ILLINOIS PRESS.

Streator *Free Press:* Congressman Black draws a pension of $100 a month on account of total physical disability. He also draws a pension of $5,000 a year in Congress for mental disability.

Freeport *Journal:* Winnebago County has 133 school houses and on every one of them the American flag is floating. It is probably the first county in the State, if not in the United States, to provide a flag for every school house.

Bloomington *Leader:* The Democrats of Ohio, Massachusetts, Iowa, and Chicago are predicting an early fall. Judging from the chilly deals that await them upon the approaching election day is it any wonder that the Democrats are fearful of a short fall?

Joliet *Republican:* Altgeld and Carter Harrison may fight all they have a mind to over that Senatorial chestnut, but when the proper time comes Bill Morrison, J. C. Black, or Mr. Cable will quietly rake the little fellows out of the fire for his own individual use and enjoyment.

Alton *Telegraph:* Either the pardoning power should be taken away from the Governor or the State should stop expending money for the conviction of criminals. Altgeld's course proves him to be lamentably weak in the upper story or a very bad man, totally unfit for any position of trust or responsibility.

Decatur *Republican:* Honest and law-abiding people will await with interest the result of the election, as it affects Judge Gary, for that vote will determine whether there are men in the Democratic party with courage and independence enough to refuse to be delivered body and soul to lawlessness and anarchy for mere party success.

Quincy *Herald* (Dem.): The ward-workers and wire-pullers of Chicago respond faithfully when Carter Harrison nods. The old man is the machine itself and he never needs greasing in order to work smoothly. His Senatorial boom will have the quasi-indorsement of every Cook County Democratic organization. It is pleasant to note that the rest of the State has not yielded to the cheap blandishments of this venerable but tiresome person who is being consumed by the canker of ambition.

The Glory of Chicago Is Complete.

Milwaukee *Sentinel:* Chicago deserves to see the biggest crowd on her day that ever gathered. She has done the unprecedented thing in the creation of the World's Fair city, not merely as to bigness, but also as to beauty and skill and as to rapidity of construction. Paris, the center of taste in architecture, famous for impulsive generosity and home pride, never dreamed of such a creation as this. Chicago, nearly a thousand miles from the seacoast, has not only put unprecedented millions of money into the work, but has so managed every detail of transportation and care of the hundreds of thousands of visitors as to arouse admiration and wonder. The help she should have had from the General Government in this gigantic undertaking was prevented by envy and ignorance. The people from abroad, on whose coming she had reason to count, were kept away by the reproduction in the European press of the malicious publications in the New York newspapers; and these publications prevented many people in the Eastern States from coming. The railway companies were obstinate for a long time in refusing the reductions that are made for conventions and other gatherings. Unusual rains in the early spring delayed the completion of the buildings and the arrangement of exhibits until nearly the 1st of June. A costly army of workmen were under pay until July. The war about Sunday opening hurt the Fair, and financial failure threatened. Chicago uttered no wails, and slowly the world came to understand that the great city of America is Chicago and that we shall never look on the like of the White City. There were nearly 10,000,000 of paid admissions in August and September, and all the indebtedness will be wiped out except that which Chicago alone bears without a groan.

In the face of obstacles that would have disheartened a community less public-spirited and plucky Chicago has made a stupendous success, and there is now not one voice that is raised in criticism. Envy is silenced and the glory of Chicago is complete. Today she is saluted by an astonished and admiring world.

Dull Times, Dull Senate.

New York *World:* If there is anybody who has sincerely believed that what we need for prosperity is more money the present situation should undeceive him. There is a real gorge of money now in the banks. The surplus reserve was swelled during last week to $28,481,800, the total reserve being $128,677,700. In the meanwhile business remains stagnant and the banks are still more than reluctant to lend their surplus holdings upon time paper, the only lending that brings relief to merchants, manufacturers, and other employers of men. So long as any shadow of uncertainty remains as to the repeal of the silver law the holders of money prefer to keep it unprofitably idle rather than put it out in doubt as to the kind of dollars they are to receive in return for it. The stagnation is not local but general. All this money is flowing into New York simply because there is no satisfactory use for it elsewhere in the country. Our "favorable" bank statements, of which we are having a long succession, mean simply that business is dull all over the land. And it is the dullness of the Senate that has made it so.

Crowned with Magnificent Success.

Burlington *Hawkeye:* When the young Western giantess undertook to create an exposition worthy of the United States in the last decade of the nineteenth century there were plenty of people who shook their heads and predicted failure. But with characteristic pluck and energy the enterprise was taken in hand and the efforts have been crowned with magnificent success. The Fair has been a triumph of architecture, art, and industry. It has proved a worthy epitome of American progress since the Philadelphia Centennial. It has educated the American people in the knowledge of their achievements and impressed a multitude of visiting Europeans with new admiration for the capabilities of Western civilization. It is pleasant to know that the gigantic enterprise so successful in every direction is going to prove a success financially also.

Humiliation of Our Great State.

Philadelphia *Telegraph:* The Governor seems specially desirous of canceling all the obligations held by the lawless combination which so enthusiastically supported him during his campaign for the Governorship and so loudly rejoiced over his election. The great State of Illinois, once the proud Commonwealth of Lincoln and Douglas, has had a bitter dose with this reckless man in the chief chair of authority, and it is not likely to soon forget the experience. The next Republican candidate for Governor of that State ought to be swept into office upon a larger popular vote than any other man since the organization of the party. Altgeldism will only be remembered to be execrated by all good citizens, irrespective of party politics.

"It's the Early Bird," Etc.

Before the sun rose yesterday morning men were at The Tribune office anxious to buy a copy of the paper. They were the pioneers of 208,671 people who purchased copies.

Quite Likely.

Washington *Star:* The next man who goes into politics with a monocle will doubtless have the foresight to take out a plate glass insurance policy.

Prohibition Boomerang.

Lawrence *Journal:* As a matter of fact the Prohibition party in Kansas has done more to prevent the enforcement of the prohibitory law than any other one power.

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(Dem.): The ward-workers Chicago respond faithfully son nods. The old man is the he never needs greasing in oothly. His Senatorial boom undonment of every Cook organization. It is pleasant t of the State has not yielded ishments of this venerable but ho is being consumed by the

f Chicago Is Complete.

uel: Chicago deserves to see ke her day that ever gathered. unprecedented thing in the orld's Fair city, not merely as to beauty and skill and as truction. Paris, the center of re, famous for impulsive gen- pride, never dreamed of such a Chicago, nearly a thousand ocean, bit with not only put un- of money into the work, but ery detail of transportation ndreds of thousands of visitors' tion and wonder. The help ed from the General Govern- the undertaking was prevented nce. The people from abroad, had reason to count, were production in the European ons publications in the New and these publications pre- in the Eastern States from way companies were obstinate in refusing the reductions that ventions and other gatherings. early spring delayed the coming and the arrangement of the 1st of June. A costly were under pay until July. The opening hurt the Fair, and reatened. Chicago uttered no the world came to understand of America is Chicago and that the like of the White City, 10,000,000 of paid admissions ptember, and all the indebted- out except that which Chicago t a groan. obstacles that would have dis- munity less public-spirited and s made a stupendous success, not one voice that is raised in silenced and the glory of Chi- Today she is saluted by an ap- ring world.

imes, Dull Senate.

al: If there is anybody who has that we need for prosper- the present situation should here is a real gold money of s. The surplus reserve was week to $28,481,800, the to- 128,677,700. In the meanwhile agnant and the banks are still to lend their surplus hold- paper, the only lending that erchants, manufacturers, and men. So long as any shadow mains as to the repeal of the ers of money prefer to keep it but then put it out in doubt ollars they are to receive in e stagnation is not local but money is flowing into New York re is no satisfactory use for it untry. Our "favorable" bank m we are having a long suc- ility that business is dull it is the dullness of the Sen- at so.

h Magnificent Success.

eve: When the young West- ook to create an exposition ed States in the last decade of ry there were plenty of peo- r heads and predicted failure. ristic pluck and energy the ei- n hand and the efforts have a magnificent success. The umph of architecture, art, and proved a worthy epitome of nce the Philadelphia Cen- cated the American people in their achievements and im- of visiting Europeans with e capabilities of Western pleasant to know that the gi- o successful in every direction success financially also.

n of Our Great State.

graph: The Governor seems of canceling all the obliga- lawless combination which so ported him during his cam- nobile and so loudly rejoiced he great State of Illinois, monwealth of Lincoln and Altgeld thus with this reckless ir of which he is guilty is t the experience. The next te for Governor of that State itto office upon a larger popu- ir when he shows the organiza- Altgeldism will only get out all good citizens, r politics.

Early Bird," Etc.

nce yesterday morning men office anxious to buy a They were the pioneers of purchased copies.

ite Likely.

The next man who goes monocle will doubtless have t out a plate glass insurance

ion Boomerang.

a matter of fact the Kansas has done more to ment of the prohibitory law

FLING AT CLEVELAND.

WOLCOTT AND COCKRELL CAST SHARP TAUNTS AT HIM.

Senator from Colorado Upbraids the President for His Assumptions in the Letter to Gov. Northen—Vest's Colleague Takes the Executive to Task for His Close Relations with Wall Street—Voorhees Makes Another Speech Defending Himself Against Attacks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—The session of the Senate today was given up entirely to considering the Sherman act. The question came up in three separate forms. The first was a sort of personal explanation by Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.) in reply to resolutions adopted at a joint meeting of the Memphis Cotton and Merchants' Exchange condemning the course of the Tennessee Senators on the silver question. Mr. Harris declared his disregard of a threat contained in the resolutions and said that the maintenance of his self-respect was of vastly more importance to him than any office within the gift of any people. After that incident came up the resolution offered by Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Colo.) last Saturday instructing the Finance committee to put into legislative form the bimetallic declaration of policy contained in the Voorhees substitute.

Addressing the Senate in advocacy of the resolution Senator Wolcott said:

> Within the last few days the worst apprehensions of the friends of silver as to the position of the President have been realized. The President's open letter addressed to the people of the United States through Gov. Northen of Georgia is one of the most remarkable pronunciamentos of this generation. The President of the United States, while Congress was in extraordinary session, convoked by his proclamation, informed the country that he was astonished at the opposition of the Senate to the measure which he had advocated in his message. Such an utterance was intrusive and offensive and was unfitting the relations which should exist between the legislative and executive departments of the government. It would not be tolerated in any civilized country of Europe—empire or kingdom—where Parliaments or Legislatures existed. And whatever might be the attitude of the Senate on this question the President's letter to Gov. Northen deserved the protest and rebuke of every man who valued the perpetuity of republican institutions.

Mr. Wolcott spoke of Secretary Carlisle's change of front on the silver question, referring to the proverbial zeal of converts. The passage of the repeal bill, Mr. Wolcott contended, would leave to silver no place as a standard of value. Silver was to be discredited, attainted, outlawed. He appealed to the Senator from Indiana, who was, at heart, opposed to the abandonment of silver, who held the key of the whole situation in his hand, to stand with the people of his own country and his own flag against the proposed surrender to British interests.

Voorhees Answers Wolcott.

Senator Voorhees (Dem., Ind.) replied to Senator Wolcott. He denied that the pending bill would demonetize silver. The statement that it would do so might be repeated a hundred thousand times and still it would not be true.

Mr. Voorhees defended his position on the silver question from criticisms upon his inconsistency made some time ago by the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Harris), and asserted that he would rather be inconsistent with his whole political life than be inconsistent with his sense of public duty.

Mr. Harris inquired whether the passage of the House bill or of the Finance committee's substitute would not remove the last statutory recognition of silver as a money metal.

Mr. Voorhees repeated his assertion that the passage of the repeal bill would not demonetize a dollar of silver. As to silver bullion, it was a raw material and the term "demonetization" could not be applied to it.

Mr. Harris—If you pass the pending bill, can you utilize silver in any way to increase the volume of money in the country?

Mr. Butler—In other words does it not absolutely stop the coinage of silver?

Mr. Voorhees—The Senator from South Carolina does know, because he ought to know, that there is a coinage power left in the Sherman law, after the purchasing clause is repealed.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.), rose to put another question to Mr. Voorhees, but the latter declined to yield for the purpose, and went on with his speech.

Mr. Morgan tried to get in a question as to why the Finance committee had set aside the provision of the House bill that it should not impair or affect the legal tender quality of the silver standard dollar and put in its place a mere declaration of policy.

There was something either in the manner of the suggestion or in the implication of bad faith which it conveyed that angered Mr. Voorhees, and he declined to yield the floor. He stated that the committee had several good reasons for what it did, and he added with much vehemence of manner: "When the Sherman law no longer disgraces the statute book of the Nation I am ready to act promptly, and with all the energy that I am capable of, to carry out the pledges which this bill contains." He then went on to argue that if the Senators from the silver States had opposed the passage of the Sherman bill as he had opposed it, it would never have brought a blight and curse on the country.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Colo.) replied to Mr. Voorhees' criticism of the Senators from the silver States for supporting the Sherman bill when it was before the Senate and asserted that the Indiana Senator was not in a condition to throw stones at them, inasmuch as he had not only voted for the Bland bill, but had voted to pass it over the President's veto. He declared that the people would not be fooled by the declaratory section in the committee's substitute. They understood the influences that were at work.

The Wolcott resolution was then placed on the calendar, and the silver purchase repeal bill was taken up.

Pledge for Double Coinage.

Mr. Morgan asked Mr. McPherson why the Committee on Finance had dropped the pledge in the House bill and inserted simply a declaration, to which the Senator from New Jersey replied that there was sufficient pledge in the provision of the Sherman act that was not sought to be repealed.

Mr. Voorhees asserted that the declaratory provision in the bill was much better in that it pledged the future use of coinage of both metals, in the language of the Chicago platform. The clause from which Mr. Morgan said the committee backed down had no provision for the future coinage at all such as appeared in the bill the committee reported.

Mr. Cockrell said that from the foundation of the government to 1873 our laws maintained the constitutional bimetallic system unimpaired. The law of Feb. 12, 1873—passed by a Congress overwhelmingly Republican in both Houses and signed by a Republican President—was the first act that demonetized silver. Mr. Sherman was the Chairman of the Committee on Finance at the time, had charge of the bill, and well knew its provisions and effect. Not three Senators and five Representatives knew it demonetized silver and established the single gold standard. Mr. Cockrell, continuing, reviewed the records of both parties on the silver question, beginning with the Forty-fourth Congress.

The discussion then drifted into the question of redemption of silver certificates in gold, and it was participated in by many Senators.

In order to settle the question a resolution was offered by Mr. Teller and was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to whether silver dollars or silver coin certificates which were by law or practice of the government redeemable in gold have been so redeemed.

In the further course of his argument Mr. Cockrell, in his forcible and descriptive style, spoke of the silver leg having been struck from under the monetary fabric of the country "by the stock relations of the President." The representatives of foreign bankers, he said, had the audacity to demand from Secretary Carlisle the issue of $150,000,000 of gold bonds. They had said: "Now is the opportunity to force the United States to come to a single gold standard and to force it to issue bonds to get the gold; and we will have the selling of these bonds and will get the commission and brokerage." Telegraph messages had been sent by cart-loads and Congress had been convened; and, he added, "here we are." [Laughter.]

The nomination of J. J. Van Alen to be Ambassador to Italy came before the Senate in executive session informally today, but no action was taken. A number of Senators interested in this nomination were absent, and it was laid aside.

The following nominations were confirmed:

William H. Stackhouse of Iowa, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Iowa.

Thomas Smith of Virginia, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico.

Joseph C. Straughan, to be Surveyor-General of Idaho.

Indian Agents—James A. Smith of Jackson, Miss., for the Yankton agency in South Dakota; Robert M. Allen of Marion, Ill., White Earth agency in Minnesota; Joseph Robinson of Easton, Mo., for the Nez Perces agency in Idaho; William L. Hargrove of Oakland City, Ind., for the Western Shoshone agency in Nevada.

SENATORS IN DEAD EARNEST.

They Are Warming Up Over the Repeal Fight—Hostility to Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Everybody in the Senate is getting in earnest over the coming fight. Some of the Senators will really go into it as though they were fighting a real battle. Others have no such notion, but there is so much powder in the air that they cannot help firing off an occasional gun. No change in the situation is looked for till Wednesday night. The administration tactics are now directed against compromise. The trouble is that in making this kind of a struggle no forward movement can be taken towards unconditional repeal, for the silver Senators do not intend to bring up a compromise proposition until it is shown that unconditional repeal cannot pass. Then, if the administration supporters prefer the present law, they are quite willing to accept that as the outcome of the struggle. They profess equal willingness to take a recess, which is said to be the President's program in case it is shown by Friday or Saturday that unconditional repeal cannot be secured at present.

There will probably be seventy Senators in the Chamber Wednesday night out of the total of eighty-five. The trouble is that a good many of them won't stay there long though. It is believed that between fifty and sixty can be kept together till after midnight. Some Senators continue in the belief that when the fight is once on the continuous session will last longer than one night, but the majority of them take the other view. Several of the Democratic silver Senators won't filibuster, but they will vote for every motion to adjourn that is made, and that is the real weakness of the repeal campaign, for some of its own followers have declared that after a continuous session of twenty-four hours, if the promise of a vote is not had, they will not keep up the effort longer.

Democratic harmony still seems to be far off. The Southern Senators have solidified so that they are now massed against the administration. The feeling against President Cleveland is something intense. They look on it as a struggle for the mastery between them and the President, and they do not intend to let him win. The bitter colloquy between Morgan and Voorhees this afternoon, which followed Teller and Wolcott's assault on Voorhees, shows how fierce the struggle is that is going on behind the scenes.

ARGUES FOR STATE BOND TAX REPEAL

Representative Lester Speaks Before the Banking Committee for His Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—Representative Warner of New York this morning made a brief statement before the House Committee on Banking and Currency regarding the methods pursued by the Bank of England in issuing notes and the provisions made for their redemption. Representative Lester of Georgia spoke in favor of his bill to repeal those sections of the revised statutes which impose a tax on circulation other than that of national banks. He regarded the taxation of State bank notes as a war measure, the necessity for which had ceased to exist. He considered it now an imposition and injustice calculated to give national banks a monopoly. The issuance of clearing-house certificates he believed to be illegal. He argued that the State bank tax was unconstitutional. Chairman Springer read a decision of the United States Supreme Court, delivered by Chief Justice Chase in 1869, which held that under the Constitution Congress had undertaken, by suitable legislation, to provide a national currency which would supply the demands of trade. Other methods of increasing the circulating medium were not legitimate, except those instituted by Congress. This decision prevented the issuance of notes to be used as money by individuals or banks other than those designated by Congress. Judge Lester held that if Congress had undertaken to provide a national currency it had neglected to do so. The committee then adjourned until tomorrow.

SUPREME COURT IN SESSION.

After Opening Adjournment Is Taken for the Annual White House Visit.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court met pursuant to law. Present: The Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Field, Mr. Justice Harlan, Mr. Justice Gray, Mr. Justice Brewer, Mr. Justice Brown, Mr. Justice Shiras, and Mr. Justice Jackson.

The Chief Justice said:

> It pains me to announce that since the adjournment the court has suffered severe bereavement in the death of Mr. Justice Blatchford, which occurred at Newport, R. I., on the evening of Friday, July 7.
>
> I will say to the members of the bar that all motions noticed for today will stand over until tomorrow. No business will be transacted, but applications for admission to the bar will be entertained, and after these are disposed of the court will adjourn until the usual hour Tuesday in order to enable its members, in accordence with immemorial usage, to pay their respects to the President in a body. The clerk will enter the usual order for the call of the docket.

The following attorneys were admitted to practice:

A. W. Green of Chicago, Ill.; William P. Ellison of Dallas, Tex.; Holmes Conrad of Winchester, Va.; Joshua E. Dodge of Racine, Wis.; Charles Chauncey Binney of Philadelphia, Pa.; T. D. Cobbs of San Antonio, Tex.; Albert T. Patrick of New York City; Harvey D. Jewell of Grand Rapids, Mich.; W. Cabell Bruce of Baltimore, Md.; Henry C. Cunningham of Savannah, Ga.; Alexander R. Lawton Jr. of Savannah, Ga.; Vincent Neall of San Francisco, Cal.; William H. Jackson of Cincinnati, O., and M. T. Moloney of Ottawa, Ill.

Adjourned until tomorrow at 12 o'clock. The court will commence the call of the docket tomorrow pursuant to the twenty-sixth rule. The day calls for Tuesday, Oct. 10, will be as follows: Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, and 12.

Pending reports from the Interior and War Departments the House Committee on Public Lands will not take decisive action before Wednesday regarding the proposed visit of an investigating committee to the Cherokee Strip.

Fourth-class Postmasters have been commissioned at the following Western points:

Illinois—Mortonville, S. W. Culp.
Indiana—Bradford, Clara Habermel.
Michigan—Melvin, Mrs. Agnes Regan.
Ohio—Chicago, John Nesbitt; Friendship, D. C. Lowry; Kimbolton, W. H. Ledlie; Padua, Bernard Schenking; Sedalia, Mrs. R. L. Linson; Violet, J. J. Schmitz.

The Republican Congressional Campaign committee organized this morning by selecting the following officers: John A. Caldwell of Cincinnati, Chairman; J. W. Babcock of Wisconsin, Vice-Chairman; S. S. Olds of Michigan, Secretary; and T. H. McKea of Indiana, Assistant Secretary. The selection of a Treasurer and matters of minor importance were referred to an Executive committee composed of the Chairman and Secretary, ex-officio members; William F. Draper, Massachusetts; W. B. Hooper, New York; Robert B. Hitt, Illinois; Charles F. Manderson, Nebraska; Willis Sweet, Idaho; George C. Perkins, California; Thomas Settle, North Carolina. This committee will open up headquarters in Washington at once.

Washington News Notes.

Postmaster-General Bissell, family, and party left at 3 p. m. today for Chicago via private car over the Pennsylvania road.

An additional estimate of appropriation of $180,000 for the public lands service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, was received by the House.

Secretary Carlisle has received the resignation of J. H. Stone, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Michigan (Detroit). No successor has yet been appointed.

Secretary Smith of the Interior sent to the House a letter submitting supplemental estimates of $300,000 for the investigation of pension cases for the current fiscal year. This is in addition to $200,000 already appropriated.

Great Auction Sale

Of carriages, horses, harness, etc., Thursday, Oct. 12, at 10 a. m. Highest bidder the buyer.

A fine lot of landaus.
A fine lot of broughams.
A fine lot of rockaways.
A fine lot of extension-top carriages.
A fine lot of Victorias.
A fine lot of Stanhopes.
A fine lot of Goddards.
A fine lot of phaetons.
A fine lot of English carts.
A fine lot of buggies, surries, and wagons.
A lot of complete outfits of horse and carriage and harness, etc. Come; this is your time for bargains at the Chicago Carriage Bazaar, 545 to 549 Wabash, Van Ness & Owens.

Fatigue and exhaustion overcome by Bromo-Seltzer. Contains no opiate.

ALDRICH TO BLACK.

SLURS ON SUPERVISORS ANSWERED BY REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMAN.

As a Rule They Have Been Drawn in Chicago from Among Old Soldiers—Carter Harrison Charged with Corrupt Election Methods—Dolliver of Iowa Opposes the Repeal of the Federal Laws—Debate on the Bill Closed by Fitch of New York—News of Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—There were two or three spats to enliven the election debate in the House today. Representative Aldrich returned from Chicago a few days ago and has been putting in some vigorous licks with a view to taking a shy at election methods, particularly with a view to replying to some of the aspersions cast upon Chicago and its people by Congressman-at-Large Black. Illinois was decidedly in it today, for Mr. Springer, who preceded Mr. Aldrich, became involved in a controversy with Boutell of Maine, and as usual in such encounters was badly worsted by the statesman from the Pine Tree State. When Mr. Aldrich rose to address the House there was a better attendance of members than at any time during the last two weeks of debate, and his remarks seemed to be appreciated particularly by his colleagues on the Republican side of the chamber. Mr. Aldrich, after a brief reference to Gen. John C. Black's speech, recalled the various frauds committed in Chicago of which he charitably assumed the General was ignorant because not then a resident of the city. He cited Carter Harrison's fraudulent lease of power and recalled the petitions of Cook County Democrats for Marshals and Supervisors during Mr. Cleveland's first administration. He said that had not crimes against the ballot been committed Carter Harrison would not have been Mayor of Chicago in 1885 and 1886. Had Harrison not been Mayor anarchy's head would have been crushed and Chicago saved the humiliation of the haymarket episode. But for the bomb at the haymarket Illinois would now be saved the disgrace of an Altgeld.

Mr. Aldrich quoted from the report of the Union League club in 1883 to illustrate matters with which the people of Chicago are too familiar to require recapitulation. He showed how there was less fraud in national elections because of the safeguards thrown around the ballot box by the laws which the Democrats proposed to repeal. He also exploded Springer's claim that the Australian ballot gives sufficient protection, saying that under the eyes of Carter Harrison's police a Republican ballot may or may not reach the ballot box, according to the Democratic necessities of the occasion.

The State laws are all right as far as they go and honest men will obey them just as implicitly as they will obey laws of the General Government, but criminals, particularly ballot box criminals, will take chances against the State which they would not with Uncle Sam. In proof of this Mr. Aldrich cited the case of William C. Lappin, the Democratic supervisor in the Eighth Precinct of the Twenty-third Ward.

Speaking of Gen. Black's charge that the marshals and supervisors in Chicago were drawn from the alleys or slums, "a battalion of bummers," Mr. Aldrich thought that was a pretty serious charge against Black's party, for one-half the supervisors were selected by the Democratic managers. As to the Republicans, he said it has been the custom of the Republican party in Chicago ever since this law was enacted to select deputy marshals and supervisors from the ranks of the old soldiers. From a hasty examination of the rolls made while in Chicago last week Mr. Aldrich found that over twenty old soldiers had served as deputy marshals last fall in one ward alone, in another ward over thirty, and in another over fifty.

In illustration of the Democratic tendencies Mr. Aldrich went fully into the present local conditions, and cited the one vote given Judge Gary in the late convention as evidence of the spirit shown towards an upright Judge who had helped to crush anarchy. Incidentally he poked fun at Gen. Black's Senatorial ambition. He also drew a contrast between a disproportionate representation of Chicago and the Southern States, and showed how it operated to the disadvantage of Chicago when seeking better postal facilities and like matters from Congress.

Concluding he said:

> Mr. Speaker, I have been unable for want of time to go as far into the discussion of this question as I should have wished. It would have been better taste, and far better for the country, I believe, had this discussion been postponed. The intelligent people of the North, Democrats as well as Republicans, are waiting with little patience and considerable alarm the action of the Upper House of Congress on the silver question. Business revival has already been checked, it may be reversed. The Democratic party stands charged with responsibility of possible disaster to the commercial interests of this country. Those who hinder and stand in the way of a verdict on the money question must hold themselves responsible to that party for a possible defeat of this legislation and for other legislation to which that party is committed.

DOLLIVER ON THE ELECTION LAWS.

Iowa Congressman Opposes Their Repeal—Boutelle After Springer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—There was no increase in the attendance in the House this morning, and if tomorrow is not more promising there will be little chance of a quorum being secured. Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.) from the joint committee appointed to investigate the Executive departments submitted a partial report. It was ordered printed. Mr. Aldrich (Rep., Ill.) opposed the Federal election bill which was then taken up. Mr. Dolliver (Rep., Ia.) followed. He said in substance:

> The national election code now waiting for the final act of partisan malice originated in the first administration of Gen. Grant. Its methods have had the approbation of the best men of all parties and have been objectionable only to the nullifiers of universal suffrage in the South and to the criminal class in the great cities of the North. These laws are the last remaining evidence of the authority in the United States in the election of its own officers and their repeal means that hereafter an American citizen has no claim upon the nation for the security of his citizenship. It places the government in the attitude of disowning even the men who defended its life, and of leaving even the surviving veterans of its own army without civil rights in their own country except by the grace of State laws invented to destroy and not to protect the right of suffrage, and oftentimes administered by reckless and disorderly local authorities. It is the last maneuver in a political revolution by which within one generation a nation, victorious over the rebellion of turbulent States, after losses and sacrifices almost too great for human thought, abdicates its historic relation to its citizens and commits them for protection and justice to the very influences that deny their rights. From the day Gen. Grant left the White House the progress of the revolution has been swift. Before the year 1880 it had changed the weapons of violence for the cheaper but not less effective weapons of fraud, and those had developed in a State like Mississippi into legal machinery, which, in the excitement of a Presidential election, turns out seven Congressmen on a total poll of 44,910—a legal machinery which gives us an able manager of the order of business in this House on a total poll of 2,556, of which he managed to save all but 156—a legal machinery, in other words, which has in a gentlemanly way abolished the Republican form of government altogether. We are not especially complaining of this. In truth, we prefer it to the South Carolina method, which robs the voters with eight ballot-boxes, to the Arkansas method, or the Georgia method, which in the Fiftieth Congress gave us ten representatives on a total poll of 27,000, and, as if to add a humorous and grotesque feature to the situation, gave the Committee on Elections a Chairman on an aggregate poll of 1,700 souls.

Scandals of the South.

> Let nobody say that I am attacking the South. It is not in my heart to stir up the animosities of the past, and even if it were I could find no words by which to describe the scandalous condition of Southern politics as severe as the couargeous and manly admissions of the leading newspapers of Alabama—the Birmingham *Age-Herald* and the Mobile *Register*—of last December, which I hold in my hand. For great as is the store of wrath laid up against the day of wrath for the South more solemn still is the responsibility of the North for its miserable acquiescence in these wrongs and crimes. And odious as the partisanship is between the Democrats of the North and the Democracy of the South hardly less odious before God and man has been the indifference of the Republican party. I can frame an apology for the Southern Democrat, who has, at least, had the manhood to admit the fact in this case. I can even frame an apology for the Democrat of the North, the cheerful accessory of those crimes, who for twenty years has enjoyed the privilege of receiving the stolen goods and meekly discharged the duty of lying about the source of the supply. But what exercise of charity can excuse twenty years of Republican cowardice, turned first into indifference, then into aversion, and at last into treachery.
>
> It must not be said, however, that the South is not the sole nor the controlling factor in the present agitation against the election laws. The agitation comes mainly from the congested centers of population, where the arts of ward politics have been, in a measure, circumvented by the national inspection of the registry and the national observation of the count. The City of New York is here asking for the repeal of the only law that stands between the citizen and the undisturbed activity of the political régime which literally owns the metropolis. I cannot believe that its present representatives more truly speak for the real interest of the city than the leading Democrats did who have indorsed the administration of these laws. I believe that Samuel S. Cox, Samuel J. Tilden, William C. Whitney, and even poor old John Kelly, pugilist that he was, were truer friends of the social order, when, for the sake of fair elections, they raised their voices in defense of the administration of these laws.

Davenport Needs No Defense.

> It is not my purpose to enter upon any defense of the Chief Supervisor of Elections for the district of Southern New York. That is left to others more familiar with local affairs. I only know that he is an officer of a District Court presided over by an able and honorable Democratic Judge appointed by Mr. Cleveland, and that in all the incidents of these years no complaint made against him has met even the reproof of that court. He never crossed the path of an honest man on his way to the polls, but he is the enemy of the vote dealer, the stuffed registry, the vacant building lot, the bogus boarding-house, and the birds of evil omen that in every great city fly from one polling place to another, with no legal rights at any. The Tammany combine hates him with no unrestrained ferocity, because upon every secret device of professional politics he has turned the search light of law. Their quarrel is not with him, but with the law of which he is the servant. What are the political influences which propose to supersede the United States at national elections in the City of New York? It is a secret political corporation which lives by tithes exacted from the vices, the misfortunes, the contracts, the investments, and the ambitions of our greatest American city. In describing the political institution known as Tammany, as in describing the political institution known as the Solid South, we are fortunately not left entirely to the support of our own witnesses. I hold in my hand a pamphlet composed of editorials printed from time to time in the New York *Evening Post*, a leading organ of the present administration, which gives an analysis of the personal composition of Tammany Hall, which shows how fraternally the thief, the murderer, the contractor, and the dive-keeper rub against each other in its management. If this showing had ever been denied I bring forward, in addition, the most potent Democratic newspaper in the United States, and ask the New York *World* to tell the House, as on the 13th of last January it told the public, what this institution is which now seeks to drive the United States away from its own elections.

A Burning Question.

> Will this Congress, obedient to this decayed and disintegrating oligarchy of New York politicians, turn aside from the national right and the national duty to protect even the humblest citizen in the exercise of his political rights? Nor ought we to appeal altogether in vain to the returning reason of the South. The Republican party no longer exists there. The day may come when these laws which you now hate may be the protection, not of the black man alone, but of the white citizens as well. It is no longer a question of negro domination. It is a question of free citizenship. It was a white man, the Farmers' Alliance candidate for Congress, whose vote went out on the floor through the patent slide of the ingenious Arkansas ballot-box of 1888. It was a white man, the candidate of his party for our highest office, and a white audience that were deprived of the right of free speech and of free public assembly in the State of Georgia last year. It was a white man, himself somewhat notorious as a ballot-box stuffer, whose complaints about being counted out last August in the State of Alabama called forth that fiery editorial which I have read here, not only as a witness against the past and against the present but as a herald of the day coming, nearer than most of us think, when no decent American, North or South, will dare to take the oath of any office upon a certificate corrupted by fraud or invalidated by violence.

Mr. Coombs (Dem., N. Y.) spoke in favor of the repeal of the laws. Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Me.) in his customary vigorous style opposed the bill. He had been amazed at the freedom with which gentlemen had arisen here and breathed forth the dogma of State rights. Statements had been made which gentlemen would not have dared to have given utterance to a few years ago. A stranger in the galleries might have thought that he saw the shivering ghost of the Confederacy flitting up and down the aisles and in and out the doors and gibbering the shibboleths of a defeated conspiracy. Mr. Boutelle then went on to ridicule Mr. Everett of Massachusetts and said that James Russell Lowell in describing the doughface of 1860 enabled him to describe the doughface of 1893. He was about to read some verses from Lowell when he was interrupted by Mr. Springer, who called him to order for unparliamentary language.

Mr. Boutelle said that that was about up to the standing of the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. Springer retorted that he wanted a gentleman on this floor to use parliamentary language.

Mr. Boutelle replied that if the gentleman wanted him to amend his language he would do so by including the doughfaces of Massachusetts and Illinois.

"Do I understand you to apply that word to me?" queried Mr. Springer rather savagely.

"I don't know what the gentleman understands. Nobody else ever did," was Mr. Boutelle's retort.

Mr. Springer—I called the gentleman to order for language that was not parliamentary.

Mr. Boutelle—The gentleman cannot be impertinent to me by calling me to order. I withdraw the word doughface. But, continued Mr. Boutelle, he hardly thought it necessary in view of the record of the gentleman from Illinois for that gentleman to interrupt him.

Mr. Springer said that he had never used unparliamentary language, and the language of the gentleman had been unparliamentary.

Mr. Boutelle denied that it was unparliamentary. The same silly attempt had been made last Congress to rule out as unparliamentary the word "mugwump," but the House had declined to so decide. But, as he wished to conclude, he withdrew the word "doughface." He then proceeded to quote several verses of Lowell's, and, having done so in an impressive manner, he took his seat amid Republican applause.

Mr. Everett inquired whether Lowell had written those lines in describing a politician of 1860.

Mr. Boutelle left it to the gentleman to apply the lines to himself if he saw proper.

Mr. Lockwood (Dem., N. Y.) in favoring repeal said that he did so in advocacy of a free ballot. The deputy marshals should be retired and the rights of the States should be preserved. He did not question the constitutionality of the laws, but he stood for the right of the people to vote without intimidation.

Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.) opposed the repeal and ridiculed the facility which was possessed by the Democracy of New York City in naturalizing citizens prior to the enactment of these laws. He also criticised the party for its action in the nomination of Judge Maynard.

Mr. Fitch (Dem., N. Y.) said it seemed fitting that the last argument to be made in favor of the repeal of the Federal laws should be made by a representative from the City of New York, where the operation had caused such public indignation. He made a savage attack on Davenport, whom he described as a political adventurer.

TO REPEAL THE ELECTION LAWS.

Democrats Will Vote Today for the Tucker Bill, Defeating Amendments First.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Democrats won't be dictated to by a renegade Republican or make rules in accordance with his wishes. Such was practically the determination reached by the caucus at the Capitol this evening to decide whether or not the Tucker bill presented by a Virginia Democrat or the substitute by Fitch, a backsliding New York Republican, should be voted upon tomorrow afternoon at 1 o'clock. A quorum of Democratic Congressmen put in an appearance and two and a half hours were consumed in talking at random. Finally, after everybody, including Bourke Cockran, had been given a chance to explain what ought to be done, Speaker Crisp took the floor to state what could be done. He showed that under the order of procedure adopted no amendments could be offered, as the previous question has been ordered on the pending bill. This was a signal for Mr. Fitch to rise and withdraw his proposition, which he did as gracefully as he could under the circumstances, although earlier in the evening he favored its adoption. Consequently when the House meets tomorrow the Democrats will vote for the Tucker bill or absolute, unconditional repeal of the Federal election laws, first putting a quietus on the Lacey amendment and substitute presented by Mr. Burrows of Michigan.

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a man needs heavy clothes. We all spend enough time out of doors to catch cold, if we're not protected.

A health-saving, money-saving precaution would be the purchase of a shiver-proof suit and overcoat.

You feel the need of them every day.

We make splendid and perfect fitting garments for

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If you live elsewhere and are here on a visit you can combine pleasure with profit, by ordering a winter outfit of us while here. It will follow you home as soon as you like.

Come in to-day and look over our stock.

Corner Clark and Adams. Nicoll THE TAILOR Corner Clark and Adams.

Telegraphic Announcement of Awards

[FAC-SIMILE OF SPECIALS AS THEY APPEAR IN THE VARIOUS PAPERS]

KIMBALL PIANOS AND ORGANS TRIUMPH.

SPECIAL TO THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER.

CHICAGO, ILL., October, 5.—The first official announcement of World's Fair diplomas on pianos and organs was made to-day. Kimball of Chicago carries off highest honors in both departments.

Armour & Co. received First Award for Butterine at the World's Fair.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE BOSTON GLOBE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—The Butterine manufactured by Messrs. Armour & Co., Chicago, was awarded first prize at the World's Fair to-day by the Judges. Many of the Judges thought Armour's Butterine was preferable to the best Dairy Butter. It is retailed at a price less than butter, and we advise all housekeepers who have not already done so to try it.

Immediate Announcement of World's Fair Awards, by Telegraph, to the leading Metropolitan Newspapers.

Awards as announced will appear (as per sample above) in all the leading papers of the United States to-morrow, at moderate cost. Call, telephone or write us and we will give you full particulars.

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EXPRESS TRAINS
DAILY—SUNDAYS INCLUDED—
Via ILLINOIS CENTRAL every few minutes between Van Buren-st. and World's Fair TERMINAL STATION, stopping at 60th and 63d-sts. in both directions. FARE for these trains, 10 CENTS

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MARRIED WOMEN may deposit in their own names, subject to their order only.

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Prop's IMPORTERS' WAREHOUSES. CUSTOM-HOUSE BROKERS AND FORWARDERS. Free witching. Lowest rates of freight from foreign ports

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

Rapid Transmission of Mails Between London and San Francisco.

NO. 39 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E. C., Sept. 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It may interest many of your readers to know that it is possible to receive in London a letter from San Francisco Cal., in twelve days, and that it is possible to have an answer to a letter written in London to San Francisco in less than four weeks, as the following instance will show: The 28th inst. we received from the Alaska Packers' Association a letter written in San Francisco the 16th inst. in reply to a letter written by us in London the 2d inst. D. W. DICKSON & Co.

The Weather of the Past.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The writer while looking over his diary found that Oct. 4, 1880, it commenced to snow in Chicago and continued good sleighing to April 1, 1881. It was not a cold winter but a snowy one. April 8 and 9, 1881, hard packed ice and snow eight and nine inches thick was removed from Monroe and other streets in Chicago, and the press accused Mayor Harrison of employing "Dagos" to do it to secure their votes. During the winters of 1846 and 1847 there was not sufficient snow for sleighing in Chicago, though in January, 1856, the mercury fell to 32° below zero, which was the coldest time Chicago has had for sixty-one years. April 26, 1873, the writer enjoyed a sleigh ride in Chicago.

EPHRAIM H. CUMMINGS.

(Came West in 1832.)

Honest Money—What a Boston Man Says About "The Chicago Tribune."

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am here from Boston, and during a visit—just terminating—of two weeks to the Exposition I have read THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE every morning, and my object in now writing is to express to you my feelings of enjoyment and satisfaction at the manner in which you have editorially discussed the "silver" and "Populist" questions. I have endeavored to keep myself well posted on what has been written in the leading papers and magazines of the country on these topics during the last few months, and in my opinion the editorials of THE TRIBUNE have not been surpassed, and rarely equaled, for cogency, correctness, and a clear adaptation to the comprehensiveness of the unlearned in economic or fiscal principles. I wish they could be brought together and republished in a cheap form for popular reading and distribution, for the ignorance on these subjects of men otherwise sensible is one of the most discouraging features of the times. C. W.

Passenger Stations on the Lake Street L.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The Lake Street Elevated railroad got the privilege of running an elevated road west on Lake street some six years ago and as yet is not finished, and no telling when it will be. But now and then some papers come out and say Lake Street Elevated will be running by so and so, but by all appearances it means one year from so and so. But many of the stations are not ready and some are not started yet east of Western avenue. I will ask why not put passenger stations where they were originally laid out?—viz.: Western avenue and Lake street, Leavitt and Lake streets, to keep the regular rotation east to Ashland avenue and not to spoil a well laid out piece of work to please a few officers of the road and discommode many hundred. The first station which I will call out of place (as a taxpayer) is at Campbell avenue. As I am informed, the Vice-President owns the corner property, then the next east comes at Hoyne avenue. This may have been done to suit our ex-Mayor J. A. Roche, as I understand he owns property on Hoyne avenue. Now, the proper and original place for those stations should be at corners Leavitt and Lake streets and Western avenue and Lake street, which the public looks for and demands. As it is from the public they look for the returns, therefore, they should look to the public comfort in their getting up stations. The officers of said company should know that the public will not stand such nonsense, as traveling from Hoyne avenue to Robey street, a distance of 2,000 feet, the same, if not more, from Hoyne avenue west to Campbell avenue, while they can get one of Yerkes' horse cars on the surface at every street crossing. I have no stock in either surface or elevated roads, but I simply would like fair dealings both for myself and the public in a matter of traveling and these stations to suit the public, not by all indications suiting a few stockholders. Why I say stockholders, is the way they have been peddling their stations around in the vicinity of Western avenue. P. C.

In the Realm of Beauty and Utility.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* The people are waking, in these last days, to a sense of the fact that descriptions of the Fair are not exaggerated or dictated by the Chicago spirit of self-exaltation. Something has been achieved here, in the realm of beauty as in that of utility, which man never reached before. And there are but three weeks left before this disappears forever, and becomes a memory to be treasured only by those who have looked upon the vision. It is no wonder that the rush Chicagoward is growing to mighty proportions. Millions yet are to improve this last opportunity of seeing and understanding what it is that the American spirit has wrought.

Reward of Merit.

The record of sales of THE TRIBUNE is dotted with many remarkable figures. Yesterday the demand for the paper was extraordinary; 208,671 copies were printed and sold before 10 o'clock. This does not include spoiled and free papers.

Iowa Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The following decisions were filed in the Supreme Court today:

Leggett & Myers Tobacco company, appellant, vs. Collins, Robertson & Hambleton and F. J. Smith, trustee; Lee District. Affirmed.

J. W. Price, appellant, vs. J. F. Holcourt, et al.; Des Moines District. Affirmed.

State of Iowa vs. Irwin McIntyre, appellant; Monroe District. Affirmed.

Clendennen Boggs, appellant, vs. Archie Douglas, executor, et al.; Monroe District. Reversed.

Herman Schier vs. E. T. Dankmordt, appellant; Des Moines District. Affirmed.

HOLIDAY ON 'CHANGE.

CHICAGO DAY OBSERVED BY BROKERS AND COMMISSION-MEN.

Business in Puts and Calls Light Among the Few Traders Who Gathered—Disposition Manifested to Be Bearish on Wheat—Little Interest in Corn—Produce Quotations from New York and Other Cities—Stock and Provision Markets from London and Liverpool.

"Chicago day" was observed as a holiday on 'Change, and nearly all the commission houses were deserted. A few traders collected in the corridors of the Board of Trade and on the sidewalk. No business of importance was transacted in puts and calls. News was rather scarce. Outside markets ruled easy. London and Liverpool cables quoted wheat quiet but steady. The unofficial price here was weaker, at 67⅛@67¼c for December. The crowd was bearish on heavy receipts in the Northwest for two days. The exports from India to the United Kingdom during the week were 228,000 bu against 280,000 bu last week. There were no exports from India to the continent of Europe against 180,000 bu the week before.

Only a few corn traders were on the street and little interest was developed. Liverpool cables reported corn quiet and weaker, while London quoted spot American 3d higher. The amount of corn on passage from India increased 304,000 bu. There was some talk to the effect that the government report today will show a large increase in the yield over what has been expected. The feeling seemed to be that this document will also show some increase over September figures all around in the totals.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Oct. 9.	Oct. 2.
New York	$ 70,117,853	$68,567,190
Chicago	holiday.	15,939,427
Boston	11,665,070	14,148,599
Philadelphia	6,096,466	7,886,740
St. Louis	4,052,284	3,773,180
Baltimore	1,984,422	1,837,456
New Orleans	1,001,680	971,621

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Boston, 12½@17c discount per $1,000; St. Louis, 90c premium.

The majority of South Water street commission merchants closed their establishments yesterday and joined in the celebration of Chicago day at the World's Fair. A few houses opened as usual to receive consignments of fruit, vegetables, and poultry, but by 11 o'clock these were closed. There was little attempt at trading and practically no market. Such prices as were made were nominal.

Quotations for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands were as follows:

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 28@28½c; fine, 26@28c; fair to good, 23@25c; fancy dairies, Cooley's, 24@26c; medium to good, 20@22c; packing stock, fresh, 15@16c.

BUTTERINE—Extra fancy creamery, 18½c per lb; fancy creamery, 18c; extra dairy, 15c; dairy, 14c; rolls and small pails, ½c additional.

CHEESE—New makes—Finest full-cream cheddars, 10@10½c per lb; twins, 10½@10¾c; Young America, 10¾@10⅞c; slightly skimmed, 7@9c; imitation Swiss cheese, 11½@12c; brick cheese, 10½@11c.

EGGS—Good Northern stock, 19½@20c per doz.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Pears, boxes, $2.25@3.75; peaches, 20-lb boxes, 70@90c; plums, half crates, $1.00@1.25; grapes, 80c@$1.35.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, fine to choice, $3.00@4.00 per brl, and fair to good, $2.00@2.75; bananas, $1.00@1.50 per bunch; lemons, $1.50@4.25 per box; peaches, select Michigans, 35@40c; choice, 15@30c; blueberries, $1.25@1.50 per case of 16 qts; grapes, Concords, 8-lb baskets, 14@18c; Delawares, 10-lb baskets, 25@35c; cranberries, $4.50@5.00 per brl; Florida oranges, $2.50@3.50.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 3½c per lb; No. 2 do, 2¼@2½c; No. 1 calfskins, 6c; No. 2 do, 4½c; No. 1 country tallow, 4¼@4½c per lb; No. 2 do, 3½c.

POULTRY—Live hen turkeys, good to choice, 10½@11c per lb; gobblers, 10c; hens, 7c; spring chickens, 7½c per lb; roosters, 5c; live ducks, 8c; live geese, full feathered, $6.50@7.00 per doz.

POTATOES—Early rose, 60@65c per bu; Hebrons, 60@65c per bu. Sweet potatoes: Jerseys, $3.00@3.25 per brl.; Baltimores, $2.50@2.75.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, home grown, $1.50@1.75 per crate; yellow onions, $1.75@2.00 per brl; red onions, $1.50@1.75; turnips, 40@50c per brl; cucumbers, home grown, 60@75c per dozen; lettuce, $1.00@1.25 per case; spinach, $2.00@2.25 per brl; beets, $1.00@1.25 per brl; parsley, 15c per doz bunches; watercress, 25@30c per doz bunches; cauliflower, $1.00@1.25 per doz; tomatoes, home grown, $1.00@1.25 per bu; egg plant, 75c@$1.00 per doz; celery, 10@15c per doz.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.12.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—[Special.]—It was fully understood in the financial community today that the fight to a finish over the repeal bill takes place in the Senate this week. Stocks naturally rose in consequence. All other issues were subordinated to this, and the concentration of interest will doubtless be even more interesting by Wednesday. The signs of the times have in fact pointed unmistakably in one direction. There is doubt enough, and difference of opinion enough, as to precisely what will follow, in the business world, a final vote for repeal. But there is little doubt as to what would follow a failure of the vote. The gold reserve in the Federal Treasury fell today to the lowest sum on record. Without the confidence assured by the silver law's repeal, there is nothing to stop it from going lower. The general movement of the day's stock market was quite uniform and was characterized by rapid gains. Louisville was one exception and in this stock London figured again as seller. The course of events in the market for this stock leaves little doubt that the scheme of 1891 is being repeated by the foreign bankers, and that they are selling out their surplus holdings now in expectation of taking up the new stock, on underwriter's basis, at a materially lower figure. Elsewhere in the market the tendency was clearly towards improving prices and the fractional reaction at midday was due chiefly to the persistent sales of Union Pacific stock. Aside from the expectation for a bad August statement later in the week, the feeling that it may be necessary for this company soon to seek a receivership in its own defense is rapidly gaining ground. It is hard to see what alternative will be left for the concern under its present circumstances, nor is it necessary to assume that a receivership would be the worst that could befall the company. To entangle its own affairs by private jobbery and secret loans, as has been done by other roads in futile hope of averting insolvency, would be a more serious as well as more humiliating experience. It was an encouraging feature of today's market that the reputable railway stocks shared generally in the improvement. The better feeling was, however, used by the group of speculators in the industrials to stir up activity in their own favorites. Among these were distilling certificates. It is not at all probable that outsiders are meddling with this stock, and the professional adventurers might willingly be left to the mercies of the scamps who manage this property but for the bad effect of these performances on the general market. It is enough for the present to say that the activity in "whisky" has nothing whatever to do with actual conditions, but it is merely another scheme of the trust's proprietors to fleece simple-minded outsiders. Sugar certificates were similarly marked up, and, in fact, the general movement of these discredited stocks was not reassuring in its relation to the list as a whole. There was, however, a strong approach to the general market throughout the day and a further decline in sterling exchange reflected similar hopefulness in that market over the Congressional outlook.

Railway and miscellaneous bonds were irregular. The sales were $789,000. Consumers' Gas of Chicago firsts rose 2, to 77; Cleveland and Pittsburg sinking funds 1½, to 117½; General Electric debenture 5s 1½, to 73; Lehigh and Wilkesbarre assented 2, to 105; Long Island 4s 2, to 94; New York Central debenture 5s 1½, to 103½; Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg consols 1½, to 108; Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City firsts 2, to 57; Wabash seconds 1, to 73; and United States Leather sixes 1, to 106. Chicago Gas firsts fell 1½, to 81½; East Tennessee consol 5s 5, to 80; Oregon Short Line consol 5s 2, to 54; P., D. and E. seconds 5, to 45; R. T. 6s, trust receipts, 3, to 48; and St. Louis Southwestern firsts, 1½, to 54½. Long Island debenture 5s, after falling 1, to 88, rose to 89½.

Money on call has been firmer, ranging from 2 to 3; last loan and closing offered at 2; prime mercantile paper 7@8 per cent; bar silver 73¼. Government bonds have been stronger; State bonds have been dull.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Oct. 9	Closing—Oct. 7
Atchison	5,440	20	19⅝	19¾	19½
Amn. Cot. Oil	2,425	37	35	35¾	35
Do pfd	215	72	71	72	
Amn. Sugar	17,845	90¾	89½	90¾	89¾
Do pfd	125	87¾	87¾	87½	
Amn. Tobacco	738	81¾	80½	81½	80½
B., R. & P.	200	26¾	25¾	26⅝	
C., B. & Q.	8,430	83½	82½	83	82¼
C. & N. W.	4,261	102¾	100¾	102⅝	100¼
Do pfd	100	138	138	138	
C., M. & St. P.	10,440	60⅝	59	60⅝	60
C., R. I. & P.	2,720	66	65¼	66	65
C., St. P., M. & O.	400	35½	35	35¾	35½
Ches. & Ohio	400	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	16¼
C., St. P., M. & M.	55	107	107	107	
Colo. Fuel & I.	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	
C., C., C. & St. L.	100	33¾	33½	33¾	
Cent. R. R. of N. J	510	111½	110	110	111
Columbus & H. V.	800	20½	20	20½	
Chicago Gas	13,897	61⅝	59⅝	61	59⅝
D., L. & W.	1,451	153¾	152¾	153½	152¾
Del. & Hud.	130	122¾	122¼	122¾	122¼
Dist. & C. F. Co.	22,670	30	28⅝	29⅝	28⅝
Edison	220	95½	94	95	
General Electric	5,597	46¼	44¼	45½	44¼
Illinois Central	130	93¾	93¾	93¾	
Iowa Central	150	8	8	8	
Lake Shore	600	123	122½	123¼	
Louis. & Nash.	3,800	49	48½	48¾	49¼
Long Island	15	93	92½	92½	
M., K. & T.	150	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
Do pfd	213	20¼	20⅛	20½	
Manhattan	420	126	125½	126	124¾
Mo. Pacific	2,230	25¼	24¼	25	24½
Minn. & St. L.	100	19¼	19¼	19½	
N. Y. & N. E.	2,800	29	28¾	28¾	27¾
Nor. Pacific	3,700	6¾	6	6½	
Do pfd	510	20¾	20	20¾	
N. Y., L. E. & W.	500	14¾	14¼	14⅝	14¼
N. Y. Cent.	1,759	103	102¾	102½	102¼
N. Y., Sus. & W	300	14	14	14	
N. Y., Ont. & W.	100	43½	43½	43½	
Nat. Linseed	650	15¾	15½	15½	15
Nat. Lead	100	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
Do pfd	4,090	27	25⅝	26¾	26¼
Nat. Cordage	1,321	72	70	71	
N. Y. C. & St. L.	200	24	24	24	
Phil. & Reading	5,910	18¾	18⅛	18⅝	18⅛
Pac. Mail	350	15¾	15½	15½	
Peo., D. & E.	100	5	5	5	
Rich. Term.	100	3⅝	3⅝	3½	
So. Pacific	100	18	18	18	
St. P. & Duluth	100	28	28	28	
Tenn. Coal	300	15¾	15½	15½	15⅝
Union Pacific	4,250	19	18	18¾	19
U. P. D. & G.	200	6	6	6	
U. S. Rubber	50	32	32	32	
W. & L. E.	110	13	13	13	
Do pfd	500	43¾	42¾	43¾	47¾
Wabash, pfd	300	15¾	15½	15½	15½
Western Union	6,805	83	81¾	82¾	81¾
Wis. Cent.	200	5¼	5	5	

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	140	United States	109
American	109	Wells, Fargo	128

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.	111½	U. S. 2s, bid	98
U. S. 4s, coup.	111½		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

2000 ACO6s.....111	5000 MK&T 2d.....38½
2000 AT&SFt4s.....72½	3000 NC&StL1st.....122
4000 B C 1st.....97¼	6000 NYC1st cp.....121
1000 BE 1st.....105¼	6000 NYC&SL 4s.....92
1000 CNJgm5s.....108¾	7000 NYLE&Wn 2d c.....70½@70¾
1000 C&Ogn4½s.....69¼	1000 NYS&W 1st g m.....91
1000 CB&Q cn 7s.....117¼	8000 NP1st cp.....104¾@105
2000 CB&Q-Neb ex 4s.....94	5000 NW 25-yr db 5s rg.....102¼
1000 CB&Qcn 5s.....105¼	6000 ORIm cn 5s.....44@44¼
11000 CB&Qcn5s.....100¼@100½	1000 OSL 5s.....79@80
1000 C&E I gn 5s.....95¼	3000 OSL& U cn.....54
13000 CRIP5scp.....94¼	6000 PG &C of C 2d gt.....96
1000 CHV&T 5s.....85	1000 R&W P t tr6s tr r.....50
5000 D&RG 4s.....74	1000 RG&W1st.....64¼
1000 FW&DC 1st.....74	4000 R&WO cn.....107@107¼
1000 GEdeb5s.....73	5000 SP&SC1st.....117¼
2000 Laclede Gas 1st.....77¼	6000 Td Av 1st 5s.....110
4000 L E & W 1st.....109¼	9000 U S L C 6s.....105@106
1000 LS&M S 2d cp.....122	40000 Wab1st 5s.....101¼@102
8000 Met El 1st.....114¾	5000 Wab2d 5s.....73
9000 M&SP1st-H&Ddl5s.....100	5000 WN Y gtd 4s.....99¼
5000 M&SP1st-I&Dex.....123	5000 WNY&P2d.....21@21¼
5000 M&SP1st-SMdiv.....112½	15000 WU col tr 5s.....101¼
1000 M & S P 1st-tr 5s.....104	
8000 MK&T 1st 4s.....76½@77	

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

500 Atch 4s.....72¼	12000 PD&E2d.....46@50
1000 BCR&N1st.....102	5000 P&R1st inc.....30¼
1000 CS1st gt.....103¼	3000 P&Rgm4s.....69
1000 CanS2d.....96¼	1000 PC&StL1st.....110¾
12000 CNJg m 5s rg.....108¾	1000 R&P cn.....114¼
16000 C&Ocn5s.....101¼@102¼	5000 RW&Ocn.....108
33000 CB&Q7s.....117¼@117¾	22000 R&WP ctr 5s tr rt.....22¼@23
8000 CGL&CC1st.....82¼@82¾	12000 R&WPtr t 6s tr re.....48
6000 C&NP1st.....41¼@41¾	1000 R&W1Mist gt 5s.....69
2000 C&PSf.....117¼	1000 StL&SW 1st.....56
1000 ColMid 4s.....41	13000 SL&SW2d in.....16¼
1000 CGCC1st 5s.....77	14000 TP 2d in.....16@16¼
1000 Edison1st 5s.....104	3000 TSL&KC1st.....57
3000 LIgm4s.....94	1000 UP1st of '97.....104¾
1000 L&Ngm 6s.....113	1000 UP 5s of '98.....106
5000 NYCdb 5s.....103¼	21000 Wab1st5s.....102@102¼
5000 NYLE&Wn 2d cn.....70¾	2000 Wab 2d.....76
5000 NP1st cp.....104¾	4000 WO&W 1st.....56
7000 NWsf 5s.....105	5000 WS gtd 4s.....99¼@100
4000 NW 25-yr db 5s.....102¼	2000 WSgtd 4s reg.....98¼
3000 NW 25-yr db 5s reg.....102	
3000 OrImp cn 5s.....44¼	

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

8000 C&Ocn5s.....102	6000 NYEl 1st.....110¼
10000 C&Ogn 4½s.....69¼@69½	10000 NYL&W cn mtg.....105
1000 CB&Q 7s.....117¼	3000 NYS&Wgm.....90
5000 CB&Qcn5s.....105¼	5000 NM 1st.....102¼
5000 CGL&CC 1st.....81¼	5000 PD&E2d.....45
13000 CRI&Pdb 5s.....88@88¾	20000 P&R1st p in.....31
10000 D&RG 4s.....73¾	5000 P&R2d p in.....21@21¼
9000 E TV&Gcon g 5s.....80	10000 P&R3d pf in.....17
10000 Ed El N Y 1st 5s.....104	45000 P&Rgm4s.....67¼@68¼
1000 EL&B5s.....91¼	5000 R&WPt c 5s tr r.....23@23¼
5000 LS&MS 2d cp.....119	1000 TW&Ocn.....107¼
10000 L & W B cn asst.....105	1000 SL&SW1st.....54½
2000 L I gm 4s.....94	7000 StL&SW 2d.....16
13000 MetE 1st.....115	1000 TP2d inc.....16
1000 NYC db 5s.....103¼	3000 WSgtd 4s.....99¼@99¾
1000 NYC&StL4s reg.....92	

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 9.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Atchison	2,800	19¾	20¼	19¾	19¾
Amn. Sugar	4,025	89¾	90½	89¾	90¼
Do pfd	135	87	88¾	87	87½
Bell Telephone	255	189	192	189	191½
C., B. & Q.	2,275	82¾	83¾	82¾	83¼
Chicago Junc. Ry.	130	81½	82	81½	82
Mex Cent	50	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7¼
Oregon Short Line	36	7	7	7	7
Pullman	15	167	167	167	167
Union Pacific	1,615	18¼	18¾	18¼	18⅝
Wis. Central	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼

Bonds:			
39000 CBQ 7s	115¾@115¾	2000 Atch 2ds	40
12000 do C 5s	99¼@100¾	4000 Mex Cent 4s	52
26000 Gas 1st 5s	75@76¼	2000 Junc 5s	95

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Adams Consolidated, $25; Deadwood, $50; Eureka Consolidated, $25; Gould & Curry, $10; Homestake, $8.75; Horn Silver, $2.65; Iron Silver, $10; Mexican, $45; Ontario, $50; Ophir, $70; Plymouth, $15; Sierra Nevada, $30; Savage, $15; Standard, $100.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 9.—Allouez Mining company (new), $35.00 bid; Atlantic, $8.50 bid; Boston and Montana, $21.25; Calumet and Hecla, $270.00 bid; Franklin, $9.75 bid; Kearsarge, $6.50; Osceola, $25.00 bid; Quincy, $105.00 bid; Tamarack $125.00 bid.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 9.—Alta, 10c; Bulwer, 20c asked; Best & Belcher, 80c asked; Bodie Consol, 20c asked; Chollar, 25c asked; Con., Cala. & Va., $1.85; Crown Point, 25c; Gould & Curry, 30c; Hale & Norcross, 45c asked; Mexican, 60c; Ophir, 95c; Potosi, 25c asked; Savage, 35c asked; Sierra Nevada, 55c asked; Union Consol, 35c; Utah, 10c; Yellow Jacket, 50c.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK.

Desirable Native Cattle Sell Steady—Hog Prices Go Lower.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts.				
Monday, Oct. 9	21,000	1,000	31,000	14,000
Monday, Oct. 2	21,512	633	24,273	9,618
Total last week	64,036	6,360	105,572	64,293
Cor. week 1892	77,675	6,296	120,131	47,579
Shipments.				
Monday, Oct. 9	4,000	100	10,000	1,000
Monday, Oct. 2	4,050	109	11,950	
Total last week	17,750	536	49,663	5,425
Cor. week 1892	19,450	1,025	55,679	9,316

Today's receipts are estimated at 14,000 hogs, 7,000 cattle, and 12,000 sheep, against 10,772 hogs, 5,510 cattle, and 13,325 sheep one week ago, and 23,835 hogs, 10,304 cattle, and 12,686 sheep one year ago.

CATTLE—Desirable native beef cattle and good Texas and Westerns sold about steady, but the general market was 5@10c lower for all other grades and the finish was weak, with quite a number unsold. Sales of beef cattle included prime 1,500-lb steers at $5.60; good 1,48 -lb steers, $5.50; plain 1,383-lb, $5.05; common to fair natives, $3.60@4.35; Western range steers, $3.00@3.90; Texas steers, $2.30@3.00; native cows, $1.20@3.00; stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.75. Quotations:

Fancy native steers, 1,550@1,750 lbs	$5.60@5.90
Choice to fancy steers, 1,300@1,500 lbs	5.00@5.60
Good to choice steers, 1,200@1,400 lbs	4.60@5.30
Fair to good steers, 1,100@1,300 lbs	3.80@4.40
Poor to fair steers, 900@1,100 lbs	3.00@3.70
Choice to extra cows and heifers	2.50@3.00
Fair to good cows and heifers	1.80@2.40
Inferior to good canning cows	1.00@1.75
Stockers and feeders, 700@1,150 lbs	2.25@3.75
Native veal calves, 100@400 lbs	3.00@5.50
Texas steers, 800@1,200 lbs	2.20@3.00
Texas cows, bulls, and stags	1.50@2.75
Western rangers, steers	2.60@4.60
Western rangers, cows and heifers	2.15@3.25

HOGS—Trade was active but offerings were excessive and prices ruled 5@10c lower, closing weak with a large number unsold. Sales were at $5.85@6.70 for hogs and $4.50@6.50 for pigs. Heavy sold principally at $6.25@6.45 and mixed largely at $6.35@6.55, and light largely at $6.45@6.65. The top for heavy was $6.65 and top light $6.70.

SHEEP—The sheep market was heavily supplied and the demand very weak. The inquiry was slack all around except for real prime grades, and they were scarce. Bids were 10@20c lower. Some 85-lb Montanas sold at $3.50 and Western feeders, 96 lbs, sold at $2.75; lambs sold at $3.00@4.75; native sheep, $2.00@4.00.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

New York, Oct. 9.—BEEVES—Receipts, 266 cars, or 4,528 head; 183 cars consigned to slaughterers; 20 cars for export and 63 cars for sale. Market opened slow on a heavy supply and 10c per cwt lower; closed dull at a further decline of 15@20c on common to medium. Texans sold at $3.25@3.52½ per cwt: Colorados at $3.60@4.30; common to choice native steers at $3.55@5.25; 8 tops at $5.30; oxen and stags at $2.50@4.65; bulls at $2.37½@4.50; cows and heifers at $1.40@3.75; extra Western heifers at $4.80. Dressed beef slow at 6½@9c per pound for city dressed native sides; dressed Texas beef at 5@7c. Last cable advices quote refrigerated beef lower at 8c per pound and American steers firm at 9½@10½c per lb, dressed weight. Shipments tomorrow, 666 cattle and 1,800 quarters of beef. CALVES—Receipts, 1,346 head, including 282 consigned direct to butchers. Veals firm; grassers and fed calves, ¼@½c per lb off. Grassers sold at $2.00@3.00 per cwt; fed calves at $3.00@4.00; common to choice veals at $5.00@8.50. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 79 cars or 17,448 head. Ten cars consigned to slaughterers and 69 cars for the market; sheep steady; lambs opened steady, but closed dull and 15c per cwt lower. Sheep sold at $3.00@4.50 per cwt for good to prime; culls at $2.50@3.25; lambs at $4.25@5.55 for common to choice; culls at $3.25@4.00: sheep and lambs at $3.25@4.37½. Dressed mutton steady at 5½@8½c per lb; dressed lambs weak at 5@9½c. HOGS—Receipts, 56 cars or 8,050 head; 3 cars for sale. Market steady at $6.75@7.50 per cwt.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 9.—HOGS—Receipts, 3,000 head; slow; light, $6.35@6.50; medium, $6.25@6.40; heavy, $6.20@6.40. CATTLE—Receipts, 9,000; slow; native steers, best, $4.50@4.95; fair to good, $3.50@4.50; cows and heifers, best, $2.20@2.65; fair to good, $1.40@2.15; bulls, $1.50@2.00; stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.40; calves, $6.00@9.00. SHEEP—Receipts, 2,500; steady.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 9.—CATTLE—Active, firm; feeders, $2.00@3.50; cows, $2.00@3.00; common, $1.00@2.00. HOGS—Receipts, 2,000; closed weak; best, $5.35; light mixed, $6.20@6.35; heavy, $6.20@6.35; pigs, $5.00@6.00.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 9.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,700 head; market strong on Texans, slow on native. HOGS—Receipts, 1,000 head; market steady; butchers, $6.60@6.85; mixed, $6@6.65; light, $6.40@6.70. SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000 head; lower.

FOREIGN FINANCE AND PRODUCE.

Stock Markets in London and Provision Prices from Liverpool.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Seven thousand sovereigns were received from China. Bar gold was 77s 11d per ounce, with rather less demand. Silver was unchanged and firm on reports of the prompt modification or repeal of the Sherman act. Rupee paper was 65⅜d. The markets were quiet with good tone. The new colonial loans rose further than they relapsed, but there are still high premiums on issue prices. A few more such successes and finance will gain in confidence all around. Argentine, Brazil, and Uruguay stocks were specially strong.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 9.—PROVISIONS—Beef—In poor demand; extra India mess firm at 101s 3d; prime mess firm at 90s. Pork—In moderate demand. Hams—In poor demand. Bacon—In moderate demand. Lard—Spot in fair demand; futures in no demand; prime Western spot steady at 49s. Breadstuffs—Wheat and flour in poor demand. Corn spot in poor demand; futures in fair demand. Mixed Western spot easy at 4s ½d; October easy at 4s; November easy at 4s ½d; December easy at 4s 1¼d.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Cotton, Coffee, and Grain Movements, Together with Closing Quotations.

New York, Oct. 9.—[Special.]—COTTON—Advanced 1 to 2 points, but lost this and declined 10 to 12 points, closing steady, with sales of 132,200 bales. Liverpool advanced 1 to 1½ points, closing quiet at a net improvement of ½ to 1 point, with spot sales of 10,000 bales. In Manchester yarns were dull but steady and cloths quiet and steady. New Orleans advanced 3 points, but lost this and declined 7 to 9 points. Sales of 39,200 bales there, closing with October 7.80c and December, 7.93c. Spot cotton here was dull and easy at unchanged prices; middling uplands, 8⅜c. Sales of 134 bales for spinning. Galveston advanced 1-16c and Memphis ⅛c. New Orleans declined 1-16c, with sales of 3,350 bales. Memphis sold 1,650 bales. The receipts at ports were 52,480 bales, against 42,773 this day last week and 50,138 last year. Total thus far this week, 90,015, against 77,088 thus far last week. Minimum temperatures for the twenty-four hours ending 6 o'clock last night, 46 to 60 degrees; maximum, 78 to 86 degrees. Augusta received 2,829 bales, against 4,238 this day last week and 1,760 last year; Memphis, 4,611, against 3,070 this day last week and 3,955 last year; Houston, 9,257, against 7,699 this day last week and 10,981 last year; and St. Louis, 455, against 62 this day last week and 161 last year. New Orleans receipts tomorrow estimated at 18,000 to 19,000 bales, against 19,393 for the same day last year. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
October				8.05@8.07
November	12,500	8.26	8.11	8.12@8.13
December	19,300	8.36	8.23	8.24@8.25
January	74,100	8.46	8.33	8.34@8.35
February	7,100	8.55	8.44	8.44@8.45
March	13,900	8.63	8.53	8.53@8.54
April	1,000	8.69	8.61	8.61@8.62
May	3,800	8.79	8.75	8.70@8.71
June				8.77@8.79

COFFEE—Declined 10 to 20 points, closing steady with sales of 11,250 bags. Havre advanced ¼ to ½f but lost the improvement. Hamburg declined ½ pfennig. United States Warehouse deliveries, 6,228 bags. Total for the week 44,374 bags, against 50,736 bags for the same week last year. English banks in Rio closed. No. 7 there reported firm at 17¾c., C. and F. long selling caused the weakness here. Stock in Rio, 175,000 bags. Rio exchange, 10 11-16d. Money tight at Rio. Rio here on the spot was quiet and steady; No. 7, 18¼@18⅜c. Sales of 500 bags Santos No. 5 to arrive at 18⅜c. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close.
January	500	15.80	15.75	15.75@15.80
March	1,500	15.45	15.35	15.35@15.45
May	500	15.10	15.10	15.10@15.15
October	500	17.10	17.05	16.95@17.05
November	1,500	16.50	16.45	16.45@16.50
December	6,250	16.10	16.00	16.00@16.10
Buyers' opt'ns	500	17.35	17.35	

GRAIN—Wheat declined ⅛c. Spot sales 140,000 bu, including 104,000 bu for export; No. 2 red, 2¾c under December in store, 2c under December free on board afloat, and 2⅛c under December delivered; No. 2 hard winter 5c under December to arrive delivered; No. 1 hard spring 1⅛c over December delivered; No. 1 Northern spring quoted 1⅛c under December delivered; ungraded 2c under December delivered; No. 3 red, 77¼c in elevator; option sales, 910,000 bu. Corn declined ⅛c to ¼c; spot sales, 160,000 bu, including 120,000 bu for export; No. 2 mixed, 47¼ to 47¾c delivered, 47½c to arrive, and 48¼c f. o. b. afloat; N. E. G. white, 49c delivered. Option sales, 515,000 bu. Oats declined ⅛@⅜c. Spot sales, 75,000 bu; No. 2 mixed, 33¾@34c in elevator; No. 3 mixed, 33c; No. 2 white, 35¾@36c; No. 3, 35c; track white, 36@39c; track mixed, 34@35c; No. 2 white clipped, 36¾c in elevator. Option sales, 180,000 bu.

BUTTER—Choice, 26@30c.

CHEESE—Fancy, 11@11¼c.

EGGS—18@24c.

SUGAR—Raw firm but quiet; 89 test, 3⅛c; 96 test, 3⅝c. Sales, 130 hogsheads muscovado, 89 test, at 3⅛c, and 1,600 bags centrifugals, 96 test, at 3⅝c.

COTTON SEED OIL—Weak, dull; crude, 35c; yellow 38½c.

DRY GOODS—The demand today disclosed no new features. Orders by mail and wire were of moderate volume and local market was without animation. So far as new business is moving cottons get the principal share and they are well sustained as to condition and tone, print cloths and some kindred goods excepted. Prints, however, maintain a firm position in consequence of light supplies. The market was devoid of any incidents in the way of prominent transactions or changes in prices. The attitude is one of waiting, while in the meantime any necessary wants are being attended to. The jobbing trade here is again somewhat improved and is really better than at the same time last year.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 9.—WHEAT—Traders had to express their own sentiments today, as the World's Fair holiday in Chicago and the yacht races in New York cut off outside gossip effectually. None of the big traders were in the market today and the scalpers were responsible for the few deals made. The trade was light, the market was steady, and but little interest was taken in futures. The Chicago holiday cut off the visible report and the two days' clearances so that traders were without outside advices except uninteresting cables. December opened at 60⅞c and closed at 60⅞c, after selling at 61c and 60⅝c, but the highest point did not come within ¼c of the close of Saturday. May opened at 68⅛c and closed at 68c, against a close Saturday of 68⅜c. The correct point was 67⅞c. The receipts made the cash market weaker. Saturday nearly 200 cars of No. 1 Northern sold at 60c; today 157 cars sold at 59⅞c. The millers were fair buyers at prices of the day. Receipts of barley were over 60 cars; receipts of wheat were 818 cars.

The *Northwestern Miller* reports the stock of wheat in private elevators of Minneapolis at 377,000 bu, a gain over last Monday of 160,000 bu. The Market Record estimated the stock in country elevators of Minnesota and the two Dakotas at 2,360,000 bu, an increase for the week of 35,000 bu. This brings the Northwestern stock, exclusive of mill storage, up to 13,039,353 bu, an increase of 927,511 bu. The Minneapolis and Duluth stock is 10,679,000 bu, against 7,767,800 bu a year ago.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 9.—WHEAT—The market was weak and lower today, but quiet and steady. It opened dull and the first business was in futures at ⅛c decline from Saturday night's close, owing to the heavy receipts here and at other points and the closing of the Chicago board. There was but a limited demand for cash wheat. The mills took some spot stuff at ⅛c below Saturday's figures. The market held steady up to noon, when cash and December were at opening prices and May ⅛c lower. The afternoon session ruled dull and inactive but steady, and closed heavy at ⅛c lower all round than Saturday's close. Following were the closing prices: No. 1 hard, cash, 62⅛c; October, 62⅛c; December, 64⅝c; May, 71⅛c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 61⅛c; October, 61⅛c; December, 63c; May, 70⅛c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 58⅛c; No. 3, 53⅛c; rejected, 45⅛c. On track—No. 1 Northern to arrive, 61⅛c; rye, 42c; flax, 99⅛c; No. 3 barley, 35@40c; No. 2 barley, 40@43c. Car inspection today, 388 cars, of which 220 graded No. 1 hard. Receipts—Wheat, 238,095 bu; barley, 6,239 bu; flax, 5,677 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 289,047 bu. Cars on track, 1,107; last year, 795.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 9.—GRAIN—Receipts of wheat today were larger than expected. The demand for samples was not particularly pressing, but everything offered was sold except some poor wheat. Hard wheat was ⅛c lower and poor soft wheat ½@1c lower, but the better grades were as high as Saturday. About 3,000 bu No. 2 hard out of store sold on p. t. The nominal price was about 58⅛c river. Receipts today were 288 cars, a year ago 577 cars. Corn was ¼@½c lower and the demand was fair. Some sales early were as high as Saturday. Receipts today, 138 cars; a year ago, 121 cars. Oats were firm, with an active demand and rather large offerings. Receipts of grain today were 288 cars wheat, 133 cars corn, 40 cars oats, 1 car rye, 2 cars flax, and 21 cars hay. The elevators took in today 40,949 bu wheat and 770 bu rye; loaded out, 38,992 bu wheat, 2,953 bu corn, leaving in store 460,449 bu wheat, 9,056 bu corn, 17,274 bu oats, and 7,208 bu rye.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 9.—GRAIN—Wheat—Lower; receipts, 59,404 bu; shipments, 4,497 bu; October, 61⅜@61½c; November, 62⅝c; December, 64⅛c; May, 72⅛c. Corn—Dull, unchanged; receipts, 165,900 bu; shipments, 40,379 bu; October, 33⅛c; December 34⅜c; year, 34⅛c; May, 38⅛c. Oats—Firm; receipts, 73,700 bu; shipments, 13,013 bu; October, 27⅛c; May, 31⅛c. PROVISIONS—Pork—Standard mess selling at $18.25@18.50; on orders, $18.75. Lard—Prime steam, 9⅛c; nominal. Dry salt meats—Shoulders, 7c; longs and clear ribs, 9⅛c; shorts, 10c. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, 7⅞c; longs, 11@11⅛c; clear ribs, 11⅛c; shorts, 11⅛@11⅝c.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 9.—GRAIN—Wheat—Quiet and easy: No. 2 red, spot and October, 67⅛@68⅛c; December, 70⅛@70⅜c; January, 77⅞@78c; steamer No. 2, 64⅜@65c; receipts, 29,723 bu; stock, 965,140 bu; sales, 97,000 bu; milling wheat by sample, 67@68⅛c. Corn—Dull and easy; spot, 47@47⅛c; October, 46⅞@47c; year, 45⅛c asked; receipts, 19,511 bu; stock, 242,558 bu; sales, 58,000 bu; white corn by sample, 53c; yellow do, 52c. Oats—Easier; No. 2 white Western, 36@36½c; No. 2 mixed do, 34@34½c; receipts, 7,750 bu; stock, 181,879 bu. Rye—Slow; No. 2, 53c; receipts, 151 bu; stock, 20,936 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 9.—GRAIN—Wheat declined ⅛c and closed weak. No. 2 red October, 68⅛@68⅜c; November, 69⅞@70c; December, 71⅛@71⅜c; January, 72⅞@73c. Rye quoted at 55c per bu for No. 2 Pennsylvania. Corn—Option market declined ⅛c. No. 2 mixed October and November, 47⅛@47⅜c; December and January, 46⅛@46⅜c. Oats—No. 2 white October, 36⅛@37c; November, 36@36⅛c; December and January, 36@36⅜c.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 9.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 red, 67@67⅛c; No. 1 white, 68c. Corn unchanged; No. 2 yellow, 44⅛@44⅜c; No. 2 corn, 43⅜@44⅛c. Oats in good demand; No. 2 white, 35@35⅛c; No. 3 white, 33⅜@34c; No. 2 mixed, 32⅛@33c. Barley firm; unchanged. Canal freights stronger; wheat, 4⅛c; corn, 3⅞c to New York. Receipts—Wheat, 370,000 bu; corn, 340,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 660,000 bu; corn, 190,000 bu.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Oats, choice to fancy clipped, 38⅛@39⅛c; No. 2, white 37⅛@38c; No. 3, white, 36⅛c. Corn—Steamer yellow, 52@52⅛c; No. 2 yellow, 52@52⅛c; steamer mixed, 51@51⅛c. BUTTER—Creamery, Western extra, 27⅛@28⅛c; dairy, Western firsts, 18@20c; Western imitation creamery firsts, 22@23c; Western ladle packed, 18@20c. EGGS—Western choice, 22@23c.

Toledo, O., Oct. 9.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 78,000 bu; shipments, 32,000 bu; dull, steady; cash, 64⅛c; December, 67⅛c; May, 75c. Corn—Receipts, 26,000 bu; shipments, 53,000 bu; dull; no trading. Oats—Receipts, 3,000 bu; shipments none; No. 2 white cash, 31⅛c. Rye—Quiet; cash, 48c. Cloverseed, dull; cash and October, $5.40; January, $5.77½.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 9.—GRAIN—Corn active, steady; No. 2, 38c; No. 3, 37c. Receipts, 50,050 bu; shipments, 2,600 bu. Oats active, irregular; No. 2 white, 28⅛@28⅜c; No. 3 white, 27@28c. Receipts, 115,400 bu; shipments, 78,100 bu. Rye scarce, nominal; new No. 2, 47@48c. WHISKY—Market steady on the basis of $1.12 for highwines. Receipts, 65; shipments, 595.

JUDGE TUTHILL ON CHANCERY CASES.

He Holds It to Be the Law That Judges Alternate.

Judge Tuthill said yesterday with reference to his taking up the call of chancery cases without consulting his fellow Judges, and of taking possession of the room of Judge Collins:

The Constitution and the statute law give to every Judge of the Circuit Court the same jurisdiction. In this State there has never been recognized a separate "Chancery Court" or "Chancellors." Each Judge has both common law and chancery jurisdiction, and might if he saw fit direct the clerk to make him a calendar comprising both law and chancery cases. Elsewhere throughout the State such is the practice. In Chicago the custom has obtained to have certain Judges hold the law courts and others sit in chancery. In deciding what Judges shall hold law courts and what chancery courts the individual preference of the Judges has in the past, without exception, so far as I have ever heard, alone determined the question. I claim nothing for myself that I would not freely concede to another. I have always, as have the other Judges in the Circuit Court, been willing and anxious to alternate in holding chancery terms as we do in holding criminal terms. This is what ought to be done, and what I hope in future will be done. It would not hurt a Chancellor even to know something of the practice in the common law courts.

Illinois Supreme Court—Northern Grand Division.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The proceedings in the Supreme Court today were:

REHEARING DOCKET—16—Gaines vs. Williams; rehearing denied; opinion modified.

19—Wickett vs. Town of Cicero; rehearing allowed.

25—Fowler vs. Lampson; rehearing denied.

26—Taylor vs. Lawrence; rehearing allowed.

30—Union Mutual Life Insurance Co. vs. Chicago and Western Indiana railway; rehearing denied.

31—Chicago City railway vs. McLaughlin; rehearing denied.

32—Henderson vs. Hatterman; rehearing denied.

CIVIL DOCKET—35—McChesney vs. City of Chicago; motion to vacant continuance and take cause this term.

46—Smith vs. Goodman; motion by defendant for time to file brief.

69—Hutchinson vs. Hutchinson; motion by appellant to strike bill of exceptions from records.

106—Schumacher vs. Gade; leave given to file additional records.

61—Ex-parte, Borrowers' and Investors' Building and Loan Association; taken.

62—Seeberger vs. Weinberg; taken.

64—Chicago Public Stock Exchange vs. McClaughry; taken.

67—Weld vs. People ex rel; taken.

68—Garden City Sand Co. vs. Miller; taken.

69—Hutchinson vs. Hutchinson; taken.

70—Crary Lombard Lumber Co. vs. Fullenweider; taken.

71—Oldfield vs. Eulert; taken.

72—Hanewacker vs. Ferman; taken.

73—Scherinck vs. City of Chicagor continued for service.

74—Ingalls vs. Rowell; taken.

75—The Chicago Steel Works vs. The Illinois Steel Works; continued for service.

76—Brown vs. Brown; stricken from docket.

77—City of Aurora vs. Rockabrand; taken.

78—Rockley vs. Rockley; taken.

79—Thomas vs. City of Chicago; taken.

80—McChesney vs. People ex rel; taken.

Adjourned to 9 a. m. tomorrow. Calls 80 to 100, inclusive.

Two Records Smashed.

Two records were smashed yesterday. One was the attendance at the World's Fair; the other was the sale of THE TRIBUNE.

IN THE STOCK BARNS.

JUDGES OF SHEEP AND SWINE HAMPERED BY THE THRONGS.

City People Seem Most Interested in the Occupants of the Pens, and Some Are Surprised at the Absence of Monstrosities—Old, Wornout Jokes Cracked by Some of the Visitors—Awards Made for French Merino Sheep and Duroc Jersey Swine.

The forty stock barns at the south end of the grounds were so thronged with visitors all day that the judges of sheep and swine could scarcely go on with their work. A few of the visitors expected to see double-headed calves, six-legged sheep, or other monstrosities, but the great majority—and they were largely city people—were intelligently interested in all they saw. Richly dressed women were as interested as any in the hogs. They looked far less bored than when sometimes seen sitting in a box at the play on the opening night. There were silk hatted old men and young men of the "dude" order, and they were all so interested that Columbian Guards frequently requested them to "move on" and make way for others. Not a few were disappointed to find the horses and cattle recently shown had all been taken away. "Seldom Seen," a thousand-pound Poland-China beauty from the pens of J. F. Bishop & Son of Lincoln, Neb., held a fashionable reception all of the afternoon. His attendant could scarcely restrain the women from searching for his ribs with the tips of their parasols. A 350-pound Shropshire ram and a 436-pound Oxford Down attracted most attention in the sheep barns. In the pens were many fine boars; outside the pens were innumerable bores. The latter tried to be pert by constantly referring to the stale remark about the Chicago hog or "some of your relatives in here." Probably the most interest centered in and about the barn where the chicken breeders are exhibited. Little chicks could be seen breaking out of their shells almost every hour, and there was never lacking an interested audience.

Following are the awards made public:

Division C—Sheep—Class LII.—French Merino.

Sec. 1. Ram, 3 years or over—First and second premiums, Von Homeyer, Ranzin, Prussia; third, Anson Howard, Fountain Park, O.; fourth, R. C. Moulton & Co., Woodstock, O.

Sec. 2. Ram, 2 years and under 3—First and second premium, F. von Homeyer, Ranzin, Prussia; third, R. C. Moulton & Co., Woodstock, O.

Sec. 3. Ram, 1 year and under 2—First and second premiums, F. von Homeyer, Ranzin, Prussia; third and fourth, Anson Howard, Fountain Park, O.

Sec. 4. Ram, under 1 year—First and second premiums, R. C. Moulton & Co., Woodstock, O.

Sec. 5. Ewe, 3 years or over—First and third premiums, F. von Homeyer, Ranzin, Prussia; second and fourth, R. C. Moulton & Co., Woodstock, O.

Sec. 6. Ewe, 2 years and under 3—First and second premiums, F. von Homeyer, Ranzin, Prussia; third and fourth, R. C. Moulton & Co., Woodstock, O.

Sec. 7. Ewe, 1 year and under 2—First and second premiums, F. von Homeyer, Ranzin, Prussia; third and fourth, Anson Howard, Fountain Park, O.

Sec. 8. Ewe, under 1 year—First premium, R. C. Moulton & Co., Woodstock, O.

Sec. 9. Ram and three ewes, all over 2 years—First and second premiums, F. von Homeyer, Ranzin, Prussia; third, R. C. Moulton & Co., Woodstock, O.

Sec. 10. Pen of five ewes, 2 years and over, bred by exhibitor—First premium, F. von Homeyer, Ranzin, Prussia; second, R. C. Moulton, Woodstock, O.

Sec. 11. Pen of two rams and three ewes, under 2 years, bred by exhibitor—First premium, F. von Homeyer, Ranzin, Prussia; second, Anson Howard, Fountain Park, O.

Sec. 12. Ram any age—First premium, F. von Homeyer, Ranzin, Prussia.

Sec. 13. Ewe any age—First premium, F. von Homeyer, Ranzin, Prussia.

Division D.—Swine—Class LVIII.—Duroc-Jersey.

Sec. 6. Sow, 1 year and under 2—First premium, C. H. Searle, Edgar, Neb.; second and sixth, S. E. Morton, Camden, O.; third, John M. Stonebraker, Panola, Ill.; fourth, William Roberts & Son, Paton, Ia.; fifth, Thomas Bennett, Rossville, Ill.

Sec. 7. Sow, 6 months and under 1 year—First premium, Thomas Bennett, Rossville, Ill.; second and fifth, C. H. Searle, Edgar, Neb.; third, George W. Trone, Rushville, Ill.; fourth, Charles Chandler & Sons, South Omaha, Neb.; sixth, S. E. Morton, Camden, O.

Sec. 8. Sow, under 6 months—First premium, William Roberts & Son, Paton, Ia.; second, George W. Trone, Rushville, Ill.; third, John M. Stonebraker, Panola, Ill.; fourth and sixth, S. E. Morton, Camden, O.; fifth, O. Walter & Bros., Lebanon, O.

Sec. 9. Boar and three sows over one year—First premium, S. E. Morton, Camden, O.; second, C. H. Searle, Edgar, Neb.; third, Thomas Bennett, Rushville, Ill.; fourth, William Roberts & Son, Paton, Ia.

Sec. 10. Boar and three sows, bred by exhibiter—First premium, S. E. Morton, Camden, O.; second, C. H. Searle, Edgar, Neb.; third, Thomas Bennett, Rossville, Ill.; fourth, William Roberts & Son, Paton, Ia.

Sec. 11. Boar and three sows under one year—First premium, Thomas Bennett, Rossville Ill.; second, George W. Trone, Rushville, Ill.; third, C. H. Searle, Edgar, Neb.; fourth and fifth, S. E. Morton, Camden, O.; sixth, William Roberts & Son, Paton, Ia.

Sec. 12. Boar and three sows, under 1 year, bred by exhibiter—First premium, Thomas Bennett, Rossville, Ill.; second, George W. Trone, Rushville, Ill.; third and fifth, S. E. Morton, Camden, O.; fourth, William Roberts & Son, Paton, Ia.; sixth, John W. Stonebraker, Panola, Ill.

Sec. 13. Four swine, get of same boar, bred by exhibiter—First premium, Thomas Bennett, Rossville, Ill.; second and sixth, George W. Trone, Rushville, Ill.; third, S. E. Morton, Camden, O.; fourth, J. H. Lathrop, Oxford Junction, Ia.; fifth, C. H. Searle, Edgar, Neb.

Sec. 14. Four pigs under 6 months, produce of same sow—First premium, C. H. Searle, Edgar, Neb.; second, Wm. Roberts & Son, Paton, Ia.; third, Thomas Bennett, Rossville, Ill.; fourth, George W. Trone, Rushville, Ill.; fifth, S. E. Morton, Camden, O.; sixth, John M. Stonebraker, Panola, Ill.

Sec. 15. Boar, any age—First premium, Thomas Bennett, Rossville, Ill.; second, George W. Trone, Rushville, Ill.

Sec. 16. Sow, any age—First premium, O. Walter & Bros., Lebanon, O.; second, George W. Trone, Rushville, Ill.; third, John M. Stonebraker, Panola, Ill.

Sec. 17. Boar, any age, bred by exhibiter—First premium, Thomas Bennett, Rossville, Ill.

Sec. 18. Sow, any age, bred by exhibiter—First premium, Thomas Bennett, Rossville, Ill.

DEDICATION AT WILLIAMS POSTPONED.

Ceremonies at Thompson Fence Put Off Till Today—Educational Conference.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The Thompson fence at Williams College was to have been dedicated at noon today, but it was postponed until tomorrow owing to the absence of Frederick Ferris Thompson, the donor. Mr. Thompson is opposed to rushes, and so has given the fence with the request that no rushes take place, but that singing and college yells can be given on it to the hearts' content of the students. Whistling can also be indulged in. The fence is of two-inch iron pipe sunk in stone and packed with lead. The top of the fence is of solid oak plank nine inches wide and several inches thick, forming the most comfortable kind of a seat. This morning's literary feature of the Williams centennial was the educational conference at which President G. Stanley Hall, LL. D., '67, of Clark University, presided. The subject for discussion was: "The Relation Borne by the College to the Preparatory School." Dean Henry P. Judson, LL. D., '70, of Chicago University, spoke.

To Cheapen the Cost of Iron.

One of the objects of the visit of Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, to Allentown, Pa., a day or two ago was getting ideas for use in his new magnetic ore concentrator, which he expects will work a revolution in the iron business. He was also studying the working of the furnaces with a view of perfecting another invention which he has on hand for the charging of furnaces by machinery, by which he hopes to greatly cheapen the production of iron. He has already introduced similar machinery in his ore mines in New Jersey, whereby the ore is brought to the surface at a small expense. In talking of his inventions for the treatment of ores and the operation of furnaces, he said he expected soon to be able to place Northern furnaces once more in a position to compete successfully with those in the South. By means of his magnetic concentrator he will take 25 per cent ore, and, by removing the foreign matter, convert it into bricks that contain 60 per cent of iron.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Just Like Men.

Wife—"My husband is the queerest man."

Friend—"In what respect?"

Wife—"Why, before he married me, I couldn't get him to leave the house before 12 o'clock, and since, I can't get him to come to it before that time."—*Detroit Free Press.*

CLOTHING.

A. S., 502 N. WELLS-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

SEVERAL UNREDEEMED SEAL GARMENTS for sale cheap. Call R. 306 Inter-Ocean Building.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SWEDISH GOVERNMENT BUILDing in Jackson Park, either as a whole or woodwork and brickwork separately. Information given and offers received by the Royal Commissioner until Oct. 30. Office, north corner of the building; hours, 10-12 a. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STUTTERING, STAMMERING, AND ALL speech impediments cured by Dr. E. L. Rivenburg, 18, 213 State. Indorsed by Hon. Ben Butterworth, Prof. Lane, Rev. Dr. Thomas, and 1,000 others. Call and investigate.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—High class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs. Telephone west 209.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" MAY be found in the drugstores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates.

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COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—
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Cor. 31st ... G. H. HOGEY.
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123 ... J. H. SIMMS.
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WABASH AVENUE—
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210 ... C. G. MUEHLMAN.
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460 ... L. W. SCHWAR.
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FORTY-FIFTH STREET—
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296 ... J. A. BRADFORD.
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LINCOLN AVENUE—
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SHEFFIELD AVENUE—
845 ... A. M. BOE.

SUBURBAN.

AURORA ... F. P. KRYGER. Transfer Station.
HINSDALE ... [illegible]
BROOKLINE PARK ... [illegible]
ENGLEWOOD—
63d and Stewart-av. ... E. T. STOWITZ.
66th and Wentworth ... J. S. HOUGHTON.
69th and Stewart-av. ... [illegible]
SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—
Cor. Vincennes av. and Rock Island tracks ... L. E. PENBERTHY.
RAVENSWOOD ... A. L. BIERSTEDT.
EVANSTON ... [illegible]
IRVING PARK ... E. W. PARKER.
GLEN ELLYN ... ERWIN PULSE.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN REGION 31ST-ST. AND MICHIGAN-av., Friday evening, female Scotch terrier, light color, gray wool, 3 years old, lady's pet, name is "Tatters"; liberal reward will be paid for her return. 3111 Michigan-av.

LOST—OCT. 7, IN FAIR GROUNDS, BETWEEN Victoria House and Germany Building, lady's mink cape, with head and tails. Liberal reward on return to 835 55th-st., first flat.

LOST—ON C. AND E. I. TRAIN SUNDAY MORNING, a report of State Board of Health and valuable papers; liberal reward for return to 2416 South Park-av.

LOST—POCKETBOOK CONTAINING PASS ON C. and N. W. railroad and other tickets. Return to FRANK BERMITTER, 21 Quincy-st., and receive reward.

LOST—GOLD WATCH CHARM AT WORLD'S Fair grounds, initials P. J. H. on both sides. Call 157 N. Curtis-st.

LOST—CLASP POCKETBOOK CONTAINING $4.32 and 3 keys; lost between 55th and 57th-sts. on Lake-av.; liberal reward. Return to 203 56th-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MRS. RICHARDS OR MISS LOUISE Hohlbein: Everything is all right; a letter to the New York City general delivery will reach me by mail. LILLIE GOVRO.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 225 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief for corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5

PERSONAL—SEND NAME AND ADDRESS TO Viavi Co., Suite 504 Masonic Temple, for a 40-page health book; office consultation free.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—(NOVEMBER)—BY A well-educated gentleman, position of confidence and responsibility where official, diplomatic, and commercial experience, together with a knowledge of business, will be of service; references. Secretary of the Board of Trade, Chicago. E 572, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR OPENING, CLOSING, examining, and writing up books periodically or evening. Address P. O. Box 594, city.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOTEL CLERK—BY young man; is also competent telegraph operator; first-class references. Address E 949, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED WINDOW trimmer will accept position in dry goods; best references. Address E 981, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESman by a young man acquainted on the road; thorough worker; good habits. A1 city reference. Address O J 33, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGINEER AND machinist. Good city references. O J 32, Tribune.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE man, English, as first houseman, also good plain cook; strictly temperate and of good address. Address C D 105, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NEAT YOUNG MAN of good appearance, respectable, sober, trustworthy, and handy about house. Address G 199, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINgle coachman that thoroughly understands his business, and is a careful driver; knows the city thoroughly; also the care of steam furnace, and is strictly temperate; first-class city references given. Address E 941, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, MIDdle-aged; married; no incumbrance; thoroughly competent; have 11 city references from last employer. Address F 947, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A COACHMAN IN private family; good city references. Address E 935, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young Scotchman, single; first-class city references; willing and obliging. B W 371, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHMAN; SINgle man; good reference. Address E 964, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN—BY young, reliable man; city refs. G 182, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—PERMANENT OR TEMporary, as stenographer and typewriter operated by young man; good city references. O J 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED gentleman stenographer in a lawyer's or business office; Remington machine. Address D. D. SHEPHERD, 90 Mill-st., Elgin, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—MIDWINTER FAIR—A coast resident and thorough business-man desires to represent a manufacturing or exhibiting firm at Midwinter Fair; reference and bond if desired. Address D 587, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG COLORED waiter in private family and make himself useful about the house; best city references. Address R. NALLU, 418 N. State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD WAITER and amateur in oil painting in club or as butler to private family; speaks French and German; first-class reference. Address E 945, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LADY bookkeeper desires a permanent position; can furnish best of references; having had 3 yrs. experience with one firm; understand d. e. Address O J 19, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RELIABLE LADY AS nurse before and during confinement and help with general housework and do plain sewing; can give best of references. Call or address 703 Larrabee-st., 2d flat.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Good cook and laundress; either side of city or suburbs; also competent housemaid wants place; best references; any locality. Call 147 N. Clark, MATHEWS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WELL RECOMMENDed Canadian girl, general housework; competent cook, neat laundress; will go for moderate wages to any locality. 561 W. Madison-st., Room 5.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEWORK or cook and laundress; competent, steady, and quiet; city or country; city references. 561 W. Madison-st., Room 5.

SITUATION WANTED—GERMAN GIRL, GENeral housework; good cook; nice laundress; 6 years' experience; 4 years' references; go anywhere. 561 W. Madison, Room 5.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL, general housework; good cook; nice laundress; verbal references; willing to leave city. 561 W. Madison, Room 5.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT NORWEgian girl cook and laundress; a neat quick worker; good references; go anywhere. 561 W. Madison, R. 5.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT CHILdren's nurse in city or suburbs; reference. Address E 551, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS French cook in a good private family; best of references. MRS. WISS, 47 N. Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK; NORWEgian girl; competent cook; nice laundress; references anywhere. Call 26 N. Clark, Room 1.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD GIRL, GENeral housework or second work; references. Call 621 Dexter-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GERMAN IN small American family to do light housework. Address G 197, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LAUNDRESS WISHES work by day or at home; would do housecleaning. 2812 Calumet-av., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—WASHING BY DAY OR to take home. 38 Crosby-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS FAMILY cook. Interested parties call. Tel. 958 North.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKER FROM New York, perfect fitter and designer, desires engagements by the day. Address E 982, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FASHIONABLE MODiste and designer will sew in family; reference. Address A J 212, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY American widow; no incumbrances; is competent to take entire charge of house; good manager, and will take an interest in house; is willing to work and self that all is right; give me a trial and see for yourself that I am no trifler; city references. 53 S. Ann-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WORKING HOUSEkeeper for widow with daughter, or any place of trust in private family; well recommended. Address L B, 301 Prairie-av., Oak Park.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR HOUSEkeeper in small private family; South Side preferred. Call 1162 Taylor-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED LADY stenographer; operates Remington and caligraph; is also experienced bookkeeper; $10. Address E 983, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT LADY stenographer; equally expert on Smith Premier, Remington, and Yost machines. Address M. L. D., 92 Dearborn-av.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER (REMington), 3 years' experience; references; moderate salary. Address E 690, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER and typewriter of 3 years' experience. Address E 946, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT YOUNG lady stenographer; salary moderate. Address O J 26, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED teacher of New England birth and training, with the best credentials, wishes a position as resident governess, chaperone, head of a household, or companion. Address MASSACHUSETTS, Book Store, 128 22d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—MAID, CONFIDANT, speaking French, German, and English, good seamstress, wishes to travel East with a family; first-class references. Address D O 359, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS private secretary or cashier; writes a good long hand; experienced; stranger in city; references; moderate salary. Address D N 203, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED lady acquainted with nursery and sick room; city reference. Call or address MRS. L. BAZZEL, 1119 West Adams-st., city.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BILL CLERK—EXPERT AT FIGURES; GOOD writer; $15. 269 Dearborn, Room 204.

DRUG CLERK—REGISTERED. 35TH AND WAbash.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

CANVASSER—STANDARD PUBLICATION, SPECialty; extra to first-class man. 61 Lakeside Building.

CANVASSERS—FIRST-CLASS CITY CANVASSers (male and female); liberal inducements. 167 Dearborn-st., Room 512.

CONDUCTOR—FORMER R. R. CONDUCTOR FOR special work of particular nature; $25 per week. C., F. and L. Co., 56 5th-av., Room 518.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS DRESS GOODS salesman; must speak German or Polish. Address G 198, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING—MAN WITH GOOD backbone, able to sell goods in hard times; $1,200 a year to right man. SHEPARD, 1545 Michigan-av.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED, IN A LOAN OFfice. Call 43 S. Halsted-st.

SALESMEN—FOR LINE OF MITTENS, SOME new; also one for city. GULICK RUBBER CO., Room 5, 563 West Madison.

Boys.

BELL BOY—6034 WOODLAWN-AV.

BELL BOYS. COLUMBIAN HALL, 6034 WOODlawn-av.

BOY—BRIGHT, HONEST BOY TO MAKE HIMself generally useful in wholesale tailoring house. References. Address E 414, Tribune office.

Trades.

ENGRAVER—FOR JEWELRY HOUSE; LETTER work only; $18. 269 Dearborn, Room 204.

House Servants.

BUTLER—FIRST-CLASS BUTLER WHO UNDERstands entertaining; must have best references for sobriety, honesty, and capability; wages $45 a month; footman kept. Address E 936, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

CASHIER—FOR RESTAURANT; $40 AND BOARD; some cooks required. 204 W. Monroe.

COLLECTOR—YOUNG MAN TO COLLECT FOR a large house; must be able to drive; state age and references; security required. Address G 192, Tribune office.

GOOD YOUNG HUSTLER FOR BREAD WAGON. Apply 9 a. m. FRANCO-AUSTRIAN BREAD CO., 167 31st-st.

WAITRESS—COLUMBIAN HALL, 6034 WOODlawn-av.

YOUNG MAN—TO TAKE ORDERS FOR GROCER. Address E 948, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

CHAMBERMAID — COLUMBIAN HALL, 6034 Woodlawn-av.

COOK—$6; ALSO SECOND GIRL, $4.50. CALL store, 147 N. Clark, MATHEWS.

GIRL—GOOD, TO DO CHAMBER WORK AND help wait on table; good wages. 1701 Wabash-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family; no washing. 642 Flournoy.

HOUSEWORK—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 515 Jackson-blvd.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral work. 608 Washington-blvd.

HOUSEWORK—AMERICAN OR GERMAN GIRL for housework. 3252 Vernon-av.

HOUSEWORK—STRONG, WILLING GIRL FOR general housework; good wages paid. 2 16th-st.

NURSE—A NEAT NURSE GIRL, ABOUT 16 years of age. Apply in drug store 2200 State-st.

SECOND GIRL AND WAITRESS—PERMANENT situation; wages $4; city references required. Apply at once at 111 East 47th-st.

SECOND GIRL AND WAITRESS—PERMANENT situation; wages $4; city references required. Apply at once at 111 E. 47th-st.

SERVANT GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK. 2348 Wabash-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

APPRENTICES, SEWING GIRLS, WAIST, skirt finishers, foreladies and learners for dressmaking and cutting. Room 1, 39 Congress-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER — REMINGTON OR CALIgraph operator. Address E 944, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

LADIES—TWO YOUNG LADIES TO GO TO SAN Francisco to take part in Midwinter Exposition. Apply Room 5, Lincoln Hotel, State and Jackson-sts. Oct. 9 and 10, between hours of 9 and 11 a. m.

YOUNG LADIES—TO SELL FANCY GOODS; one with slight knowledge of sheet music; good appearance. Address G 194, Tribune office.

DRESSMAKING.

ARTISTIC FINE TAILORMADE DRESSMAKING from $5, home or out; fit guaranteed. 39 Congress-st., Room 1.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 27 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—140 CHOICE CHICAGO LOTS AT prices 50 per cent less than adjoining property; must be sold this week regardless of value. O. E. SMITH, 2327 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT NEW MODERN APARTment building; price $100,000; rent $12,210; will take $30,000 to $40,000 in good vacant. JOHN V. HAIR, 84 Washington-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., 100X133 ft., 100 ft. n. of 79th-st., e. f.; lots on Dickey-st., 50x133 ft., 100 ft. s. of 75th-st., w. f. Houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms, from $3,500 to $12,000, with all modern improvements, in good localities. Also a subdivision on 89th and Loomis-sts., with station on same on the C., R. I. & P. R. R. dummy branch; will make liberal terms. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21, 152 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—EQUITY IN $12,000, MODERN 9-room house on Lake Park-av., near 30th-st.; incumbrance $5,000; will sell to good party $2,500 to $3,500 down, balance in payments from rent; rented to good party for $100 a month. Call or address J. C. MAGILL & CO., Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME DETACHED RESIdence on Kimbark-av., near 48th-st.; 11 rooms, hardwood, all conveniences, east front, lot 37½x127; $16,000. Address G 181, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIFTH-AV. CORNER AT A GREAT sacrifice if taken at once; 25x106 ft. n. e. and 40x106 ft. s. e. cor. Polk-st. F. C. VIERLING, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 76.

FOR SALE—6-ROOM MODERN RESIDENCE, just east L road, near 43d, large lot, worth $5,500; will take $2,000 cash, $1,500 in trade, $2,000 two years. Owner, E 937, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE BARGAIN—NEAR 44th, 4 blocks east L road, modern frame residence; lot 28x125, worth $5,000; will take $4,500; terms $2,500 cash. Address Owner, E 940, Tribune.

FOR SALE—JACKSON-AV., S. OF 53D-ST., W. front, 100x120; if taken this week, per foot, $70. ERNST STOCK, 374 E. Division-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS—EDGEWATER—LOTS—ONLY $1,000

ALL IMPROVEMENTS IN.
EASY TERMS—$250 DOWN,
BALANCE LONG TIME AT 6 PER CENT.
MONEY LOANED TO BUILD
AT 6 PER CENT. NO COMMISSION.
SUPERB ELECTRIC RAILWAY SERVICE.
LOW RATES BY C., M. & ST. P. R. R.
INSPECTION INVITED.
J. L. COCHRAN,
722 CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—LOT S. W. CORNER Sulzer and Robey-sts., $1,600, easy terms; Cuyler just $385, acre price; 7-room house, bath, etc., $2,800; 6-room house on 50x165 lot, east side of track, $3,000, $300 down, $15 monthly; a desirable home for small family. Have a few forfeited lots that can be bought at very low figures. SAM BROWN JR., 409 Chicago Opera-House Building.

FOR SALE—576 CLEVELAND-AV., LOT 25X120, 2-story and bas., brick, 10-room, modern residence; 2-story br. barn; possession at once; terms easy; for this week only, $6,000. ERNST STOCK, 374 East Division-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HIGHLAND PARK, NEAR LAKE shore, new modern residence; hardwood finish, steam heat, electric light; large lot, 120 ft. front; small cash payment if desired. LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., S. e. cor. Dearborn and Adams-st.

FOR SALE—6 AND 7-ROOM COTTAGES IN MORton Park; electric lights, sewers, sidewalks, schools, churches, and worth this fall $1,600 to $1,800; very easy terms. WILLIAM W. WEARE, R. 220, 218 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON AND NORTH SHORE houses, lots, and acres; several bargains. READ & HUBBARD, formerly Edwin Read & Co., 123 La Salle-st. or 434 Davis-st., Evanston.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN, 50X150, NEAR DEPOT, improved street, all assessments paid; $1,750, one-third cash. Address O J 31, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—TWO CHOICE lots on Lexington-av., at Harvey. ALMY & JONES, 240 Blue Island-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED STOCK farm of 3,720 acres on Wood River Valley, Neb.; must sell; will take low figure, leave half on mortgage; exceptional opportunity to acquire improved land very cheap. Address DATERS & CO., Eddyville, Neb.

FOR SALE—1,670 ACRES, ROCK ISLAND CO., Ill.; first-class blue grass stock farm improved and well watered; price, $35 per acre; will sell half interest to parties who will stock and take charge of it. D. HAYES, 319½ So. 15th-st., Omaha, Neb.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FARMS IN NORTHWESTern Indiana, 65 miles from Chicago. AMES & CO., Francesville, Ind.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—IMPROVED FARM, 104 ACRES, for country grocery. AMES & CO., Francesville, Ind.

EXCHANGE—AURORA AND FARM PROPERTY for good horses or cattle. O. A. HOLCOMB, Aurora, Ill.

FOR EXCHANGE—FLORIDA AND CALIFORNIA homes, $1,000 to $10,000; 4,428 acres near Galveston, all clear. IRVING HALL, 175 Dearborn, R. 12.

FOR EXCHANGE—SPLENDID RESIDENCE AT Ravenswood; hot water heat, all modern; want good vacant. R. 308, 84 La Salle-st.

HAVE EQUITIES IN INCOME AND GOOD MORTgages; want good vacant about $7,000; might assume. R. 308, 84 La Salle-st.

SOME GOOD CORNER SALOONS; WILL TRADE for real estate or take good security of any kind. Apply to O'Donnell & Duer Bav. Brg. Co., cor. 40th and Wallace-sts.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—$50,000 WORTH OF first-class real estate for a stock of clothing and gents' furnishing goods, or will take a stock of sixty or sixty-five thousand dollars' worth and pay the difference in cash. Property is in a first-rate town. No trash, is unincumbered, and will suit any reasonable man. Goods must be invoiced at their value and be all right. Address O J 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—STOCKS OF MDSE., FARM, OR CITY realty in Ill. or Iowa for established business in Minneapolis; sale positive; opportunity seldom offered. Box 397, Minneapolis, Minn.

WISCONSIN LANDS TO EXCHANGE FOR horses. 121 Plymouth-pl.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A SPECIAL FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate at lowest market rates. Will be divided in amounts to suit. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Estab. 1878. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

FARM LOANS—PRIVATE PARTY LOAN, EITHER first or second mortgage, on farms within 100 miles; give full particulars. O H 36, Tribune.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. E. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 9 and 10, 122 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—LOANS OF $2,000 TO $7,500 at 6 and 7 per cent on first-class real estate made quickly; money in hand and paid within a few days after application. EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE; large and small amounts. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHOICE REAL ESTATE. D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 72 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

TO LOAN—$50,000 AT 6 PER CENT— In sums not less than $10,000, on South Side business property north 31st-st. LOBDELL, FARWELL & COMPANY, Southeast corner Dearborn and Adams-sts.

WANTED—$5,000, 5 YEARS, ON SOUTH SIDE improved real estate; clear; value $20,000, at 6 per cent and $100 bonus; will deal with principal only; no brokers. Address O L 171, Tribune office.

WILL EXCHANGE ELEGANT PAYING HOTEL and restaurant for $4,000 equity in city realty; thorough investigation granted. G 188, Tribune.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—DO YOU NEED ANY? We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us. CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 86 La Salle-st (main floor), First floor above the street.

A CHANCE TO SAVE TIME AND MONEY— THE WEST CHICAGO LOAN COMPANY. Room 5 Haymarket Theater Building, 161 Madison-st., near Halsted, LENDS MONEY at very LOW RATES on HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, MERCHANDISE, ETC.

AT LOWEST RATES—WE LOAN ON NOTES, mortgages, receipts, etc. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 9.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT— MONEY TO LOAN on merchandise, furniture, pianos, diamonds, and other good securities. W. N. ALLEY, BANKER, 115 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 29.

CHEMICAL BANK DEPOSITS BOUGHT AND sold. S. W. LAMSON, Board of Trade.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 8 BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN. 351 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD. LOANS ON PIANOS, FURNITURE, HORSES, ETC.

IF YOU NEED MONEY GO TO THE OLD ESTABlished and reliable house of S. HEYMAN & CO.; they loan money on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, and any available collaterals. 145 E. Madison-st. Private entrance, lobby Brevoort Hotel.

LOAN WANTED—$25,000 AT 7 PER CENT ANNUally; payable installments 2, 3, 4, and 5 years; insurance collateral $20,000; property consists of good saw and shingle mill, pier and dock, and village plat, including buildings, all new and good, situated in Michigan; interview can be had this week. Address E 965, Tribune office.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and JEWELRY; strictly private; unredeemed diamonds and watches sold at low prices. RICHTER & FOSTER, Stock Exchange Bldg., 167 Dearborn-st., Room 411.

NEW COLLATERAL LOAN BANK—THE LARGest and most reliable in Chicago. Liberal loans made on diamonds, watches, and jewelry. All collaterals left with us are kept in fire and burglar proof safes and vaults. We have any amount of money to loan at lowest rates of interest. Business strictly confidential. Give us a trial. H. BAUMAN & CO., New Collateral Loan Bank, 165 E. Madison-st., between La Salle-st. and Fifth-av.

WANTED—$500 TO $1,000 ON 2 MOS. PAPER, commercially rated $30,000 and high credit. Address D E 131, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT FOR CASH; all kinds of broken, unused, or out-of-style jewelry or silverware, etc.; highest prices paid. Victory Chemical Co., refiners, Room 601 Columbus Building, State and Washington-sts.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY WILL MAKE LOANS ON furniture or diamonds; lowest rates. 88 and 90 Washington-st., Room 54.

WILL SELL MY DEPOSIT OF $8,000 IN THE Columbia National Bank for 60 cents on the dollar; I am hard up; will take half down and balance in 30 days. Address O J 88, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FEW GOOD BUSINESS OPENINGS— $450 buys big paying bakery and confectionery. $650 buys best cigar stand in Chicago. $800 buys big saloon right in heart of Chicago, clearing $300 month; cheap rent. $600—Reliable man with that amount wanted to act as treasurer for established theatrical enterprise; good security given and big salary assured. $1,000 will buy the best paying grocery for the money in Chicago. $1,500 will buy steam laundry; fine location and doing good business. If you have a few hundred dollars and want to engage in any kind of business call and see our lists. We will give you full particulars of anything we have free of charge. BEVERLY & KUBEC, Business Brokers, Room 1008 Security Bldg., S. E. Cor. 5th-av. and Madison-st.

AN IMMENSE HYDRAULIC POWER WITHIN A radius of one hundred miles of Chicago must receive the special attention of all the manufacturers in the world when they once know of it and its advantages; the bed and banks of the river are stone (building stone) and the banks are high, dry and level; first-class railroad facilities reach all points. For further information address HYDRAULIC POWER, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

A GOOD-PAYING STEAM LAUNDRY FOR SALE on the West Side; will take part real estate. BEVERLY & KUBEC, 1008 Security Bldg., Fifth-av. and Madison.

CASH PAID FOR STOCKS OF DRY GOODS, clothing, gents' furnishings, and boots and shoes; will be in the city this week only. Address O H 51, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—IN THE BUSINESS CENTER one of the best saloons in the city, now doing a big business, or will trade for first-class real estate. Apply to O'Donnell and Duer Bav. Brg. Co., corner 40th and Wallace-sts.

FOR SALE—GROCERY AND MARKET; WELL-assorted stock; all ready for party to step into business; good location; will be sold for cash at great sacrifice. WM. CLANCY, Assignee, 911 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—AT LOW FIGURE, TO CLOSE, sound, growing, cash business; no speculation; stock mdse., farm, city realty taken. Box 397, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS DYE-HOUSE, BEST location; on account of ill health. Address O J 29, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT ONCE, A GOOD PAYING SAloon, complete in everything; long lease. Inquire 3013 State-st., store.

FOR RENT—AT LA SALLE—FINE STORE; GOOD opening. Address YOUNG BROS., La Salle, Ill.

GOOD, PROFITABLE BUSINESS IN EVERY city in U. S.; $100 to $1,000. 175 Dearborn, R. 12.

IF SOLD BEFORE I LEAVE THE CITY I WILL give a bargain of 50-foot lot and 10-room house in good suburb. Address F. McCARTHY, Palmer House.

MAN—RELIABLE; THAT KNOWS HOW TO take care of money to act as Treasurer for established theatrical enterprise; must have $600 cash; good security given and big salary assured; call not later than Tuesday noon. Room 1008, Security Bldg., S. E. Cor. 5th-av. and Madison.

O'DONNELL AND DUER BAVARIAN BREWING Co.—One of the largest breweries in the United States; belongs to no syndicate of any kind; parties desiring to go into the saloon business will do well to call on them. Cor. 40th and Wallace-sts.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO ROWE'S INFALLIBLE HANDICAPPING SYSTEM for balance of the year. Write for it at once. You will never have another chance to subscribe without advance payment; $200 capital yields $45 net profit weekly; safe, conservative, practical; second successful year; subscribers in all parts of the United States and Canada; profits returned uniformly each week; prospectus 1893, with tabulated statistics and new special offer, free. Please mention this paper. C. D. ROWE, P.-O. Box 127, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO RENT—CAFE, FURNISHED, IN THE POTOmac, Michigan-av. and 30th-st., large building. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—CHICAGO FIRM REQUIRES A thorough business-man as manager for a term of two years; business out of city; he will require $1,000 cash; salary, $140 per month and percentage. Address O J 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN OF ENERGY AND EXPERIence as business manager for Western house, with $600; salary, $100 per month. Address O J 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN WITH SMALL CAPITAL IN permanent paying business. G 186, Tribune.

$75 TO $500 INVESTMENT DOUBLED MONTHly in any county or State; no patent right; experience unnecessary. Call 814, 225 Dearborn-st.

$3,500 BUYS HOTEL AND RESTAURANT making lots of money; center of city; thorough investigation granted. G 188, Tribune.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

AUCTION NOTICE—

REGULAR SALE DAYS, MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS, SPECIAL SALES ON OTHER DAYS OF THE WEEK.

GOODS AT PRIVATE SALE, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, AT AUCTION PRICES.

RESIDENCE SALES A SPECIALTY.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

MARTIN EMERICH & CO., Auctioneers,
261 and 263 State-st., Chicago.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices. Call personally only on us before selling. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 80 E. 12th-st.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, household goods. T. P., 21 Park-av.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE FOR SALE. CALL 540 Warren-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS — SALARY OR COMMISSION — THE greatest invention of the age. The new patent chemical Ink Erasing Pencil; sells on sight; works like magic. Agents are making from $25 to $125 per week. For further particulars write the Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., X 14, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY TOWN; SOMEthing new; $75 a month; write quick. SHERMAN & BUTLER, 26 W. Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—NEEDLE PACKAGES CHEAP. N. E. ELLITHORPE, 1219 Sheffield-av, Chicago.

WANTED— Special and district agents to represent the Fidelity Mutual Life of Philadelphia; insurance at actual cost, 10, 15, and 20-year term policies, renewable without examination; 10, 15, and 20; payment optional, limited policies; life policies at life rates; pays the full face of policy in cash at the end of probable life or age 70; joint life policies for partners or man and wife; $50000,000 in force; assets 41 times its liabilities; $2,333,000 written in Cook County 1892; over $1,120,000 written since Jan. 1, 1893; over $300,000 written in July; don't waste your time trying to sell high premium policies, money is too scarce; but if you can furnish ref. come and see what I have to offer; we challenge comparison with any Company doing business in the U. S. I also want a district manager for every county in Illinois; give experience and references. F. B. FLEMING, Western Manager, 45, 46, 47, 48, 115 Dearborn-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A FORTUNE TELLER, HAND READING, AND astrology—The young MME. Z. MOZART, just arrived from Europe, tells past, present, and future in four different ways; tells lady or gent in hand who the future husband or wife will be; also brings back husband or lover in so many days; gives tips on horse races; gives lucky numbers; cures corns and bunions; ladies in trouble call at once; gives good luck charms free this week. Parlors, 1837 Wabash-av., between 18th and 20th-sts. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Open every day, including Sunday.

MRS. STARR, CLAIRVOYANT, 3222 COTTAGE Grove-av. Satisfied patrons my best adv.

PALMISTER AND ASTROLOGER—CHARACTER and destiny; satisfaction assured. CAMPBELL, 200 N. Clark-st.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

ANY BUSINESS HOUSE SUPPLIED GRATIS with stenographers of any grade; some are good penmen or bookkeepers; some own machines. NO REGISTRATION FEE charged stenographers. ADVANCED DICTATION CLASS $2 per week. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

MEN—ACTIVE, COMPETENT, ENERGETIC men; positions open in all mercantile lines. Suite 925 Unity Bldg., 79 Dearborn-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A CITY OF 25,000 INhabitants, near Chicago; must have from $2,000 to $2,500 in cash. Address D 375, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—YOUNG MAN HAVING A good business capable of extension wants partner with capital to form stock company. O H 58, Tribune.

ACCOUNTANTS.

C. NIGG, EXPERT ACCOUNTANT, ROOM 9 Tribune Bldg.; phone 5346 main.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR BOOKS, LIbraries, cyclopedias, magazines, and paper novels. WELLS B. SIZER, 189 State, Palmer House.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

FINE WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIRING. Hard times prices. NICHOLSON, 243 N. Clark.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT—HIGHEST cash prices paid. REFINERY, 253 W. Madison.

TYPEWRITERS.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED NO. 2 CALIGRAPH typewriter, cheap. Ask for POLLOCK, Room 21 C., B. & Q. R. R. offices, 209 Adams-st.

PICTURES, STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

OLD COINS, RARE STAMPS, ALBUMS, CATAlogues, used Columbian stamps wanted; circular free. FLETCHER & CO., 43 E. Van Buren-st.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

CHRONIC, NERVOUS, BLOOD, AND SKIN DISeases a specialty. Consultation free. Call or write. J. F. BENNERT, M. D., 133 S. Clark-st.

PATENTS AND PENSIONS.

FOR SALE—STATE RIGHTS IN PATENT FIREproof partition walls and elevator shafting; large profits. Address G 185, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—MODERN BROWN-STONE FRONT, 10-room dwelling, No. 14 Groveland Park (34th-st. and the lake); elegantly furnished and decorated; large brick stable; convenient to cable and I. C. R. R.; rent $1,800. Inquire on premises until noon.

TO RENT—7015 INDIANA-AV., NEW 9-ROOM house near Park Manor Station, $30. 3308½ Rhodes-av., modern 8-room brick, $50; sell either at bargain. COOPER & BURRHANS, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED 10-room house, with barn, Prairie-av., just south of 26th-st., to small private family; all conveniences; $100 per month. THOS. E. PATTERSON, Room 97, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED MODERN STONEfront residence; 12 rooms; near Madison-Park Station I. C. R. R. Apply on premises, 5112 Jefferson-av.

FOR RENT—2500 PRAIRIE-AV.—ELEGANT furnished residence, with stable; lot 95x180; to be appreciated must be inspected. HIBBARD PORTER & BROS., 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—4408 ELLIS-AV., A 3-STORY ROCKfaced stone front, 10 rooms, etc., furnished complete, for six months. WM. CLANCY, 911 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR RENT—12-ROOM MODERN BRICK AND stone residence, cheap. Owner at premises, 5063 Lake-av.

FOR RENT—MY ELEGANT 12-ROOM FURnished house, or furniture for sale cheap; convenient to Douglas Sta., I. C. R. R. O H 37, Tribune.

TO RENT—2128 INDIANA-AV., 11 ROOMS, EXcellent for room-renting. MAGILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 12-ROOM HOUSE, except bedding and dishes; 2 baths; all modern improvements; call at house Sunday, 3 to 5 p. m., 653 West Adams-st., or any other day. WILLIAM W. WEARE, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

TO RENT—CHOICE 8-ROOM HOUSE; BATH, laundry, furnace, etc. Room 83, 115 Dearborn-st., price $30.

North Side.

FOR RENT—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st. 319 Superior-st., between Cass and Rush, south front, 3-story and basement brown-stone house, 12 rooms; every convenience.

FOR RENT—228 CHESTNUT-ST.—10-ROOM dwelling in good order. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—EDGEWATER—MODERN 7-ROOM house; all conveniences; near railroad and electric cars. SMITH, Room 80, 161 La Salle.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—ONE HOUSE CONTAINING 22 rooms, suitable for boarding-house, within walking distance; also smaller house, flats, and basements. Apply to THOS. MACKIN, 87 N. State-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—9-ROOM HOUSE, ATTIC, AND basement; hot and cold water, bath, furnace, and grates; rental $28, with barn $30. WILLIAM W. WEARE, Owner, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220, Tel. 1098.

FOR RENT—EVANSTON—FURNISHED AND unfurnished houses for long and short periods. READ & HUBBART, formerly Edwin Read & Co., 123 La Salle-st., or 434 Davis-st., Evanston.

FOR RENT—OAK PARK HOUSES AND FLATS. SMITH & JUNE, 95 Washington-st., Chicago, or 136 Lake-st., Oak Park.

TO RENT—IN OAK PARK—A FURNISHED house of 10 rooms; modern conveniences; low rent to private family. Address E 887, Tribune.

WANTED—HOUSES.

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TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—BANCROFT APARTMENTS, 2829 TO 2833 Calumet-av.—New and modern 2-room flats $17, 3 rooms $23, 4 rooms $30, 7 rooms $40; gas ranges and an unlimited supply of hot and cold water; steam heat, janitor service, and an elegant cafe in building at very reasonable prices; will sell you the new furniture now in the flats at 30 cents on the dollar, factory prices, if you want it; no children. Agent on premises every day and night. Telephone South 951. Call now if you want the best thing in Chicago for the money.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT, 568 43D-ST.; HOT water, steam heat, gas log, gas range, janitor service, and ice box furnished; $45 per month; half block from L road station. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

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TO RENT—2348 CALUMET-AV., 2D FLOOR, 7 rooms, and 2354 Calumet-av., 5 rooms, 1st floor; both steam heated, gas ranges, and janitor service. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ONLY 3 FLATS LEFT IN NEW MODern building, 203 46th-st., Kenwood; steam heat, oak floors, gas range, two mantels; everything modern. O. S. BASS, 167 Dearborn-st.

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TO RENT—KENWOOD—TWO HANDSOMELY furnished flats; 7 and 8 rooms; steam heat; janitor; all modern conveniences. Address O H 25, Tribune office.

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LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

I HAVE THIS DAY DISPOSED OF MY INTERest in the Philadelphia Cafe, World's Fair grounds. A. H. CHRIST.

RECEIVER'S SALE—PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREby given that in pursuance of a decree entered September 28, 1893, by the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, in the cause of The American Exchange National Bank of Chicago against Leroy Payne et al., General Number 116,862, pending in said court, the undersigned will, at 170 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Illinois, up to and including October 16, 1893, receive bids in writing for the following property, to-wit: 39 carriages, 2 tally-ho coaches, 1 drag, 8 four-wheel cabs, 19 two-wheel cabs, 2 solid-top cabs, 8 broughams, 8 Victorias, 1 T-cart, 2 park phaetons, 3 three-seat top phaetons, 1 two-seat top phaeton, 1 spider phaeton, 3 phaetons, 11 surreys, 54 buggies, 1 omnibus, 2 express wagons, 11 sleighs, 217 horses and mares, 50 livery coats, 27 sets single harness, 14 sets pole harness, 8 sets victoria harness, 2 sets four-in-hand harness, 6 sets coupe harness, 22 sets single cab harness, 39 sets carriage harness, 2 sets express harness, 1 lot blankets, 1 lot robes, 1 lot whips, boarding-house furniture and utensils, paint shop, harness shop, blacksmith shop, and tools and supplies for same, and all other personal property and tools used in connection with the Palmer House Livery Stable, formerly carried on by Leroy Payne, at 167 to 174 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill. Terms of sale cash. The property can be seen at 167 to 174 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill. Any bids received will be reported by the undersigned to the court for rejection or approval. SAMUEL BAKER, Receiver.

REMY & MANN, SOLICITORS. NOTICE TO creditors of Chicago Iron Works. Pursuant to the order of the Superior Court of Cook County, public notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the Chicago Iron Works must present the same to me under oath or affirmation on or before the first day of December, 1893, and upon failure so to do, by the order of said court you are barred from participating in the assets of the estate. ROCKWELL KING, Receiver.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—A COMBINATION SAW-HORSE RADish-grater. Address G 187, Tribune office.

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NEW AND SECOND-HAND SCALES, ALL KINDS. Address Borden & Selleck Co., Lake-st. Chicago.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO. Express Steamer Service. New York, Southampton (London), Hamburg—Magnificent new twin screw steamers of 13—16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent.

Fuerst Bismarck...Oct. 19 | Columbia..........Nov. 2

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS LINE
To Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Fuerst Bismarck...Nov. 16 | Columbia..........Nov. 30
Extra steamer Gellert Nov. 4.
To Alexandria, Egypt, Columbia, Jan. 4, '94.

GRAND ORIENT EXCURSION.
Fuerst Bismarck from New York Feb. 1, '94, to Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Ajaccio, Alexandria (Cairo and Pyramids), Jaffa (Jerusalem), Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration 65 days.
Send for illustrated pamphlet and travelers' guide. Hamburg-American Packet Co. Gen. Passage Offices: 37 Broadway, New York. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK to SOUTHAMPTON & LONDON
Shortest and most convenient Route to London.
S. S. New York....Oct. 11 | S. S. Berlin..........Oct. 25
S. S. Paris...........Oct. 18 | S. S. New York......Nov. 1
Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender.

RED STAR LINE
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP
every Wednesday.
Short and direct route to the Continent.
S.S. Waesland......Oct. 11 | S. S. Westernland..Nov. 1
S.S. Friesland......Oct. 18 | S. S. Noordland....Nov. 8
S. S. Rhynland.....Oct. 25 | S. S. Waesland.....Nov. 15

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
32 Clark-st., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $70; II. cabin, $45 and $50. Steamers sail from foot of 2d-st., Hoboken, N. J.
To Southampton (London), BREMEN.
Saale, Sat., Oct. 7, 7 a. m. | Ems, Sat., Oct. 21, 7 am
Spree, Tue., Oct. 10, 11 am | Havel, Tue., Oct. 24, 9 am
Lahn, Tue., Oct. 17, 10 am | Elbe, Sat., Oct. 28, 9 a m
MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
New York and Genoa less than Eleven days.
Werra......Oct. 14 | Werra......Nov. 18 | Werra......Dec. 30
Kaiser.....Oct. 21 | Kaiser.....Nov. 25 | Kaiser...Jn. 6 9 am
Fulda......Nov. 4 | Fulda......Dec. 9 | Spree. Jn. 16, 1 pm
Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

ALL RECORDS BROKEN.
5 DAYS, 13 HOURS, 25 MINUTES,
BY THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA." "LUCANIA."
The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 H. P., positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world. "UMBRIA," "ETRURIA," "AURANIA," "SERVIA," and others, averaging over 510 ft. long, 7,500 tons, and 14,000 H. P. The whole comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers. The character, record, and general reputation of this line for safety, comfort, and speed (having never lost a passenger during the 52 years of its existence) need no comment.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr. West. Dept., 131 Randolph.

WHITE STAR LINE—Sailings Wednesdays.
From New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown.
Britannic...Oct. 18, 11 am | Germanic..Nov. 1, 11 am
Teutonic....Oct. 25, 4 pm | Majestic, Nov. 8, 6:30 am
Winter saloon rates $50 and upwards, according to berth. 2d cabin $40 and $45. Steerage at low rates.
Company's offices:
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Gen'l Agt., 29 Broadway, New York. N. ANDERSON, Gen'l W'n Agt., 54 S. Clark-st., Chicago, and White Star Pavilion, World's Fair.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS.
EVERY SATURDAY.
Company's entire fleet composed of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week; no crossing of Channel, no tedious delay at seaport.
MAURICE M. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH STEAMERS—THREE TIMES DAILY for Milwaukee at *9 a. m., 7:30 p. m., *8 p. m. The new S. S. "Virginia," the 9 a. m. boat; the new S. S. "Indiana," the 8 p. m. boat.
Every day for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Ahnapee, Sturgeon Bay, Marquette, and Menominee at 7:30 p. m.
Every day for Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., at 7:30 p. m. on the new S. S. "Atlanta" and "City of Racine."
Daily for Ludington and Manistee at *9 a. m.
Saturday's boat leaves at 8 p. m.
Every Saturday at 7 p. m. for Green Bay, Escanaba, Manistique, and all way ports.
*Sunday ex. Office and Docks foot Michigan-av.

DAILY STEAMERS FOR HOLLAND—
Grand Rapids and Allegan. Connect at Holland with C. and W. M. and D., L. and N. Rys. for points north and east. Leave O'Connor's Dock, foot Michigan-st., daily (except Sunday), 8 p. m. Fare, $2; round trip, $3. H. & C. T. Co., Holland, Mich.

$1 TO MILWAUKEE, INCLUDING BERTH; steamers leave O'Connor's dock, east end Michigan-st., at 9 p. m., every day.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and World's Fair (60th-st.) Stations. City ticket office, 194 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago, Waco and Texas	* 3:00 am	* 7:20 am
Chicago & N. Orleans Limited	* 2:00 pm	* 6:45 pm
Chicago, Cairo and Memphis	* 2:00 pm	* 4:00 pm
St Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:20 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:20 am
Cairo, St. Louis, Bloomington	* 8:40 am	* 6:45 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Exp	* 8:20 pm	* 7:20 am
Kankakee and local points	* 4:10 pm	*10:25 am
Kankakee, Champaign & Bloomington Pass	* 5:00 pm	* 9:50 am
Springfield, Havana, Decatur	†10:30 am	† 2:30 pm
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 1:20 pm	* 1:05 pm
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City	α11:35 pm	* 7:00 am
Rockford Passenger	† 3:30 pm	*10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Pass	† 5:25 pm	†10:10 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	† 8:30 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		† 7:20 pm

αOn Saturday night runs to Waterloo only. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ¶Does not run to Bloomington on Sunday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive
Illinois and Iowa Mail	† 8:15 am	† 7:00 pm
Peoria Express	†12:45 pm	† 1:35 pm
Council Bluffs and Omaha Ex.	†12:45 pm	† 1:35 pm
St. Jo, Atch., Lvwth & Kan. City	* 3:30 pm	*11:30 am
Minneapolis, St. P. & Sioux Falls	* 3:50 pm	*11:15 am
Joliet Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	† 9:30 am
Nebraska State Limited for Des Moines, Omaha, and Lincoln	* 5:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:25 pm	† 9:40 am
Peoria Express	† 6:00 pm	† 7:00 pm
Denver, Colo. Spgs., and Pueblo via Kansas City, Vestibuled	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Fort Worth, Texas, Daily Ex.	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Denver, Colo. Spgs. & Pueblo via Omaha & Linc. (Big Five)	*10:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Council Bluffs and Omaha	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul	*10:30 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Denver, via Kansas City	*11:15 pm	* 5:45 am
St. Joe, Atch., & Leavenworth	*11:15 pm	* 5:45 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:15 pm	* 5:45 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—
SANTA FE ROUTE.
Trains leave Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark, cor. Adams.

*Daily. †Except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 8:30 am	† 5:50 pm
Streator, Pekin and Peoria Ex.	† 1:30 pm	† 1:30 pm
Colorado and Utah Express	* 3:30 pm	*11:00 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex.	* 5:00 pm	*11:00 am
Joliet and Streator Express	† 5:00 pm	†10:05 am
California Limited	* 8:00 pm	* 9:10 am
California Fast Express	* 8:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	* 8:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Joliet Express	†11:32 pm	† 8:30 am
Kansas City Express	* 3:00 am	* 7:00 am

CHICAGO & ALTON—UNION PASSENGER STAtion, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office 195 South Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	† 1:15 pm
Kansas City and Denver Lim	* 5:45 pm	10:00 am
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St Louis Limited	*12:45 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Palace Express	* 8:35 pm	* 7:40 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex	† 9:00 am	† 7:40 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex	†11:30 pm	† 7:40 am
Joliet and Dwight Accom.	† 5:00 pm	† 9:00 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‖Ex. Mon. ‡Ex. Sun. & Mon. ‡Ex. Sat.

	Lv.	Arr.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pacific Express	*10:40 pm	* 7:15 am
Ashland, Iron towns, and Duluth	*10:40 pm	*10:05 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	x10:40 pm	‡10:05 am
Waukesha Ex.	†2:30 pm	‡12:30 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st. Oakley-av. Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Co Bluffs, Omaha, Des Moines, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Ogden, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland	* 5:20 pm * 7:30 pm *10:15 pm *10:40 pm	* 8:15 am * 7:58 am *11:00 am * 7:00 am
Dixon, Clinton, Cedar Rapids	†12:15 pm	† 2:15 pm
Black Hills and Deadwood	* 3:30 pm	* 7:58 am
Duluth and Superior Special	* 5:30 pm	* 7:45 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, Madison, and the Northwest	* 5:30 pm * 6:00 pm *10:30 pm	¶ 7:45 am * 9:30 am * 7:58 am
Iowa and the Dakotas	* 5:20 pm	* 8:00 am
La Crosse, Winona, Sparta	* 8:15 am	* 6:15 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	*10:30 pm †11:30 am	* 6:15 pm * 7:15 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, F. Howard	* 3:00 pm	† 1:15 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	* 5:00 pm †11:00 pm	*10:05 am ¶ 7:15 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	* 8:00 pm	* 7:15 am

Milwaukee and Racine—Leave, †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., *3:00 p. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *11:00 p. m.; arrive, *7:15 a. m., *9:30 a. m., *10:05 a. m., *11:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m., †4:00 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:45 p. m.

Waukesha and Madison—Lv. †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., *5:00 p. m.; ar., *10:05 a. m., †1:15 p. m., †6:15 p. m.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ¶Ex. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL R'Y City ticket office, 207 Clark-st. Telephone No 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
LaCrosse, Winona, St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 8:30 am	* 6:45 am
	* 6:00 pm	* 3:00 pm
	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Council Bluffs, Omaha and Sioux City	* 5:30 pm	* 9:30 am
	*11:00 pm	* 6:45 am
Milwaukee	* 8:30 am	* 9:30 am
do	†11:30 am	†12:45 pm
do	† 3:00 pm	† 4:00 pm
do	* 6:00 pm	†11:30 am
do	† 1:00 pm	* 6:15 pm
do	* 8:00 pm	* 9:45 pm
do	*10:30 pm	¶ 7.15 am
Dubuque	* 2.20 pm	* 9:30 am
do	* 5.30 pm	† 2.00 pm
do	†11.00 pm	† 2.00 pm
Cedar Rapids	* 2.20 pm	* 7.15 am
Cedar Rapids and Kansas City	*11.00 pm	* 7.15 am
Northern Iowa, Southern Minnesota, and Central Dakota	* 5.30 pm	* 9.30 am
	* 8.00 pm	¶ 6.45 am
Green Bay, Northern Wisconsin and Mich. Peninsula	‡ 1.00 pm	* 7.00 am
	* 8.00 pm	* 9.40 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. ¶Daily except Monday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C. B. AND Q. RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive
Galesburg & Streator	† 8:30 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:40 pm
Local Points, Illinois and Iowa	†11:20 am	† 2:40 pm
Denver and San Francisco	*12:45 pm	* 8:20 am
Texas Fast Express	* 1:25 pm	* 2:00 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls and Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs & Neb. points	* 5:50 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 5:50 pm	* 8:20 am
Streator and Ottawa	† 6:00 pm	†10:35 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 6:10 pm	*10:15 am
All points in Texas	* 6:10 pm	*10:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:15 pm	* 9:00 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*10:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Kansas City, St. Joe, & Atchison	*10:30 pm	* 6:20 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*11:00 pm	* 3:50 pm

Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

MONON ROUTE—DEPOT DEARBORN STATION. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

July 9th, 1893.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	† 8:02 am	†10:10 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*10:05 am	* 5:59 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	* 7:40 pm	* 7:35 am
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*11:25 pm	* 7:35 am
Indianapolis Express	† 4:58 pm	†12:59 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	* 9:00 am	* 4:20 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	* 7:40 pm	* 7:35 am
Lafayette and Louisville	*11:25 pm	†10:19 am
Lafayette Accommodation	† 3:28 pm	†10:45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Southern Mail and Passenger	* 7:02 am	* 9:40 pm
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 7:25 pm
Danville and Terre Haute Pass.	† 2:10 pm	† 2:40 pm
Nashville and Atlanta Limited	* 5:02 pm	* 9:47 am
Terre Haute and Evansville	* 9:00 pm	* 6:55 am

ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS!
DUBUQUE AND DES MOINES!
Chicago Great Western Ry. Co., Grand Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, corner Clark and Jackson-sts. (Phenix Bldg.)

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive
St. Paul and Minneapolis	8:15 am	10:30 pm
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	11:35 am	3:55 pm
Sycamore and Byron Local	3:10 pm	10:20 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	5:35 pm	6:50 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	6:00 pm	9:10 am

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY. STAtion, foot of Twelfth-st. (Mich. Central). City ticket office, 67 Clark-st. Com'l. Agent, 193 Clark-st.

*Every day. †Week days.	Leave.	Arrive
Grand Rapids and Bay View	† 7:45 am	† 1:55 pm
Grand Rapids, parlor car	† 4:55 pm	† 6:50 pm
Grand Rapids and Bay View	*11:35 pm	* 6:30 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO UNION PASSENGER STATION, Canal Street, between Adams and Madison. TICKET OFFICES at Station, at 248 South Clark Street, corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel.
THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	† 7.15 am	† 5.20 pm
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8.00 am	* 7.30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 9.45 am	* 7.30 am
Columbus and the East	* 9.50 am	* 7.30 am
The Keystone Express	*10.45 am	*10.00 am
Pittsburgh and Washington	*10.45 am	*10.00 am
Philadelphia and New York	*10.45 am	*10.00 am
Cincinnati and Dayton	* 1.30 pm	* 9.55 pm
Pittsburgh and Washington	* 3.15 pm	* 9.30 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3.15 pm	* 9.30 pm
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 4.00 pm	*10.00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5.00 pm	*12.01 a'n
Pittsburgh and Washington	* 5.00 pm	*12.01 a'n
Philadelphia and New York	* 5.00 pm	*12.01 a'n
Columbus and the East	* 9.00 pm	* 5.30 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 9.00 pm	* 5.45 pm
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 9.00 pm	* 5.45 pm
Youngstown and New Castle	*11.30 pm	* 6.40 am
Pittsburgh and the East	*11.30 pm	* 6.40 am

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL and Boston and Albany railroads—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave new Central Station on Lake-Front, foot of Park row, and at 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st.

Sept. 17, 1893.	Leave. Chicago.	Arrive. Chicago.
Mail and Accommodation	† 7:05 am	† 7:35 pm
Gr. Rapids Line via New Buff.	† 7:45 am	† 6:50 pm
Detroit Day Express	† 9:00 am	† 4:10 pm
The North Shore Limited	*11:30 am	* 1:20 pm
New York & Eastern Express	* 3:10 pm	* 9:00 pm
Niagara Falls & Buffalo Special	* 4:00 pm	*11:45 am
G. Rapids Line via Kalamazoo	* 4:00 pm	† 4:10 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†10:40 am
Gr. Rapids Line via New Buff.	† 4:55 pm	† 1:55 pm
New York & Chicago Limited	* 6:00 pm	*11:00 am
Atlantic Express	* 9:10 pm	* 7:15 am
Detroit Night Express	*10:00 pm	* 7:05 am
Grand Rapids via Kalamazoo	*10:00 pm	* 7:05 am
Gr. Rapids Line via New Buff.	*11:35 pm	* 6:30 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., depot, and 22d-st.

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	* 7:10 am	‡ 7:00 am
New York Mail	‡ 8:00 am	‡ 9:40 pm
Chicago and Boston Special	‡10:30 am	‡ 1:45 pm
EXPOSITION FLYER	‡ 3:00 pm	‡10:00 am
Atlantic Express	‡ 3:10 pm	‡ 9:00 pm
Accommodation	* 5:10 pm	*11:15 am
New York & Boston Express	‡ 7:45 pm	‡ 7:35 pm
Cleveland and Pittsburg Ex.	‡ 9:00 pm	‡ 6:45 pm
New York Express	‡11:30 pm	
World's Fair Accommodation	* 2:20 pm	

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOT GRAND CENtral Passenger Station, also Ogden-av. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive
Local	† 6:05 am	6:40 pm
Cleveland & Pittsburg Express	* 7:30 am	*10:00 am
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:45 am	* 9:35 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 4:55 pm	*11:55 am
Local	3:55	9:45
Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Wheeling Limited	* 6:40 pm	* 7:40 am
Night Express	* 9:50 pm	* 6:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive
Chicago & St. Louis Lim.	*10:32 am	* 5:13 pm
St. Louis, Peoria & Tex. Expr.	* 8:35 am	* 6:25 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 2:32 pm	† 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Peoria & Forest Accom.	* 4:35 pm	*10:15 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.	* 2:30 pm	*10:15 pm
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 2:30 pm	*10:15 pm
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Chicago & Detroit Local	† 8:32 am	† 6:15 pm
Det., Niag. Falls, N. Y. Ex.	*10:00 am	*10:10 am

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
New York	10:00 am	5:00 pm
New York and Boston	2:00 pm	7:55 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	5:30 pm	7:55 pm
Huntington Accommodation	4:40 pm	9:40 am
New York and Boston	7:45 pm	7:25 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	7:45 pm	7:25 am

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

All trains ar. and de. daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express	7:35 am	8:10 pm
New York and Boston Express	2:30 pm	9:50 pm
New York and Boston Express	9:20 pm	8:10 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 199 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive
Cincinnati and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:15 pm
Hoosier Express	† 1:00 pm	†10:30 pm
Washington Express	* 8:30 am	* 5:45 pm
Cincinnati & Louisville Expr's	* 8:10 pm	* 7:30 am
Washington and Atlanta	* 8:10 pm	* 7:30 am
Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus	* 8:10 pm	* 6:55 am
Cincinnati Night Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:30 am

JAS. H. WALKER CO

(RETAIL) WABASH-AV. AND ADAMS-ST.

Chicago Title and Trust Company, Receiver.

Chicago's Greatest Merchandise Movement—the

Receiver's Sale

of the James H. Walker Company's entire $1,748,271 stock of fashionable fall and winter Dry Goods, Cloaks, Millinery, Clothing, Shoes, Furnishings, and Fancy Goods continues, with still further and much greater reductions in every department. . . . Peruse this list of peerless prices—remembering they are but samples of thousands of others.

Receiver's Sale of the James H. Walker Company's Stock of

Winter Cloaks.

Cloth Newmarkets—a large assortment of styles and colors—garments Walker sold originally as high as $20.00—the Receiver lets them out at	$2.50
Fine Diagonal Jackets—latest cut—quilted silk lining—full sleeves—bought to sell for $18.00—Receiver's price	$11.50
Empire Collar Jackets of fashionable cloths—full sleeves—braid trimmed—blue, black, and tan—splendid $20.00 garment—Receiver's price	$14.50
Fine Cheviot Long Coats—Empire Collar—silk lined—braid and fur trimmed—made to sell for $25.00—but the Receiver's price is	$15.00
Cheviot Capes in the latest effects—all silk lined—Worth collar—braid and fur trimmed—sold everywhere for $25.00—here for	$15.00

—There are hundreds more of the same sort—The Receiver's sort.

Receiver's Sale of the Walker Company's Stock of

Dress Goods.

A grand lot of 4,000 yards new and fashionable all-wool iridescent Suitings in the newest color combinations of blue, brown, green, red, heliotrope, etc.—imported by Walker to sell for 85c—The Receiver says	37c
3,000 yards All-Wool Plaids, Checks, Stripes, Plain and Novelty Fabrics, iridescent effects, etc., in all colors—goods Walker and other dealers sold for $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, and $1.75—all thrown into one great lot to be sold by the Receiver at	53c
Just out of bond—100 pieces of those very desirable Navy Blue Storm Serges—the regular $1.50 quality—Receiver's price	69c
50 pieces new All-Wool Crystal Cords in ten of this season's choicest colors—Walker imported them to sell for $1.25—but the Receiver will get	62c

Receiver's Sale of the Walker Company's Stock of

Black Goods.

35 handsome All-Wool Black Robes—Astrachan and Velvet Trimmings—sold by Walker at from $25 to $35—Receiver's price	$9.00
50-inch All-Wool Black Storm Serge—Walker's dollar quality—Receiver's price—per yard	59c
46-inch All-Wool Black Henriettas—$1.25 was Walker's price—the Receiver sells them at	79c

Receiver's Sale of the Walker Company's stock of

Underwear.

Men's heavy ribbed Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers. Walker's price $1.25—Receiver's price	78c
Men's Camel's Hair Shirts and Drawers—heavy ribbed—sold by Walker for $1.78—Receiver's price	$1.25
Ladies' All-Wool Scarlet Vests and Pants—Walker's best $1.25 quality—Receiver's price	88c
Ladies' Fine White Wool Vests and Drawers—sold by Walker at $1.25 and $1.50—Receiver's price	78c

Receiver's Sale of the Walker Company's stock of

Gloves and Mittens.

Ladies' 4-button and 5-hook Lacing Gloves—Walker's price $1.25—Receiver's price	79c
Men's 1 and 2 clasp Dogskin Gloves—Walker's price $1.25—Receiver's price	79c
Ladies' and Children's All-Wool Cashmere Gloves—colors and black—Walker's price 25c—Receiver's price	19c
Children's All-Wool Double Mittens—Walker's price 25c—Receiver's price	19c

Receiver's Sale of Walker Company's Stock of

Winter Shawls.

Walker's $5.00 Beaver Shawls in correct colors and patterns will be sold by the Receiver at	$3.25
Walker's $8.50 Beaver Shawls—all colors—reversible—fine quality—to be sold by the Receiver at	$5.25
Walker's $11.00 Beaver Shawls—plain and plaid—reversible—imported—to be sold by the Receiver at	$6.75
Walker's $18.00 Velvet Shawls in the choicest effects—imported—to be sold by the Receiver at	$12.00
India Shawls—the whole stock in three lots—many sold as high as $75.00—Receiver's price $25.00, $20.00, and	$15.00

Receiver's Sale of The Walker Company's Stock of

Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' 25c All-linen Needlework Initial Hdkfs.—unlaundered—fresh imported goods—to be sold by the Receiver at	12½c
Great Combination Sale of 50c to $1.00 Hdkfs. for men and women—embracing hemstitched—fine French embroidered—convent needlework—real Jap. silk—Irish linen and India linen—laundered and unlaundered—Receiver's price	25c
All Handkerchiefs sold last week at 5c, 10c, and 15c will be offered by the Receiver today at	3c

No chance of going wrong in buying here. Every one knows that the Walker Company carried only the most correct styles and most reliable qualities—while the *Receiver's prices* are universally conceded the lowest in America.

Chicago Title and Trust Co., Receiver

Of James H. Walker Company,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

All we ask is a comparison.—The Sterling.

THE Sterling Clothing Co.'s AIM

Is to sell you as fine a SUIT or OVERCOAT as the most fashionable high-class tailor can put up at about FIFTY PER CENT LESS IN PRICE. Quality, style, fit, and make to be equal. We demonstrate this in our $15.00 to $35.00 Garments.

An examination and comparison by you will prove the truth of our assertion.

"THE STERLING"
$18.00
KERSEY OVERCOAT

Is the BEST Coat ever seen for the money. You pay $25.00 for same in other stores.

STERLING CLOTHING CO. S.W. COR. STATE & JACKSON

S. W. Corner State and Jackson.

OUR STEEL FIREPROOF
SECURITY BOXES
(FOR HOMES)

Would have saved millions had they been used in Chicago 22 years ago.

Price Within Reach of All

Write us for Prices and Particulars.

SIDWAY MFG. CO.
32-40 S. Jefferson-st.
AGENTS WANTED.

All the Musical and Other Programmes of the OCCURRENCES OF THE DAY At the **World's Fair** Are Published Only in **The Daily Columbian**

An Eight-Page Composite Newspaper, And Sold on the Grounds By Uniformed Newsboys.

FOR SALE.
The Indiana State Building,
JACKSON PARK, CHICAGO.

Sealed bids for the purchase of the above building will be received by Fred J. Hayden, Treasurer, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, until the 15th day of October, 1893.

Said building to be sold for cash, to be removed from Jackson Park, in accordance with the rules and regulations governing the removal of buildings from said park, as made by the Exposition Company.

The following property is excepted from sale: Plate glass in building, stone mantel in lower hall, brick mantel in ladies' parlor, the postoffice, the electric light and plumbing fixtures.

All bids to be accompanied with a bond for five thousand ($5,000) dollars for the due performance of the contract.

Bids will be opened at the meeting of the Executive Committee in Indiana Building on Oct. 28, 1893. Purchase money to be paid within ten days after acceptance of bid.

FRED J. HAYDEN,
Sept. 8, 1893. Fort Wayne, Ind.

[TRADE MARK]

DR. A. OWEN'S
ELECTRIC BELT

CURES acute, chronic and nervous diseases without medicine. Send 6c for illustrated catalogue and sworn statements in English, German, Swedish or Norwegian; or treatise on rupture.

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO.
201-211 State Street,
CHICAGO.

QUONG YING LUNG,
JAPANESE AND CHINESE GOODS, ART CHINA, BRIC-A-BRAC, CURIOS AND EMBROIDERIES.
A full line of SILKS at Lowest Prices.
Chinese Lilies. 37 E. Van Buren-st.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 State-st., through to Wabash-av.

Dress Goods. An Event.

The canceled orders of seven of the largest importers in various cities were bought by us during the past week at from 40c to 50c on the dollar—the average price being about 47c. In round figures $50,000 worth of merchandise is affected.

They are the finest goods ever brought to this country, but in some cases as little as a week's lateness of arrival, and in others a panic-taught policy of retrenchment forced them back upon the manufacturers' agents.

Sale commences this morning.

A magnificent line of silk and wool and all wool high art novelties, actually worth from $3.50 to $5.00 a yard, including the newest effects in Panamas, Boucles, Velour Lophophores, Bayaderes, Diagonal Hopsacks, Frieses, etc, plain, two-toned, and changeable—all will go at	$1.50
Fabrics that are actually worth from $2.00 to $3.00, including Hopsacks, Cheviots, Diagonals, Whipcords, Piques, Nattes, etc., plain, two-toned, and changeable—all go at	99c

Black Goods.

200 pieces of the very latest and best weaves, including 52-inch Storm Serges and Cheviots and rich fancy weaves, actual value $1.00 to $1.50—all at	59c

Colored Dress Goods, Main Floor } State-st.
Black Goods, Fourth Floor }

Bengaline Silks.

400 pieces of the best qualities have just come in. They are marked at prices which guarantee an actual average saving of fully 33⅓ per cent.

Bengalines, in the various cords, are the correct fashionable Silks for fall and winter gowns. The Bengalines now offered are in Vrille, Centenaire, Tyrolene, Cotelene, Barre, and Ottoman cords.

Read This Bill of Particulars:

125 pcs. in new street and evening shades, $1.50 value, at	97½c
84 pcs. (and nearly as many shades), $1.50 and $1.75 value, at	$1.17½
90 pieces, latest Parisian shades, $2.00 value, at	$1.47½
78 pcs., all the weaves, exclusive styles, $2.50, $2.75, and $3 values, at	$1.87½
40 pcs. *black,* in 8 different sizes of cord, $1.50 and $1.75 value, at	$1.17½

Women's Underwear, Equestrienne Tights, and Union Suits. Men's Underwear.

This house is recognized headquarters. There is not elsewhere such a superb stock. *Our prices are unquestionably the lowest.*

Women's best quality real Swiss pure silk Union Suits, long and short sleeves, in black and colors—*these are the regular $7.50 quality*—for	$4.98
Women's extra heavy real Swiss pure silk Equestrienne Tights, ankle and knee lengths—*usual $5.00 quality*—for	$3.50
Women's fine Cashmere Vests, with hand crochet silk fronts, neck, and armholes—various styles. The entire stock of a prominent Swiss manufacturer bought cheap for cash. *Garments that are worth up to $3.00.* All at	$1.50
Women's fine Merino Vests, long sleeves, unshrinkable, also Drawers to match—*regular value $1.00*—at	75c
Men's extra heavy natural wool jersey ribbed Shirts and Drawers—*regular value $2.00*—at	$1.50

Tea Gowns, House Dresses, Morning Wrappers, Bath Robes, Lounging Robes, Dressing Sacques, Skirts,

The most complete, the most correct assortments of fine garments in this city. Extra for this week:

Changeable Taffeta Silk Skirts, with 3 pinked ruffles, colors cardinal, navy, gold brown, garnet, gray, and olive, pencil and wipings in contrasting colors, *actual value $10.00,* at	$5.50
Fancy Striped Flannel Dressing Sacques, with extra large sleeves and turnover collar, *actual value $3.00,* at	$1.98
Wrappers, imported striped flannels, value $5.00, at	$3.50
Tea Gowns, best quality fancy cashmere, value $7.00, at	$4.75
Eiderdown Bath Robes, full Bishop sleeves, value $7.25, at	$4.98

Fourth Floor—State-st.

Blankets and Comforts.

Those Red Star California Blankets are the best in the world for the money. Good soft wool and the weight just right. *For sale only here.*

11-4 White Wool, style 43, value $6.00, at	$4.25
11-4 White Wool, style 47, value $7.00, at	$5.75
11-4 White Wool, style 49, value $9.50, at	$7.00
Eiderdown Comforters, best French satine covering both sides, $7.50 value, at	$5.50
White Wool Filled Comforters, equally luxurious, Silkaline covering	$3.75

Fourth Floor—State-st.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

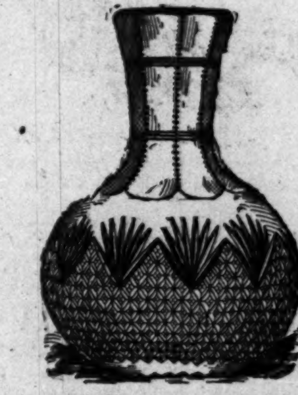
China, Glass, Lamps, Etc.

Third Floor, State-st.

We are doing *the* business of the town. That combination of enterprise, progress, etc., known as "Mandel's way" wins pleased patrons daily—wins *many* daily.

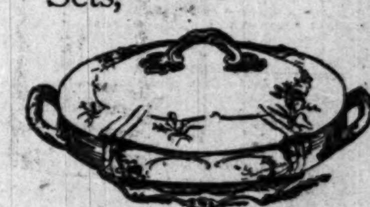
Now these for this week:

80 only of these 11-row.
Full Cut Glass Water Bottles,



Extra heavy, fine quality, regular value $4.50...each $3.18

Premium English
Semi-Porcelain Dinner Sets,

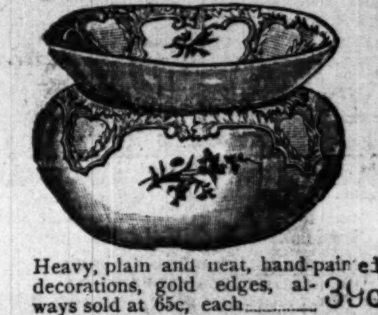


three new shapes and decorations, 5 colors, 112 pieces to the set, actually worth $13.50, at.... $9.38 Per set

Genuine Egg Shell Tokio
Tea Cups and Saucers

Good value at 50 cents, 25c Each.

Real Carlsbad
China Cuspidors,



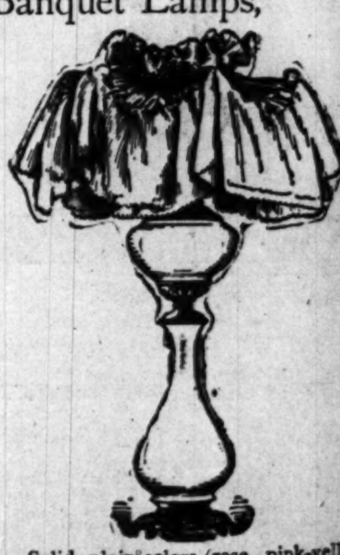
Heavy, plain and neat, hand-painted decorations, gold edges, always sold at 65c, each 39c

Best quality Thin Blown
Water Tumblers,
Fine needle etched, Greek border,
$1.19 Per dozen

Specials in Silverware.

Sterling Plate Tea Spoons, set	25c
Sterling Plate Forks, set	50c
Sterling Plate Table Spoons, set	50c
Sterling Plate Dinner Knives, set	59c
Quadruple Plate Pickle Casters	94c

30 of these Specially Choice
Banquet Lamps,



Solid plain colors (rose, pink-yellow turquois blue, and apple green), mounted in solid cast gold-plated, fixtures with best center-draft burners. An elegant article for $8.49

Specials in Jardinieres.

50c Jardinieres go at	25c
97c Jardinieres go at	49c
$1.23 Jardinieres go at	73c
$1.75 Jardinieres go at	97c